

# Amsterdam News

## Selects White

### Managing Editor

*Constance Curtis, 11-18-50*

NEW YORK—Stanley Ross, former foreign correspondent and recent editor and publisher of the Wilmington (Del.) Star, has been named managing editor of the New York Amsterdam News, it was announced this week by Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher.

Mr. Ross, who has had wide experience with newspapers in Latin America and the Caribbean, is believed to be the first non-Negro on a major Negro newspaper.

Robert L. Ellner, former assistant circulation manager of the New York Post, has been appointed to head the circulation department at the Amsterdam News, Dr. Powell also announced.

The plans, Mr. Ross said, are to develop the national edition of the newspaper, issued in tabloid form, into "a sort of national Negro magazine." The New York and Brooklyn editions published in standard format, will be developed to include a wider coverage of the metropolitan area, reaching into New England.

Mr. Ross said that the basic change will be a shift from a "Hearst type of sensationalism" to a "World Telegram style."

Constance Curtis will continue as city editor and no staff changes will be made. However, Mr. Ross said, the staff assignments will be revised.

Thomas H. Watkins, general manager, who has acted as managing editor, has been relieved of his editorial duties and will have general supervision over the entire operation of the 41-year-old newspaper.

## Whites Get Top Posts on N.Y. Amsterdam News

NEW YORK—Stanley Ross former foreign correspondent and recent editor and publisher of the Wilmington (Del.) Star, has become Managing Editor of the New York Amsterdam News, it was announced this week by Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher.

Mr. Ross, who has had wide experience with newspapers in Latin America and the Caribbean, is believed to be the first white man on a major colored newspaper.

Robert L. Ellner, former Assistant Circulation Manager of the New York Post, has been appointed to head the circulation department at the Amsterdam News, Dr. Powell also announced.

### Develop National Paper

The plans, Mr. Ross said, are to develop the National Edition of the newspaper, issued in Tabloid

form, into a sort of national magazine. The New York and Brooklyn editions published in standard include a wider coverage of the metropolitan area, reaching into size format, will be developed to New England.

Mr. Ross said that the basic change will be a shift from a "Hearst type of sensationalism" to a "World Telegram style." "We will try to develop a continuity of interest and identify the Amsterdam News so indelibly with the welfare of the American colored community that it will become indispensable to persons interested in its advancement," Mr. Ross said.

### No Staff Changes

Constance Curtis will continue as city editor and no staff changes will be made. However, Mr. Ross said, the staff assignments will be revised.

Another national publication, Ebony Magazine, has a white man, Ben Burns, as executive editor.



# Mme. Pandit, Of India, Becomes First Woman To Get Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award In Chicago



**NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEADERS** were on hand in Chicago to see Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States become the first woman and the fourth person to receive the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award. Cross-section of the more than 500 persons who jammed the Louis XVI Room of the Sherman Hotel for the ceremony are shown at left and extreme right. Center: Mme. Pandit, fourth from left, receives plaque from John H. Sengstacke, who succeeded his uncle, founder of the paper, as its editor and publisher, right. Others are Dr. Charles M. Thompson, treasurer, Abbott Publishing company; Mrs. Bethune, Dr. Edward Sparling, president of Roosevelt college; Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, of Chicago, and Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune editorial writer. In addition to being the first woman to get the award, Mme. Pandit is also the first foreigner to be a recipient of the honor.—Photo by Rhoden.



# Vote Robert S. Abbott Award To Mme. Pandit

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, has been selected for the annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award, it was announced Wednesday, by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender.

The presentation will be made at a banquet Saturday, June 10.

First woman to receive the award, Madame Pandit will be honored for her constructive contributions to the advancement of democracy in the world. Sister of Nehru

"Her deeds have been a clarion call for those who aspire to the fulfillment of the four freedoms," said Mr. Sengstacke. "Madame Pandit has been duly selected in recognition of her effectiveness in promoting the principles of democracy for her outstanding work as a vital part of the crowning effort of India for independence."

Madam Pandit is the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who last year made a visit to the United States.

He and her distinguished brother have been an inspiration to millions and darker races everywhere.

"This inspiration," Mr. Sengstacke said, "is expressed in Mr. Abbott's vision of the fulfillment of democracy which included all races and colors."

The award, conceived in memory of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, founder and publisher of the Defender, has been a symbol of enlightened advancement in human relations.

When Mr. Abbott founded the Defender in 1905, he had a vivid picture of an America free of race prejudice—free from discrimination in employment and free from mob justice.

He visualized a country capable of providing opportunities to all its citizens; he saw clearly one blot that marred the picturesque view. That blot was race prejudice.

With the theme "American Race Prejudice Must Be Destroyed," Mr. Abbott mapped a nine-point program to help extend democracy to all Americans.

Presentation of the award to Madame Pandit will mark the Defender's 45th year of leadership of the Negro Press.

In 1948, the award went to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and its president, G. K. McCorkle, for democratic utilization of qualified manpower, without regard to race, color or national origin.



MME. VIJAYA PANDIT

Last year, President Truman was cited for making the most significant contributions to democracy in 1948. He was chosen recipient for his unrelenting fight to end second-class citizenship for American minorities.

"The selection of Madame Pandit to receive the award this year was made only after careful and difficult consideration," Mr. Sengstacke stated. "There were many persons whose efforts commanded our attention and respect, but," he continued, "in terms of over-all influence upon democracy and the lives of darker races throughout the world, our committee decided unanimously that the honor should go to Madame Pandit."

Efforts of Madame Pandit and the other recipients have been in line with the Defender's program to stimulate the aspirations and hopes of American minorities in their unceasing fight for first-class citizenship.

## Defender Award Given Mrs. Pandit

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian ambassador to the United States, was given the Robert S. Abbott Memorial award at a luncheon here Saturday.

The award, which cited Mrs. Pandit for "her valued efforts on behalf of a free world," was presented

by John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

It is given in honor of the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the newspaper. In previous years, the award has gone to President Truman, Graham McCorkle, president Illinois Bell Telephone company and former Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago.

Speakers at the luncheon included Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Berkeley Gage, British consul-general and Mayor Martin H. Kennelly.

## Nehru Hails Choice For Abbott Award

Premier Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this week congratulated and thanked John W. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, on the selection of his sister, Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi, to receive the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award.

He was joined in making the choice by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, of Chicago; Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Sen. Paul Douglas, Sen. Scott Lucas and hundreds of others.

Mme. Pandit, Indian's ambassador to the United States, was scheduled to receive the award established to memorialize the founder of the Defender, at luncheon in the Louis XVI room of the Sherman Hotel, June 10. The day will be officially known as "Mme. Pandit Day."

The award, which has previously gone to former Mayor Edward J. Kelly and the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., was voted to the former UN member for her outstanding contributions to the development of a free world.

Mme. Pandit as a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, was active in bringing about passage of the resolution that makes destruction of racial or religious groups an international crime. She was also active when the UN called South Africa to account for oppression of the non-European population there.

Representatives of Northwestern, Loyola and DePaul Universities, Roosevelt College, Central YMCA, College and Illinois Institute of Technology will take part in the ceremonies saluting Mme. Pandit.

The presentation marks the 45th anniversary of the Chicago Defender as leader of the Negro press.



Honorable Mention Winners Received These

31 AFRO-AMERICAN CERTIFICATE OF HONOR

TO.....

FOR EXCELLENCY IN FAMILY LIFE AND  
HIGH ATTRIBUTES OF MOTHERHOOD

Presented as Honorable Mention Award in the

**Ideal Mother Contest**

May 1950

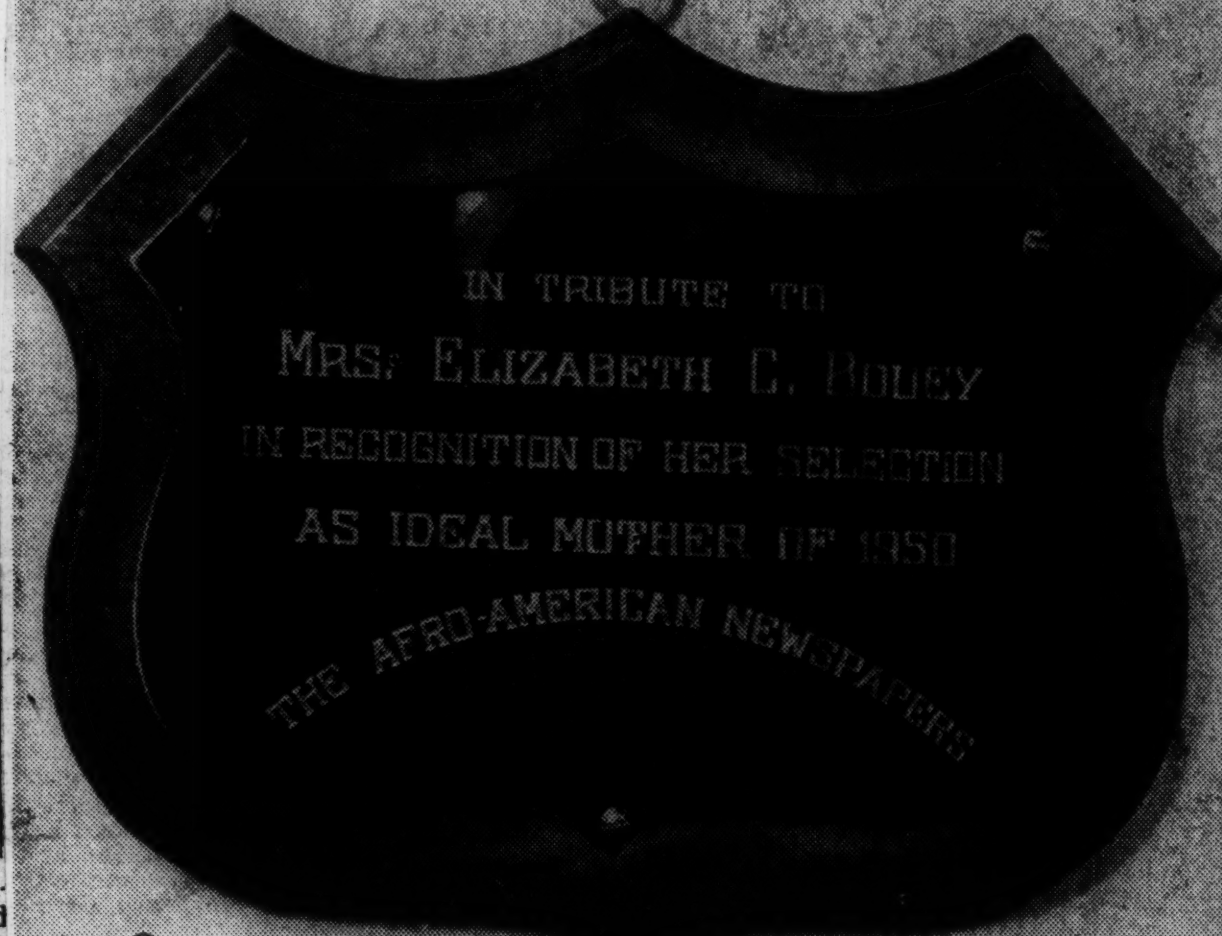
THE AFRO-AMERICAN

..... Director



Mothers in all sections of the country who won honorable mention in the AFRO's fifth annual ideal mother contest, will get certificates like this. Baltimore mothers who attended AFRO buffet supper in honor of the winner, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bouey, Friday, received theirs and others have been mailed.

AFRO Plaque Given 1950 Ideal Mother



31 Afro-American  
Facsimile of bronze plaque given Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bouey, AFRO's 1950 ideal mother. Inscription says "To Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bouey in recognition of her selection as ideal mother of 1950." Presentation was made by William I. Gibson, editor, during buffet supper given in her honor by the AFRO on Friday evening in Baltimore.



If you've been wondering what became of Dr. William H. Gray, whose resignation was forced as president of Florida A. and M. College, you can stop. He's accepted appointment as editor of the Philadelphia AFRO. He thus returns to his first love, journalism. Dr. Gray was once a member of the Baltimore AFRO staff. . .

John E. Wilkins of Chicago, a 47 Harvard Law School graduate, has been appointed law clerk to U.S. Appellate Court Judge Wm. H. Hastie in Philadelphia. . . John S. Young of New York, has been named U.S. commissioner to the Haitian Bicentennial Exposition by President Truman. . . Alfred Smith, better known as "Charley Cherokee," who bowed out of the Chicago Defender some months ago, turns up this month as a contributor to a Chicago monthly magazine. . . I. J. K. Wells, State supervisor of W. Va., schools, has been invited to lecture in Haiti. He will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Edna C. Wells, who teaches at W. Va. State College.



Dr. Gray

## Dr. Gray Now Afro Editor

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., former president of Florida A. and M. College in Tallahassee, Florida, has taken over the position of manager of the local office of the Afro-American.

Dr. Gray, who resigned his post last year in a flood of accusations, took over his duties this week at the office, 427 S. Broad Streets.

He succeeded Leon Snead, who has been head of the local setup for about two years.

Since he left Florida, when certain members of the legislature began an attack on his regime at the college, Dr. Gray has been continuing his studies.

He recently enrolled at Temple University for courses in a theological seminary. He is the son of the late Rev. William H. Gray, Sr., once-time pastor of Bright Hope Baptist Church.

## Ralph Matthews Quits Afro Post

WASHINGTON—Veteran newsman Ralph Matthews, who has been a fixture on the local journalistic scene for more than twenty-five years, surprised news circles here last week with the announcement of his leaving his present post as editor of the Washington Afro to become an associate editor of the Cleveland Call-Post.

Neither Afro officials nor Mr. Matthews would give details on the circumstances of his leaving.

## Veteran AFRO Staff Members Form 20-Year Club



These 17 AFRO staff members, each with 20 years or more service, formed the 20-Year Club on Thursday. Totally, their service amounts to 415 years. Seated, left to right, are Carl Murphy, AFRO president, 30 years service; Dr. George B. Murphy Sr., retired board of directors secretary, 25 years; Miss Ora Culson, secretary, 23 years; Mrs. Lula Patterson, woman's page editor, 20 years; Mrs. Edna Rawlings, cashier, 37 years; John H. Murphy Jr., retired treasurer, 30 years; and Arnett Murphy, vice-president, 40 years. Standing, Howard H. Murphy, business manager, 25 years; James H. Murphy, circulation manager, 20 years; William Gross, linotypist, 23 years; Floyd Moore, ad compositor, 20 years; Arthur James, linotype machinist, 22 years; Ralph Matthews, editor of the Washington AFRO, 25 years; Louis Cox, pressman, 21 years; Kenneth Brickhouse, linotype foreman, 26 years; Samuel Snowden, assistant superintendent of the composing room, 26 years; and William I. Gibson, editor, 22 years.





Ralph Matthews, editor of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN, has a moment of pleasant conversation with Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman. Secretary Chapman is holding the AFRO Honor Roll Award which Editor Matthews had just presented him. The Secretary was one of the 10 persons who made the AFRO's Honor Roll for outstanding achievement in service to the community and humanity beyond the call of duty in 1949.

(Kav. Dee Photo)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY TASTE:

## 'Best Afro Stories' Out, Cover 25 Years

The long-awaited "Best Short Stories by Afro-American Writers," edited by Aaron Nick Ford and H. L. Faggett, is now on the bookstands.

Published by the Meador Publishing Company of Boston, the 307-page book contains 40 short stories which appeared in the AFRO between the years of 1925 and 1950.

As indicated in the foreword, written by Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO, these short stories represent the best of nearly 1000 which appeared in the AFRO during that 25-year period.

The editors, both professors of English at Morgan State College in Baltimore, have divided the 40 stories into 5 major categories:

Of Human Relations, Of Crime and Punishment, Of Loyalty and Patriotism, Of Love and Romance, and Of Sunshine and Shadow.

### Fit All Groups

Although the stories are fundamentally those of a particular group of people, they tell generally of emotions and reactions common to all men.

For example, there is "Greater Love," a different version of the eternal triangle motive, which tells how a physician meets the challenge when his wife of 10 years becomes critically ill.

Again, there is "Amateur Night in Harlem," which tells of the struggle of a young singer to make good.

It is the story of the struggle any young artist might make, and at the same time it gives a good picture of the antics on amateur night at the Apollo, the Howard of the Royal.

### Some Purely Racial

Then, as expected, there are the stories with purely racial themes: such as "Let the Church Roll," which describes the problems confronting the pastor of an interracial church.

Similar in tone is "The Award," which tells how a 30-year store employee met an insult proffered him at the club's annual banquet.

The stories run the gamut of emotions and simultaneously give an insight into the period which they cover, from the colored point of view.

Among the authors represented are Dr. Ford, with four stories; Dr. Faggett, three; Ollie Stewart, four; James Hill, three; Mark Hyman, Edward Lawson and Doug-

### "LEW" WILSON DIES

#### BALTIMORE

Llewelyn Wilson, director of Douglass High School music department, died Monday after both legs had been amputated for gangrene.

He was one of the city's leading organists and choir leaders. For many years he directed the city's symphony orchestra.

## Two Editorials Inserted in Congressional Record

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Two editorials from leading colored newspapers were inserted in the Congressional Record on Mar. 15 by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP).

One appeared in the AFRO-AMERICAN for Feb. 10 entitled, "How Our Race Is Double-Crossed" and was written by Ralph Matthews, the AFRO's Washington editor.

The other appeared in the Oklahoma Black Dispatch for Mar. 4 entitled "The Meaningless FEPC" and was written by Roscoe Dunjee, editor.

### Patriotic Snobbery

Mr. Matthews's editorial labeled as "patriotic snobbishness" the NAACP's screening method to decide "who would and who would not be allowed to attend the recent Civil Rights Mobilization Conference in Washington recently."

It charged that the so-called left-wing unions were booted out of the CIO, not because they "adhere to any Moscow line, but because they insist on following the line of interracial liberalism which the CIO followed itself before it got fat and greedy."

Mr. Dunjee's editorial criticized both major political parties for surrendering to "Southern reaction" on the weak FEPC bill passed by the House of Representatives recently. It said "progressive thinkers" are beginning to realize the need for a third politi-



## API Ad Managers Hold Joint Panel

NEW YORK—The first advertising managers' joint conference of API newspapers was held here Sept. 29-30 at the Theresa Hotel. D. Arnett Murphy of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspaper welcomed the conference and summed up the discussions.

Others in attendance included: J. B. LaCour, Harry D. Farris, Richard T. Greene, Mrs. Eleanor Tennent, John W. Williams, Norris Shepley, William Barton, all of the API, NYC; E. W. Higginbotham, Roy Garvin and J. N. Fortune, AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers.

John D. Bogle, Philadelphia Tribune; John T. Belden, Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide; Homer Roberts, Chicago; L. M. Quinn, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; Felix M. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post; and Irving Williamson, St. Louis Argus.

**STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (39 U.S.C. 233).**

The AFRO-AMERICAN, published weekly at Baltimore, Md., for October 1, 1950.

State of Maryland.....(ss) 31  
City of Baltimore.....(ss)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared H. H. Murphy, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The AFRO-AMERICAN, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Acts of Congress August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in Section 537 of Postal Laws and Regulations. (39 U.S.C. 233) *10-14-50*

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, Editor, Managing Editor, and Business Manager are:

PUBLISHER: The AFRO-AMERICAN Company, 628 N. Eutaw St., Balto., Md.  
EDITOR: William I. Gibson, 313 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

MANAGING EDITOR: Cliff W. Mackay, 2017 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
BUSINESS MANAGER: H. H. Murphy, 2410 Montebello Ter., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is a corporation, The AFRO-AMERICAN Company, 628 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md. That the following stockholders own more than 1% of the total amount of stock:

Carl & Vaskit Murphy; D. Arnett & Sadie V. Murphy; John H. Murphy, Jr.; George B. Murphy, Sr.; Frances L. Murphy; John Oliver; Clementine Knox; Jean Randolph Harris; John H. Murphy III; Mae Dyson and Arnette Lottier.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding one percent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the Company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the Company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the

circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the Company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 60,053.

Signed:  
H. H. MURPHY, Business Manager.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Maryland, this 28th day of September, 1950.  
MELVINA A. JACKSON,  
Notary Public.  
(My commission expires May 7, 1951)

## Christmas Cheer

From Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

As we celebrate Christmas this year, we do so with heavy hearts but with faith in the future.

It will not be a Merry Christmas for many people, but we can all re-pledge ourselves to live as Christ taught us and help others.

May we all have good will and hope.  
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

From Father Divine

*12-23-50*  
For the Joy of Living this Christ Life  
Keeps us Jubilant All the Year  
And we always have an Abundance  
And are filled with this Holiday Cheer,  
As we're conscious of God's Presence  
And know He's Everywhere,  
It's One Eternal Merry Christmas  
And One Eternal Happy New Year.

REV. M. J. DIVINE

From Roland Hayes

To the AFRO-AMERICAN press and to the great music-loving public at large, who have followed and supported my professional work as a concert artist now for more than 30 years, I wish to express heartfelt appreciation.

In this Christmas message of 1950, I feel that I cannot do better than to reiterate what I have said more than once before; that is, that the Afro-American in the United States is not a problem, but an unrealized resource. Develop the resource, and you have no problem.

In the matter of developing our unrealized resources, I recognize that the principal burden of responsibility falls upon our own shoulders.

ROLAND HAYES

From Bennett College

On behalf of our 1109 graduates since 1926, our faculty and all other members of the Bennett College family, I bring

you our most sincere wishes for a Joyous Christmas and a New Year marked by progress toward a world at peace.

May the rebirth of faith that comes with the Yuletide motivate you and me and the men of all nations to rededicate ourselves to the historic Christian ideals of peace and brotherhood... ideals which men of good will are challenged these days to protect and cherish.

DAVID D. JONES, President  
Bennett College

From Lincoln University

Christmas celebrates the birth of a babe. The baby symbolizes the hope of humanity in the future.

May all readers of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers who have to do with children—whether as parents, relatives, teachers, or as neighbors or citizens—see in them the hope of humanity in these distressful times; and see to it that all children, everywhere, receive the love, food, shelter and education that will help them realize our hopes for a better world.

HORACE M. BOND, President  
Lincoln (Pa.) University

From Downingtown

*12-23-50*  
Even though Christmas is intended as a season of joy and good cheer, it seems a mockery in this time of bungling confusion to extend the traditional greetings.

My wish would be that every thinking reader devote this Yule season to sober thought and dedicate his efforts to the support of those organizations which aim to make this a peaceful world.

J. H. N. WARING JR., Principal  
Downingtown I. and A. School

From Morgan State College

The entire Morgan State College community joins me in extending the season's greetings to members of the alumni and to friends of the college everywhere and particularly to members of the Armed Forces who are serving overseas.

Christmas brings out the best in all of us, for it is during this season that we turn our thoughts to the happiness of others and to a deep-felt wish for brotherhood and peace.

In these days of international strife, may we somehow attain the goals of personal happiness and security, of racial brotherhood in our own country and of peace throughout the world.

MARTIN D. JENKINS, President  
Morgan State College

From Bishop A. P. Shaw

May the Angel's comforting words, "Fear not for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy," give you deep and abiding peace during this Christmas season and throughout the coming New Year, and may this year greatly register that spirit of harmony and good will in all human relationships for which the Christ of Christmas lived and died.

ALEXANDER P. SHAW  
Bishop, Balto. Area of the Methodist Church

From Mayor of Milwaukee

papers to extend my Christmas Greetings to my many friends over the nation. So many unexpected events happen in the course of a year.

A year ago, man looked forward to a period of peace and the approach of a free world. But today, the lengthening and darkening shadows of hate and war hang like a pall over our world.

Yet through it all comes the heartening voice of the Eternal Christ re-echoing the message of angels in his birthday morn: "Behold I bring good tidings." With faith in that

May I extend my sincere Holiday Greetings to the multitude of readers and friends of the AFRO-AMERICAN. My compliments to the Milwaukee public for its choice of a fine newspaper.

FRANK P. ZEIDLER  
Mayor of Milwaukee

From Virginia Union President

I welcome this opportunity and heartily appreciate the medium of the good offices of the AFRO-AMERICAN News



proclamation I greet my friends at this time.

J. M. ELLISON, President  
Virginia Union University

### From Paul Robeson

All over the world, the masses of men want peace, and Christmas must be a time of rededication to this greatest of all causes.

Peace can be won, but it must be fought for against the program of the modern money-changers whose war-profits are bloodstained by the sacrifice of the flower of our youth.

Peace depends on the friendly, though competitive, co-existence of different systems. It depends upon freedom now for the colonial peoples of the world. It depends upon the prompt elimination of "white supremacy" and all its foul works. It depends upon real security for the world's poor.

Let the people unite to achieve peace on earth to all men of good will.

PAUL ROBESON

### From Wilberforce State Head

As we approach the Christmas season, it is a privilege to send our sincerest wishes in words which have not grown old through the years,

"Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year."

While these greetings to friends remain unchanged, how Christmas, itself, has changed! Santa Claus and his Reindeer, Donald Duck, Mickey Mouse, the Teddy Bear, the tinsel and cards, the decorated streets and ornate stores often crowd out the Christ-Spirit, which is the spirit of Peace, Good Will and Brotherhood.

The make-believe and the imaginary of Christmas have their places in our lives and our homes, but the realities of our current world situation at Christmas time must not be forgotten. Above the discords of intolerance and discriminating practices which deny Christmas values and ideals, let us hear

again the echo from the Bethlehem hill, so that we shall be challenged also to become bearers of

"... good tidings of great joy,  
which shall be to all the people."

CHARLES H. WESLEY, President  
Wilberforce State College

### From Lena Horne

May the joyous season of Christmas bring into being your hopes and dreams for happiness, good health and success.

As we celebrate again the birth of the Child Jesus, I ask you to join me in praying that God, in His infinite mercy, will bring to men of all races and all creeds—everlasting peace and goodwill.

Merry Christmas, Happy New Year  
LENA HORNE  
Stage and Screen Star

### From Dr. D. O. W. Holmes

Again I am happy to extend the seasons greetings and best wishes to your excellent and progressive journal. In these dark days, it is not possible to feel too enthusiastic about the coming of peace on earth, good will toward men.

But unless we do hold true to this basic tenet of Christianity the world is lost and lost indeed. So we join with you and all hopeful people in repeating the Story of the Manger and joining in the song of the shepherds on that Holy Night.

D. O. W. HOLMES, President Emeritus  
Morgan State College

### From Hattie McDaniel

At this time when we live in a world darkened by war, hunger and misery, we in America are fortunate that we are able to possess and share the good things of life.

At this season when we think of the anniversary of the birth of the Christ Child, we find an awakened faith in the possibilities of a world at peace.

God bless you every one.

HATTIE McDANIEL  
Radio and Movie Star

### From W. Va. State President

In this Holy Season we need Bells to cheer. For those who can hear, the traditional Christmas Bells will aid in clearing the prevailing atmosphere of armament races—governmental controls—national and racial hatred—segregation and war. Christmas is the season when the hopes of mankind meet for peace. Let the bells of the world peal out tidings of joy above the stresses and strains of life.

A Merry Christmas to the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers-reading family and may each one work as a prime mover for progress and peace in 1951.

JOHN W. DAVIS, President  
West Virginia State College



# Rules Stock Transfer a Sale, Not a Loan

*Oct. 12 16 - 30*  
Grandson of founder sought return  
of 40 shares of stock he sold in 1930.  
U.S. Court of Appeals upholds lower  
Federal Court. Litigation lasted four  
years

## BALTIMORE

Claim of Noah Murphy Thompson to recover 40 shares of stock in the AFRO-AMERICAN which he sold in 1930 was upheld December 6th by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The case, heard here November 12, was an appeal from a decision of Judge Coleman in U.S. District Court sitting in Baltimore.

Judge Coleman decided for the AFRO and the Appeals Court with Judges Parker, Dobie and Bryan sitting. Judge Bryan, sitting for Judge Soper, the regular member of the higher court, wrote the opinion.

Mr. Thompson claimed the transaction was a loan.

The company produced a contract and considerable correspondence showing it to be a sale.

The Appeals Court ruling stated: "With the District Judge we think that it (the ruling) should be sustained as an unconditional sale untainted by fraud, active or constructive."

Paul Berman, Carson Dewitt Baker, Sigmund Levin and Theodore Berman represented Mr. Thompson. The AFRO was represented by Harry O. and Marshall Levin.

The case has been in the courts of Maryland and New York since 1946.

## Case Complicated

The case was complicated by the fact that a portion of the Thompson stock was subsequently purchased by the trustees.

Such a transaction, the Court said, was voidable if not fair.

The Court found that the uncles sought to dissuade him from selling, paid him a fair price when he insisted and that for 16 years afterwards he raised no question about the sale.

Judge Bryan's opinion is as follows:

On September 27, 1930, appellant transferred to The AFRO-AMERICAN Company, for \$1200, his beneficial interest, under a testamentary trust, in 40 shares of the company's capital stock, and seven months later these shares were acquired from the corporation by the appellees who were the executors and trustees having custody of the trust estate and also directors of the corporation.

The questions here are whether the transaction was a loan or a sale, and if the latter, whether it is annulable as an informal agreement between trustee and cestui, an undertaking always suspect.

## Thompson Called It Loan

The appellant (Thompson) declares it was a loan, with the stock as collateral, and seeks restoration of his rights in the stock, an accounting of dividends, and damages.

The appellees' (AFRO'S) position is that the appellant, for a fair and adequate consideration, parted with all interest in the stock in 1930 and has had none since the date of the transfer. To this Thompson (the appellant) rejoins that, if a sale, the transfer should be vacated as a purchase of the stock by the individuals who had held it in trust for him.

Emphatic denial of any violation of their trust is made by these defendants (AFRO).

## Court Calls It Sale

"With the District Judge we think that it should be sustained as an unconditional sale untainted by fraud, actual or constructive."

The shares in suit are a part of the capital of the defendant The AFRO-AMERICAN Company. John H. Murphy Sr. had been the principal founder of this company.

Of 648 shares issued and outstanding, he owned 400 at the time of his death in 1922.

Having an earned pride in the aims and achievements of the company—the publication and circulation of newspapers especially devoted to the interests of colored citizens—John H. Murphy Sr. endeavored in his will to perpetuate his work, to keep control of the company within his family, and to have them receive the pecuniary

benefits foreseeable in the continued ownership of it.  
Created a Trust

To this end he created what in effect was a testamentary voting trust of his stock.

As his executors he named his two sons, George B. Murphy Sr. and Carl James G. Murphy. Trustee he names his sons, John H. Murphy Jr., David W. Arnett Murphy and Daniel H. Murphy, but Daniel, predeceased his father.

Designated to be beneficiaries of the stock were his nine children and the appellant, Noah Murphy Thompson, who was his grandson and the son of a deceased daughter.

By paragraph First of his will the testator bequeathed his 400 shares of stock to the named trustees "in trust, that the said trustees shall continue the business now conducted by the said The AFRO-AMERICAN Company and pay over the net proceeds from said business equally between Eva S. Purdy, George B. Murphy, Harriett E. Gilbert, Martha Frances Louise Murphy, M. Rose Oliver, Daniel H. Murphy, John H. Murphy Jr., Carl James G. Murphy, David W. Arnett Murphy and Noah Murphy Thompson."

Paragraph Fifth of the will directed:

"It is my will that the shares of stock bequeathed in paragraph numbered one of this my will to the trustees as aforesaid, shall not be sold or disposed of to any one, unless an exigency should arise wherein the sale of said stock should become imperatively necessary or highly advantageous, in the event that the sale of said stock shall become imperatively necessary, preference shall be given to any one or more of the cestui que trust enumerated in paragraph numbered one of this my will at par value of said stock."

## Letters Mention Selling

Thus it will be seen that Noah Thompson held an undivided one-tenth beneficial interest in the entrusted stock.

The events leading to the transaction in litigation commence with his letter of March, 1930, when the appellant was 25 years of age, inquiring of his uncle, defendant Carl James G. Murphy, as to how many shares Noah owned in the company.

Later in the same month Thompson wrote asking the company to make him a loan of \$69.50 and this was granted. Thompson testified that in June, 1930, he sought another loan from the company, this time on his stock as security, but it was refused.

August 1, 1930, Thompson by letter to Carl Murphy asked whether he could "sell" his interest in the stock to the company. In answer his uncle's secretary wrote Noah, August 2, 1930, "to come down to see him about selling your shares of the AFRO-AMERICAN interest."

Noah was then in New York, his uncle in Baltimore.

Noah's letter of August 5, 1930, acknowledged his uncle's invitation to see him "concerning the selling" of his shares in the company.

## Made Personal Visit

Pursuant to this correspondence, the appellant visited his uncle Carl, told him that he desired to obtain money to attend a secretarial school and, he says, informed his uncle that he wished to obtain a loan on his stock for that purpose. After showing him his grandfather's will, explaining its provisions and pointing out its restrictions as to sale, Carl promised Noah that he would confer with the board of directors on the subject at their next meeting.

The next meeting of the board of directors was August 9, 1930, and the minutes of the meeting revealed that the president, Carl Murphy, submitted a letter from Thompson, asking for permission to sell his stock to the AFRO-AMERICAN Company.

The minutes record "that the suggestion was offered, that his stock be bought from him at the market price of \$1200 to be paid to him in monthly installments, not exceeding \$33 per month, extending over a period of approximately three years."

## Pressed for Money

Evidently Thompson was pressed for money, because repeatedly he urged that the transaction be closed without delay.

The minutes of the board of directors further disclose that at their meeting on September 11, 1930 "the board thought it best to purchase the stock of Mr. Thompson (Noah Thompson) at the market price of \$1200 to be paid to him at the rate of \$33.33 per month over a period of 3 years."

## Signed Written Agreement

Negotiations were concluded by a formal written agreement, signed by the appellant on September 27, 1930, and reciting that the appellant "proposed to sell and transfer" to the company "his undivided one-tenth interest in said four hundred (400) shares of stock free and clear from the trust impressed thereon for and in consideration of the payment to him by the said AFRO-AMERICAN Company of Baltimore City."

By the terms of the agreement the trustees consented to the sale, the appellant's entire interest was transferred to the company, and the latter covenanted to pay the appellant \$1200 at \$33.33 per month, the first four payments to be made on September 27, 1930, and the other payments to follow on the first day of each month beginning February 1, 1931.

By his signed receipt dated May 21, 1933, Noah M. Thompson acknowledged "full payment for 40 shares AFRO-AMERICAN Company stock."

## Trial Judge Believed Uncles

Against this documentary proof

of sale, the appellant offers not a jot of writing to sustain his charge that the transaction was a loan—so devoid, indeed, of written evidence as to render the "loan" uncollectible after the lapse of the limitation on open accounts.

His defendant uncles testified clearly and explicitly that the transaction was a sale.

Noah testified to the contrary. The trial judge believed the uncles and rejected the version of the appellant. In this he was amply justified.

## Sale Voidable Unless Fair

On April 4, 1931, the 40 shares surrendered by Noah Thompson were acquired in equal participation by the individual defendants, and transfer thereof made to them by the corporation.

The four were then directors of the company, two of them were also John Murphy's trustees and the other two had been his executors.

These appearances forcefully argue a breach of trust—ultimate purchase by trustees of trust property from a trust beneficiary—and throw a shadow of invalidity upon the sale.

Presumptively the transaction is vulnerable. Maryland, as do almost all jurisdictions, stamps such a purchase voidable.

The sale is vitiated unless the fiduciary expurgates it of every inference of unfairness implicit in such a transaction. *Harlan v. Lee* 174 Md. 579, 199 A. 862; *Hammond v. Hopkins*, 143 U.S. 224, 36 L. ed. 134.

## No Implication of Wrong

But the defendants have done just that. Appearances of a breach of trust there were, but appearances and nothing more.

Scrutiny of the defendants' actions dispels every implication of wrongdoing.

From the inception of the negotiations with Noah, his uncles discouraged his desire to dispose of his stock.

They recalled to him the wish of his grandfather that the shares remain intact; they held out to him the pecuniary advantage to be expected from the retention of his stock; they delayed action on his request in the hope that he would reconsider; they enlisted his father's aid to guide him; but their efforts were in vain.

Their solicitude for him is evidenced by the stipulation for installment payments, after satisfying his immediate needs, to protect him against possible prodigality.

## \$30 Fair Price Per Share

Again, the evidence abundantly supports the finding of the District Judge that \$30 per share was a fair price for the stock.

The terms of the will prescribed "par value" to be the purchase price in the event of sale.

That would have been only \$5 per share.

In fact, he was paid the same price demanded and exacted of the corporation by a hostile stockholder under threat of suit.

## Uncles in Unenviable Position

The defendant uncles testified clearly and explicitly that the transaction was a sale. Noah testified to the contrary. The trial judge believed the uncles and rejected the version of the appellant. In this he was amply justified.

These appearances forcefully argue a breach of trust—ultimate purchase by trustees of trust property from a trust beneficiary—and throw a shadow of invalidity upon the sale.

Presumptively the transaction is vulnerable. Maryland, as do almost all jurisdictions, stamps such a purchase voidable.

The sale is vitiated unless the fiduciary expurgates it of every inference of unfairness implicit in such a transaction. *Harlan v. Lee* 174 Md. 579, 199 A. 862; *Hammond v. Hopkins*, 143 U.S. 224, 36 L. ed. 134.

But the defendants have done just that. Appearances of a breach of trust there were, but appearances and nothing more.

Scrutiny of the defendants' actions dispels every implication of wrongdoing.

From the inception of the negotiations with Noah, his uncles discouraged his desire to dispose of his stock.

They recalled to him the wish of his grandfather that the shares remain intact; they held out to him the pecuniary advantage to be expected from the retention of his stock; they delayed action on his request in the hope that he would reconsider; they enlisted his father's aid to guide him; but their efforts were in vain.

Their solicitude for him is evidenced by the stipulation for installment payments, after satisfying his immediate needs, to protect him against possible prodigality.

## \$30 Fair Price Per Share

Again, the evidence abundantly supports the finding of the District Judge that \$30 per share was a fair price for the stock.

The terms of the will prescribed "par value" to be the purchase price in the event of sale.

That would have been only \$5 per share.

In fact, he was paid the same price demanded and exacted of the corporation by a hostile stockholder under threat of suit.

## Uncles in Unenviable Position



business owned and conducted almost exclusively as a family affair.

Then, too, it must be remembered that the records are here sought after a lapse of 17 or 18 years, during which period the transaction had never been questioned.

#### Thompson's Delay

This brings us to consideration of the bar of laches (laches-failure to act seasonably) against the appellant.

His first complaint was voiced in 1946, the year before the institution of the present action.

His ownership was made an issue, but never adjudicated, by his answer in a suit commenced by the trustees in a Maryland State court for a construction of the trust in the Murphy will, the suit averring the appellant's total absence of any interest in the trust.

The picture is that from 1933, when he ~~received~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~for his~~ shares, until 1946 he never asserted an interest in the stock.

After 1930, he at no time attended the meetings of the stockholders, contrary to his previous practice.

All the while he was in touch with the corporation, in fact employed by it from 1932 to 1944 with the exception of the thirteen-month period from November, 1935 to January 8, 1937.

Throughout, he was in constant touch with his uncles, visited with them and exhibited a natural nepotism for them.

In 1941 he asked if he would receive any dividends from the company, and when reminded of his relinquishment of his stock made no protest. He was then 36 years old.

#### No Protest in 16 Years

Acquiescence for sixteen years with full knowledge of all the circumstances, establishes an irrevocable confirmation by him of the transaction for what it was—an absolute sale.

That this lapse of time has resulted in prejudice to the defendants is obvious.

We have already alluded to an absence of records easily ascribable to the passage of time.

Moreover, the defendants, in reliance on their acquisition of the stock, have devoted their energies and their days, diligently and successfully, to the development and expansion of the business of the company; they have thus irretrievably acted on the assumption that the transfer was valid.

#### Deprived of Legal Remedy

The other defenses aside, Thompson's laches and confirmation deprive his suit of every scintilla juris. *Hammond v. Hopkins*, 143 U.S. 224, supra; *Reeder v. Lanahan*, III Md. 572, 74 A. 575.

The judgment of the District Court in dismissing the complaint was plainly right and will be affirmed.



**Bought Out Competitor**

# Washington Afro Beats Old Tribune Suit for \$150,000

(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The fierce competition waged between weekly newspapers, and among daily newspapers also, for the favor of readers in the Capital, was clearly outlined this week in the failure of the former publishers of the extinct Washington Tribune to recover the sum of \$150,000 preferred against the publishers of the Washington Afro-American, an extensive chain with headquarters and ownership centered in Baltimore.

In a vain effort to establish a record number of display advertising accounts and booming generally, until the late years of the depression.

The Afro-American entered the picture, early in the 'thirties and dominated the field for more than a decade; then, in a postwar development, the Tribune returned and The Courier, long content with a skeletal arrangement here, moved boldly into the local competition.

In an apparent drive to secure its position, the Afro-American publishers took the Tribune over and, soon afterwards, added a Tuesday publication which, from its inception was more or less successful.

ENTER CAPITAL TIMES  
With the folding of the Tribune, another sheet, The Capital Times, made its appearance as a Thursday release; thus, with The Courier's Wednesday release date, affords the capital with releases on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, each week.

HEAVY LOSSES CITED  
Admitting that the trio was paid \$9,500 for 60 per cent of the now questionable stock, and that a total of losses in the sum of \$16,000, representing a \$25,000 overall deficit, forced them to give up trying to make the Washington Tribune succeed as a weekly publication.

Although the terms of the contract specified that the majority stockholders would continue and expand the Tribune, the plaintiffs attempted to indicate that the exact reverse had happened; that the Tribune was allowed to deteriorate and, in the end, allowed to fold.

It was generally expected that the Court of Appeals would ultimately review the case, especially in case of a favorable finding for the plaintiff.

**ONCE PROSPEROUS PAPER**

During the 'twenties, the Washington Tribune was the capital's



# Editorial Of Argus In Record

The St. Louis Argus editorial of Friday, July 7, 1950, has been included in the Congressional Record on Monday of this week.

The piece entitled, the "NEA Seeks A Place To Stand," was written in connection with the appearance here of the National Education Association and was read into the Record by Hon. Adam Clayton Powell, Representative of New York.

The editorial dealt with the dilemma the association found itself in having to vote on holding its meetings in cities where segregation is absent.

The editorial said in part:

"... The NEA brought with it an amendment which would have placed the association in a position of no compromise with bigotry. This amendment would have kept the NEA representative assembly out of any city practicing discrimination in housing, feeding and seating of delegates.

"By an overwhelming voice vote the assembly backed down from this stand when Dr. Andrew D. Holt, their president, calmly stated the rather terrifying discovery of an investigating committee that no city in the United States could meet such a standard..."

A compromise amendment was presented and the editorial advised, "On Saturday, the delegates shall vote on the compromise amendment. We believe that they can honestly vote for this amendment, if at the same time they resolve that the compromise is on paper—not in their hearts."



## Dunnigan Among Press Gals Feted At Navy Carlton Affair

WASHINGTON-(ANP)- The long tradition of lily-white-ism was laid aside by the exclusive Carlton hotel last Wednesday when a Negro newspaperwoman was admitted, without any objections, to the dinner sponsored by the undersecretary of the Navy, Dan A. Kimball, in honor of the "underprivileged newspaperwomen of Washington."

that the lone Negro White House newspaperwoman would face some difficulty at the Kimball dinner. But not a single question was raised and the party was carried out without an unpleasant incident.

At the close of the dinner, the appreciative women placed a huge birthday cake before their charming host and affectionately draped a brilliant festoon of ties around his neck.

Light, frivolous speeches were made by Mrs. Mary Craig, a correspondent for the Maine papers; Mrs. Doris Fleeson, a columnist for the Bell Syndicate; and Mrs. India Edwards, from the Women's Division of the National Democratic Committee.

Aside from the top Washington newspaper women, the guests included much of the Navy "brass" as well as many other outstanding government officials.

Considering the news gals "underprivileged" because they are barred from the annual stag affairs given by the White House Correspondents Association, Mr. Kimball arranged a dinner on his 54th birthday as a measure of compensating these faithful females who constantly pound the Capital news beat.

Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, Washington representative of the Associated Negro Press, and the only Negro female member of the White House Correspondents Association, was among the 50-odd women who showered their host with a brilliant array of neckties.

Referring to Mr. Kimball as a "protective male," a spokesman for the group said the ties were presented to show Pentagon officials that Kimball is surrounded by a host of "doting women."

### THE DEBARRMENT

In sending out the invitations to the women of the fourth-estate Mr. Kimball said: "The merits or demerits, the complexities of differences of opinion, which attach to their debarment from the Annual Dinner or the White House Correspondents Association are subjects for wiser (or more foolish) heads than mine."

"All the cables, tackle, winches, tugs, salvage vessels and beach gear used in re-floating the You-Know What could not draw me into the controversy."

"My concern is that these ladies are underprivileged to the extent of one dinner."

Remembering that the Carlton cancelled dinner reservations made by the World Town Hall Seminary when they met in Washington last October, because two Negroes, Mrs. Edith Sampson and Walter White, were in the party, it was feared



## API Exhibit Shows National Advertisers

**ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS INC.**  
NEW YORK

*Concentration*



*Hurdles Sales Barriers*

NOW SOLD TO COLORED AMERICA THROUGH THE NEGRO PRESS



Copies of newspapers which are among the 27 members of the Associated Publishers Inc., surround an exhibit of products nationally advertised by manufacturers who have recognized the importance of selling through colored newspapers. The display was shown at the annual mid-winter meeting of the American Marketing Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, NYC. last week, attended by representatives of large industries.

## Associated Publishers Move To More Spacious Quarters

NEW YORK—After six years of occupancy of office space directly on world-famous Fifth avenue, Associated Publishers, Inc., has moved to more spacious quarters at 31 West 46th street, New York 19, N. Y.

When D. Arnett Murphy of the Afro-American newspapers in Baltimore, president of Associated Publishers, Inc., engaged Joseph B. LaCour as general manager in 1944 and authorized him to set up shop in New York approximately 750 square office space was secured at the corner of 46th street and 5th avenue, four blocks removed from Radio City and within proximity to most major agencies from which is placed a great part of important national advertising.

Included with Mr. LaCour in this historic venture was an auditor, Louis M. Perkinson, formerly with the National Benefit Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., and a stenographer. Soon thereafter three additional employees were added and in November Mrs. Eleanor Burton-Burks, formerly of the District Theatres, also of Washington, joined Associated Publishers as office manager and billing clerk.

FROM THIS MODEST beginning, Associated Publishers, Inc., has grown to a staff of 15 full-time employees who devote their talent and energies to the exclusive promotion of and solicitation of national advertising for 24 newspapers, including the Journal and Guide.

Assisting Mr. LaCour, are Harry D. Evans, sales manager; Richard T. Greene, business manager; Eleanor Barton-Tennet, assistant business manager and a copy of efficient sales and clerical personnel.

In October, 1945 Associated Publishers opened a midwestern branch office at Detroit under the management of Major Homer B. Roberts, long experienced top automobile salesman of Kansas City and Chicago who had been recently released from distinguished service with the U. S. War Department. In 1947 this office was removed to Chicago where it continues under the able direction of Major Roberts and a growing staff of assistants.

IT CAN BE felt that the launching of Associated Publishers was another milestone in Negro achievement especially in the field of journalism because it represented the first attempt of colored newspapers to join in cooperative ownership and operation of their national advertising offices.

The board of directors of Associated Publishers, Inc., are: Carl Murphy, president of the Afro-American Newspapers (Baltimore), chairman; Carter Wesley, publisher of The Informer Newspapers (Texas); Thomas W. Young, president of the Journal and Guide (Norfolk); D. Arnett Murphy, advertising director of the Afro-American Newspapers (Baltimore), and Frank Stanley, publisher, The Louisville Defender.



# ATLANTA DAILIES AGREE TO MERGE

Subject to Approval of  
Government Agencies

(The Associated Press)  
Atlanta, March 18—The Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution Saturday announced an agreement had been reached for a merger of the two papers.

The announcement was made in front page statements published in both papers.

The Journal, an afternoon and Sunday paper, has the largest circulation in the South. The Constitution, a morning and Sunday paper, has the next largest circulation. They are the only dailies of general circulation in Atlanta.

The announcement was made by Clark Howell, president and publisher of the Constitution Publishing Company, and James M. Cox, chairman of the board of the Atlanta Journal Company.

"Rumors persist that the two Atlanta newspapers are going to be merged," the statement said. "We think the people are entitled to know the facts.

"It is true that we have reached an agreement toward merging the Constitution and the Journal. This agreement is subject to the approval of certain government agencies. It is assumed this approval will be forthcoming without undue delay."

## 'Atlanta Constitution'

## And 'Journal' Merged

ATLANTA, March 18 (UP).—Clark Howell, president and publisher of "The Atlanta Constitution," and James M. Cox, chairman of the board of "The Atlanta Journal," announced today that they have reached an agreement for merging Atlanta's only two daily newspapers.

The announcement said the effect of the merger would be to continue "The Constitution" as a morning publication and "The Journal" as an afternoon paper. Sunday editions of the two papers will be combined.

Economic reasons "have played

a large part in dictating this move," the announcement said. It added that both papers will continue to publish and transact all business in their respective plants. "The editorial policies of 'The Journal' and of 'The Constitution' will remain independent as at present," the announcement said. "Clark Howell, president and publisher of 'The Constitution' will continue as publisher and will have sole and complete authority over the editorial policies and the news and reportorial departments of that paper. 'The Journal' will remain under the guidance of James M. Cox as publisher."



# W. A. SCOTT LAUDED AS PIONEER IN JOURNALISM

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (SNS) — W. A. Scott, the late founder of the Atlanta Daily World and the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, was called the "person contributing most to the progress of the Negro press in the first half of the 20th century" by Moss H. Kendrix, before a convocation at Arkansas A. M. and N. College on Thursday.

Speaking before almost 1400 students, faculty members and persons from Pine Bluff community, Mr. Kendrix declared that the dominant publication pattern of the Negro press is built upon the "city edition scheme which was conceived by the late Mr. Scott."

Mr. Kendrix, who was one of the originators of National Negro Press Week, explained that he considered Mr. Scott's innovation of the printed-away-from-home, city edition newspaper the most valuable contribution to the Negro press of the 20th century because it gave to local communities newspapers which would have otherwise not been available.

Under the Scott plan, according to Mr. Kendrix, local newspapers were established which maintained their own editorial staffs, advertising, circulation and business departments. The chief advantage in the system conceived by Mr. Scott, it was pointed out, was the by-passing of the immediate purchase and setting-up of printing plants, which in most instances Negroes were unable to buy.

The speaker opined that with the Scott innovation came greater community prestige, more circulation, and increased advertising revenue, for the Negro press. All these advantages came to the Negro press as a result of its being able to give more thorough coverage to local news items and more concern to problems of the cities and towns which they served.

In the period preceding the Scott era, Negro newspapers attempted to print weekly editions for distribution to a national readership. Naturally, many newsworthy items of purely local concern went lacking in these papers. Today, the Negro press has greatly changed its character in this respect and many publishing firms issue local, state, and regional editions.

Mr. Kendrix also named four other publishers — leaders whom

he cited for outstanding contributions to the progress of the Negro press in the first half of this century.

He pointed out that Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender, made the Negro population conscious of the importance of the race press through his introduction of nation-wide circulation promotions.

Robert L. Vann, the Pittsburgh lawyer turned publisher, was praised for having supplied the leadership which led to the establishment of the world's largest publishing empire.

Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American, was cited for efforts leading to recognition of the value of the Negro markets, and Norfolk Journal and Guide published, P. B. Young, Sr., was termed the number one editorial producer of the half century.

## Georgia Department of Public Health



### CITATION OF MERIT

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

<sup>31</sup>  
**Atlanta Daily World**

Has received official commendation and praise for meritorious service rendered in cooperation with the GREATER-ATLANTA HEALTH PROGRAM. This unselfish service was a major factor in the success of a program conducted for the improvement of health conditions in our state.

JULY 14, 1950.

T. F. SELLERS, M.D.  
DIRECTOR  
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

*Atlanta Daily World, Inc., 8-1-50 Atlanta, Ga.*

A copy of the Citation of Merit presented the Atlanta Daily World for unselfish participation in the Greater Atlanta Mass Health program which began April 4 and ended June 30.

The program was set up to survey the health status of all citizens living in the Atlanta metro-

politan area. During the three month period, 236,000 persons took the free health tests made possible through the program.

The Atlanta World gave full co-operation in helping to promote the health campaign. It was the only newspaper to receive such an award.



*First such picture seen in a white newspaper* - Nov 50

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS



**Negro debutantes of 1950 presented**—Club Imperial presented the Negro debutantes of 1950 at a gathering in Municipal Auditorium last night. "Fess" Whatley's Orchestra furnished music.

\* \* \*

Gloria Freman is president of the 1950 debutantes, numbering

31. P. D. Jackson served as master of ceremonies. The presentation of the 1950 debutantes was one of the projects of Club Imperial for supervised entertainment for young people.

Club Imperial has 25 members. For Negro youth in this community, the club has organized a Junior Club, with the members studying first aid, dramatics and choral singing.



# California Eagle Needs \$20,000 To Remain Alive

BY HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES — (ANP)— The California Eagle, oldest Negro newspaper west of the Mississippi river and said to be the second or third oldest in the nation, faces death unless it can raise \$20,000 in six months.

This fact was revealed here last week when the Eagle sponsored a concert by the controversial Paul Robeson at Elks auditorium. A capacity crowd jammed the hall for the program.

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, publisher of the 71-year-old old newspaper, explained her journal's financial plight. She said in part:

"We have no full page ads from the big business people of Los Angeles, you will notice. The Eagles must depend upon the little business people and upon its readers for its funds. That is why we are appealing to you."

Robeson declared, "I am happy to do whatever I can to aid this worthy and militant paper." In a short talk he said:

"This is the part of America that I love. I don't like the Rankins and the oil interests. I won't have my boy die for their benefit. This is the kind of America I would fight and die for."



## CHICAGO DEFENDER CELEBRATES 45th BIRTHDAY

May 5, 1905 - Looking Back Over Its Service To The Nation - May 5, 1950

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

Come May 5, 1950, The Chicago Defender will celebrate its FORTY-FIFTH year of service to the Race and the Nation.

In looking back over its years of service, it is indeed proud of its marvelous record of achievement.

It has attempted to be a crystal in which the Race, as a whole, could see its future. In it is shown the picture of the efforts of man to help his fellow to better living. In it the leaders of the world give of their experience and wisdom. It has tried to be a friend, a counsellor and a teacher; an opener of doors to a wider and a fuller life.

The Chicago Defender, during these hectic and turbulent years, has brought to the many the former luxuries of the few and has largely contributed to the cultural and material welfare of human developments, for, without knowledge of the new, progress would be stifled.

## Heavy Responsibility

In its attempt to influence the actions of millions of its unseen and unknown fellows; to lead them to know and desire the new contributions to greater freedom, safety, beauty, ease and convenience; to educate them to know the true from the false, the good from the bad, the genuine from the spurious; herein lies a heavy responsibility on those in whose hands is placed a power of such import to humanity.

During these FORTY-FIVE years, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER'S program has been a sincere, earnest and unselfish endeavor to attain that high goal. It has made some mistakes no doubt, and some enemies. Who, in the service of mankind, has not?

But it is proud of its record and stands ready to continue its fight for the Race until the goal of equality — mentally, morally, physically, financially, spiritually, intellectually and socially, has been attained.

FORTY-FIVE long years have passed since the publication of the first issue of THE CHICAGO DEFENDER, the World's Greatest Weekly, by its editor, owner and publisher, the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott a graduate of the



NOV. 24, 1870 — ROBERT S. ABBOTT — FEB. 29, 1940

printing department of Hampton Institute. From an obscure kitchen at 3159 South State st. to a million dollar plant at 3435 Indiana ave., has been the dramatic ad-

venture, and story of this paper. Such is the phenomenal rise of this institution whose legend seems more like a fairy tale than the realistic record studded with in-

credible personal sacrifices and radiant with an enduring faith and hope that bespeak the high character and ideals of its creator.

## His First Office

It was a very inauspicious beginning, for the small room into which Mr. Abbott slept was at the same time, office, composing and parlor combined. Under a feeble, flickering light of a kerosene lamp — May 5, 1905 — an oil stove that gave off carbon-monoxide than heat, Robert S. Abbott edited and issued the first copy of his CHICAGO DEFENDER.

He was editor, publisher, printer, business, advertising and circulation manager and newsboy; going out among the people, regardless of weather conditions, selling his papers to a reluctant, doubting public. His friends made light of his efforts; ridiculed and laughed at him, for they thought it was foolish of him to anticipate success in a field in which so many before him had failed. "Abbott and his little sheet," was the way some put it.

But he went on fighting the position of his adversaries on the one hand, and the indifference of his friends on the other. Out of this struggled he emerged triumphant, though badly-scarred.

## Comes to Chicago

Robert S. Abbott first came to Chicago to observe Colored Americans at the World's Fair. He was twenty-three years old and was a singer of the Hampton Quartermaster's school (Annapolis and West Point). He listened to Frederick Douglass, orator of the day, tell of the young Negroes that "the hour had come, opportunity was here and the day was theirs." Here he heard Ida B. Wells (later Mrs. Barnett) tell of the destruction of her Memphis newspaper by a mob. Abbott also was interested in journalism. In 1897 he again returned to Chicago, after finishing the printer's trade with the intention of staying . . . if he could find a job. He traveled from shop to shop seeking work, but was turned down on account of his color. He did, however, pick up some odd jobs, and took up the study of law in night classes at Kent college of law. He hung out his shingle in Gary, Ind., then a small but booming town, but clients were few, and his urge for journalism brought him back to Chicago.

Shailer Mathews of the School of the University of Chicago, who gained an idea from this advertisement in a softer approach by heading a movement to exchange pulpits on a certain day in each year. But in the main, it was an "Abbott Idea." It cannot be denied that Robert S. Abbott with his CHICAGO DEFENDER engendered the migratory spirit in the Negro of the South. When World War I broke out along with him for racial fight

The evening of May 5, 1905, he found him peddling on the streets in conjunction with his nationwide program for racial uplift. Evidences of his "demands" have been fulfilled in almost every civic, social, political and economic category in this city.

subtitle, "The World's Greatest Weekly." From that day on, he piloted this paper until it became one of the foremost voices in American journalism.

## Supplied the Need

When young Robert Abbott began his journalistic career in Chicago, he immediately saw what a vital force a paper of his sort could be utilized to better the conditions of his Race. And he set to work to do the job. Negroes with aspirations had little to spur them on — a general business. They had no one to champion their cause. Negro efforts were largely disorganized. He saw the need of spear-heading a drive through the printed word — a powerful newspaper within the Race — to inspire the Negro to demand his full citizenship rights, and to lead him to think as an American, and not as a Negro, separated apart from the main stream of civilization. He wanted Negroes integrated into every phase of American life, and became a pioneer in a "wilderness of doubt" with his CHICAGO DEFENDER.

He early shocked his public with his "demands" for the Negro. His platform contained NINE POINTS. It began with: "American race prejudice must be destroyed." Others followed: The opening up of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as whites; representation in the President's Cabinet; Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads, and jobs in government controlled industries; Representation in all departments of police forces over the entire United States; Government schools (Annapolis and West Point) open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners; Motormen and conductors on street cars, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America; Federal legislation to abolish lynching; Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

Robert S. Abbott made those "demands," as he styled them, some decades ago under the editorial masthead of his CHICAGO DEFENDER. He actually shocked his audience. This platform for the American Negro was regarded as somewhat ridiculous. Yet, we have lived to see American — both white and black — working in unity and putting forth strenuous efforts to make the Abbott platform a reality in the American way of life.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that Robert Abbott built a New Chicago for the Negro in conjunction with his nationwide program for racial uplift. Evidences of his "demands" have been fulfilled in almost every civic, social, political and economic category in this city.

Long before integration in the army was an issue as it is today, Mr. Abbott took his stand against Jim Crowism in our armed forces when he lambasted the government in the First World War for establishing a separate army training camp at Des Moines, Iowa. He denounced it as an American in no uncertain terms until friends feared his paper would be stopped in the mails.

He struck at the religious forces in America for their hypocrisy by

When young Robert Abbott began his journalistic career in Chicago, he immediately saw what a vital force a paper of his sort could be utilized to better the conditions of his Race. And he set to work to do the job. Negroes with aspirations had little to spur them on — a general business. They had no one to champion their cause. Negro efforts were largely disorganized. He saw the need of spear-heading a drive through the printed word — a powerful newspaper within the Race — to inspire the Negro to demand his full citizenship rights, and to lead him to think as an American, and not as a Negro, separated apart from the main stream of civilization. He wanted Negroes integrated into every phase of American life, and became a pioneer in a "wilderness of doubt" with his CHICAGO DEFENDER.

He early shocked his public with his "demands" for the Negro. His platform contained NINE POINTS. It began with: "American race prejudice must be destroyed." Others followed: The opening up of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as whites; representation in the President's Cabinet; Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads, and jobs in government controlled industries; Representation in all departments of police forces over the entire United States; Government schools (Annapolis and West Point) open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners; Motormen and conductors on street cars, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America; Federal legislation to abolish lynching; Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

Robert S. Abbott made those "demands," as he styled them, some decades ago under the editorial masthead of his CHICAGO DEFENDER. He actually shocked his audience. This platform for the American Negro was regarded as somewhat ridiculous. Yet, we have lived to see American — both white and black — working in unity and putting forth strenuous efforts to make the Abbott platform a reality in the American way of life.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that Robert Abbott built a New Chicago for the Negro in conjunction with his nationwide program for racial uplift. Evidences of his "demands" have been fulfilled in almost every civic, social, political and economic category in this city.

Long before integration in the army was an issue as it is today, Mr. Abbott took his stand against Jim Crowism in our armed forces when he lambasted the government in the First World War for establishing a separate army training camp at Des Moines, Iowa. He denounced it as an American in no uncertain terms until friends feared his paper would be stopped in the mails.

He struck at the religious forces in America for their hypocrisy by

Today, built upon a solid foundation, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER is part of the average Negro life.

Points the Way

Today, built upon a solid foundation, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER is part of the average Negro life.

Points the Way

Today, built upon a solid foundation, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER is part of the average Negro life.

Points the Way

Today, built upon a solid foundation, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER is part of the average Negro life.



pointing the way for the forgotten mass which looks to it for guidance and deliverance. It is a dream of the multitude that has finally come true—a publication meeting the most exacting requirements, and one that ranks with the best on the market.

It is to him — Robert Sengstacke Abbott, born on St. Simon's Island, Georgia, November 24, 1870, that we pause to bow our heads in tribute on the FORTY-FIFTH birthday of the CHICAGO DEFENDER, and also to note that when he passed to his reward on February 29, 1940, he fell, like the "soldier in the cause of humanity" that he was . . . "going up the hill!"



# Winners Share \$10,000 In 'Pop' Contest Prizes

Winner. Feb 7-8-50 Chicago, Ill.



FIRST PRIZE WINNER MISS YETIVE EDMONDS, CHICAGO



MISS MARIAN NATHANIEL  
2nd prize, Detroit



MRS. ANN HUGHES  
3rd prize, Chicago



MISS MABEL KIRK  
4th prize, DeKalb, Miss.



# Mississippi, Michigan, and Illinois Cop Top Honors

(See Page 12 for complete contest results.)

International fame and a fabulous fortune danced before the excited eyes of Miss Yetive Edmonds, Chicago school clerk and modiste, when she learned Saturday that she had won the Chicago Defender's unprecedented \$10,000 Popularity Contest.

Amassing more than a half-million votes, Miss Edmonds outdistanced 410 women from 31 states to win acclaim as "America's Most Popular Lady." The huge jackpot of prizes will be shared by 117 winners.

Runner-up honors went to Miss Marion Nathaniel, a native of Columbus, Ga., now a secretary in a Detroit real estate firm. Mrs. Ann Hughes, proprietor of the New Monte Carlo Lounge in Chicago, placed third. A DeKalb, Miss., contestant, Miss Mable Kirk won fourth prize.

## Array of Prizes

When Miss Edmonds read the Western Union message which brought the good news, she gasped for a moment, before sinking into an easy chair to dream about the glamorous array of prizes that await her.

She will select a snappy \$500 wardrobe before making an all jaunt to Haiti—the world's newest and most exotic vacationland.

After this fun-filled holiday Miss Edwards will return to Chicago where a nifty new 1950 Packard "8" will be waiting at her curb.

Before she embarks for her Haitian Holiday, "America's Most Popular Lady" will be crowned "Miss Chicago Defender" by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, in Chicago's City Hall.

She will be joined by the other three top winners in a round of banquets, receptions, sightseeing tours, visits to the Chicago Fair of 1950 and several radio appearances.

## Arrives Friday

Miss Marion Nathaniel, who polled 386,830 votes to win second place honors, will arrive in Chicago Friday from Detroit. She will be met by an official delegation headed by Defender Publisher John H. Sengstacke and will be feted for three days before boarding the luxury air-liner for Haiti. She also wins a \$300 wardrobe and a combination RCA television-radio-record player set.

Business duties will be forgotten by Mrs. Hughes as she joins the other lucky winners in the festivities planned in their honor. She, too, will vacation in Haiti and, in addition, wins a \$150 wardrobe and a RCA Radio-record player com-

bination. Mrs. Hughes polled 348,830 votes.

The Contest Committee voted Saturday to bring Miss Kirk, the fourth place winner, to Chicago from DeKalb, Miss., to spend three days as guest of the Defender. This action came as a result of her splendid showing. She polled 227,940 votes. In addition to the all-expense trip to Chicago, Miss DeKalb wins the regular fourth prize, an RCA Victor television set.

## Congratulatory Four in

Congratulatory messages poured in to the winners of the contest, which has been hailed by outstanding organizations across the nation as spectacular and precedent-shattering. Publisher Sengstacke joined the well wishers as he said: "I congratulate the winners. This contest has been a pleasant experience for all of us at the Chicago Defender. We are looking to give them the good time of their lives. It will be just as much fun for us as it is for them."

W. Louis Davis, contest director, said: "In my 25 years of promotion and public relations, I have never enjoyed an experience as exciting as this contest. Some of the finest people of 31 states went into the contest with the zeal to win. I feel sure that every one of the women has gained a great deal from this activity. Congratulations to the winners and my thanks to all who made the contest a success."

**CONTEST BRIEFS** — The final count showed that 5,233,544 votes were cast for 411 contestants.... Subscriptions were written for every state in the Union and for 10 foreign countries.... Contestant Harriet Caldwell of Chicago, who placed eighth, sold the two longest subscriptions. An 18-year subscription was sold to Marion Randall. Mattie Williams signed up to receive the Defender until 1968....

Ralph Heller, president of the Prima-Bismarck Brewery in Chicago, bought subscriptions which will send 11 copies of the Defender to the Hines Hospital library every week for two years. Ninth prize winner Doris Smith made the sale.

## Church Makes Gift

Two copies of the Defender will be delivered weekly to Hines Hospital and Vaughan Veteran Hospital for two years through the courtesy of Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago. Credit for these subscrip-

tions went to contestant Ann K. Herron.

Contestant winner Yetive Edmonds is a Kansas City, Kans., native. She has studied art at the University of Washington and at the Chicago Art Institute. Miss Nathaniel is a product of Taladega college in Alabama.... Popular in Chicago business circles is Mrs. Hughes who copped third prize. Coming to the Windy City from Shreveport, La., she and her late husband once owned a fleet of taxicabs; she owned and managed several night spots in Chicago before building the Monte Carlo into one of the "places to go" in Chicago.



## John Williams Joins Staff Of Defender



JOHN WILLIAMS

John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Defender, announced Monday that, as a part of the Defender's program of expansion and development, John R. Williams, nationally known veteran newspaperman and promoter has been appointed a field supervisor for the Defender organization.

Williams has had over 25 years' experience in the newspaper field as a writer, field representative, branch office manager and special Pacific Coast representative. In recognition of the increasing Negro population in Northern California, he will begin a Chicago Defender operation in the Oakland-Berkeley and Bay area April 24.

Williams' newspaper experience includes the Pittsburgh Courier, the Providence Daily News and other publications.

The new operation in Northern California according to Sengstacke, is a part of the efforts of the Defender to give the best in service and news to those it serves.

### DEFENDER PLATFORM

1. "American race prejudice must be destroyed." *Chicago Defender*
2. The opening up of all trades and trade Unions to black as well as whites.
3. Representation in the President's Cabinet. *Defender*
4. Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads, and jobs in government controlled industries. *Sat. 5-27-58*
5. Representation in all departments of police forces over the entire United States. *Chicago Ill.*
6. Government schools open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners.
7. Motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America.
8. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
9. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

—ROBERT S. ABBOTT

May 5, 1905

## Our Opinions

### We Made It, Too

Last year the Chicago Defender, with the cooperation of the branches of the Urban League throughout the country, published a series of thrilling stories of Negro achievement. The series was titled "They Made It" and it was finally incorporated in a book which has received wide acclaim.

In recognition of the initiative of the Chicago Defender in this project, the Board of Trustees of the National Urban League last week adopted a resolution which we herewith print with pride.

"The Board of Trustees of the National Urban League acknowledges with deep pleasure the cooperation of the Chicago Defender which made possible the publication of the series of success stories under the title of "They Made It." The Board desires to extend to the publishers of the Chicago Defender this formal expression of its appreciation and its hope that the Defender and the National Urban League can continue in the interest of interracial progress to work together on specific projects, as well as in pursuit of general objectives."

The Chicago Defender appreciates these expressions from the National Urban League and we are certain that the hope for continued cooperation expressed in the resolution is well founded indeed. We have always cooperated with constructive agencies that seek to strengthen our democracy.

The success stories described in the series "They Made It" demonstrates beyond a shadow of a doubt that substantial progress toward first class citizenship for our boys and girls is not only possible, it is happening every day in all walks of life. We accept with thanks the tribute of the National Urban League and we in turn extend our congratulations to this great agency for a job well done. We made it together.



# 40 Million to Hear Courier-Sponsored Town Hall of Air

PITTSBURGH—One of the biggest radio audiences in the world—more than 40 million persons—will hear one of the most momentous subjects of the present day discussed on The Courier-sponsored ABC "Town Meeting of the Air" from 8:30 to 9 P. M., E.S.T., Tuesday, April 18. The topic is: "What Effect Do Our Race Relations Have on Our Foreign Policy?"

Discussing this vital subject will be two of the most intelligently informed men in America: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and world-renowned sociologist, and Congressman Brooks Hays of the Fifth District of Arkansas, who has gained national stature for his work in domestic and foreign relations.

This will be the first time in the fifteen-year history of the "Town Meeting" that it has been sponsored by any Negro organization, group or institution, and the subject chosen for airing over ABC's 264 stations is one which bears key significance to the troubled world picture.

Throughout the entire world, the subject of race relations has assumed gigantic proportions, as the West makes strenuous efforts to turn the growing tide of communism away from the East.

There, the dark-skinned races,

the greatest concentration of the earth's population more than three-fourths of all the humans in the world, eye America and her leadership efforts with keen emphasis on how America treats her own dark-skinned citizens

in view of her claims to democratic principles.

With the inter-Hemispheric struggle between Russia and the U.S. increasing in intensity and tension from day to day, it is easily obvious why the topic for the April 18 "Town Meeting on the Air" is of utmost importance to all Negroes and the dark-skinned peoples of the earth, whether in Asia or Africa.

DR. JOHNSON was named by President Truman as a member of the American delegation Conference in Paris. He was also a member of an American commission of twenty educators sent to Japan at General McArthur's request to help organize the educational system of Japan.

He served former President Hoover as a member of the Committee on Negro Housing at

1931 conference in Washington. Last year he also went to New Delhi, India, to attend a conference of Indian-American relations.

President of Fisk Univ., since Nov. 1946, he has accomplished great advances in the field of domestic education. Representative Hays, a Democrat, now serving his fourth term, has been hailed as a considered liberal Southerner, who views Civil rights with a compromising attitude, intended to provide with certain limitations—some of the principles of the President's Civil rights program, but adamant on others.

His Feb. 2, 1949, speech before the House provided the basis for what has become known as the "Arkansas Plan for Civil Rights Legislation."

In it Representative Hays advocated the following steps:

Limitation of Federal non-segregation policies to inter-state movements; repeal by constitutional amendment of poll tax requirements for voting; a modified anti-lynching bill leaving primary responsibility to the states, and the abandonment of all proposals for coercion in employment, but establishing a counsel service to work for non-discrimination in industry.

Southern Congressmen followed the "ays line in reasoning on civil rights measures.

He also introduced a resolution for a "world federation" plan under UN direction as an aid to the U.S. foreign policy.

## ANNIVERSARY HIGHLIGHT

The Courier is bringing "Town Meeting of the Air" to Pittsburgh as one of the highlights of the paper's fortieth anniversary. George V. Denny, Jr., will as usual, be moderator and the program will be aired from the mammoth auditorium of Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall. Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh, a citizens committee, the local Chamber of Commerce and various church, political, civic, social, labor and other outstanding organizations are supporting the affair and have promised their fullest cooperation to Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher and President of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Courier  
Sat. 4-8-50  
Pittsburgh, Pa.



## James W. Ivy Named New Crisis Editor

NEW YORK — James W. Ivy, who since last December has served as acting editor of The Crisis, was this week named editor of the monthly organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by The Crisis board. Formerly he had been managing editor under the editorship of Roy Wilkins.



## Negro Woman On New York Daily

NEW YORK—The slave market of domestic workers in New York City is exposed in a series of articles beginning this week in the Daily Compass, carrying the by-line of Marvel Cooke. Mrs. Cooke is the first Negro woman to work as a full fledged writer on a daily newspaper. She has been on the staff of the Compass, the city's youngest daily sheet since November.

Mrs. Cooke is not confined to "Negro" news. The staff was small and her duties compare equally with those of other editorial staffmen. She serves on the rewrite desk, writes stories which effect any and all racial groups, and assists with research.

Marvel Cooke is well known in the Negro newspaper world. She began her journalistic career on the Amsterdam News in 1933. From there she went to the People's Voice where she was employed for five years as copy editor, and associate editor. She is well known among members of the New York Newspaper Guild and served for a while on its executive committee.

The newspaper woman was born and reared in Minneapolis, Minn. She is married to Cecil Cooke, business man and sports enthusiast.

### FIRST NEGRO WOMAN

### ON N. Y. DAILY; WRITES SERIES ON WORKERS

NEW YORK. — (ANP).—The slave market of domestic workers in New York City is exposed in a series of articles appearing in the Daily Compass, carrying the by-line of Marvel Cooke. Mrs. Cooke is the first Negro woman to work as a full-fledged writer on a daily newspaper. She has been on the staff of the Compass, the city's youngest daily sheet, since November.

Mrs. Cooke is not confined to "Negro" news. The staff is small and duties compare equally with those of other editorial staffmen. She serves on the re-write desk, writes stories which effect any and all racial groups, and assists with research.

Marvel Cooke is well known in the Negro newspaper world. She began her journalistic career on the Amsterdam News in 1933. From there she went to the People's Voice, where she was em-

ployed for five years as copy editor, and associate editor. She is well known among members of the New York Newspaper guild and served for a while on its executive committee.

The newspaper woman was born and reared in Minneapolis, Minn. She is married to Cecil Cooke, businessman and sports enthusiast.



Carter Wesley Discusses

## Current Events

Informant

## "NEGRO NEWS"

I returned from my vacation to find two clippings: one from the Dallas News, and one for the Daily Sentinel of Nacogdoches, both concerned with Negro news. The one for the Dallas Morning News was on the editorial page and concerned a letter from a reader. A Mrs. Mabel M. Raleigh was complaining because the Dallas Morning News was carrying too much Negro news. She said she sometimes did not know whether she was reading the Dallas Morning News or the Dallas Express, and suggested that the Dallas Express should be left to carry the news concerning Negroes.

Probably the best commentary on Mrs. Raleigh's letter is found in the news article from the Nacogdoches Sentinel, telling of the presiding judge warning the grand jurors and other citizens of Nacogdoches that probably all future grand juries would have at least one Negro on them. The article said the judge read the Supreme Court decision holding that courts that have to do with Negro rights should make the grand jury open to service by Negroes. Many southern cities have already adopted the custom now of having Negroes on grand juries and on petit juries.

Mrs. Raleigh is behind the times, if she doesn't know that increasingly there will be reasons why the Dallas Morning News cannot exclude Negro news if it wants, because it will be mixed inextricably with white news. In other words, the trend has started definitely using and treating Negroes as just plain Americans, along with all other Americans.

## COURTS STULTIFIED

According to a statement by the superintendent of the Gatesville institution for boys, "75 out of 135 boys at the school are feeble-minded, and others are epileptic." It is but to corrupt and degrade courts to compel them to send Negro boys of feeble minds to Gatesville, instead of to schools where feeble-minded people are cared for. It is even worse to send epileptics to such a school, instead of sending them to a state hospital. When posterity comes to judge the way our courts have administered justice, so far as Negroes are concerned, it is going to have to use a lot of mighty black ink to

describe the type of thing to which the courts have been reduced. For instance, the courts have practically lent themselves to inducing murder among Negroes, by the inadequate punishment that they have meted out over the years to Negroes for murdering Negroes. Looked at objectively they are not courts of justice, they are cogs in a wheel of prejudice and injustice.

## WHAT ABOUT US?

According to the Austin Report for September 30 "two new members with Latin-American names are being added to the draft board for Val Verde county (Del Rio) on instruction from Governor Allan Shivers. The Selective Service System has had a policy since August, 1948 that Latin-Americans would be included on all boards from countries or areas where Latin-Americans made a 'substantial part' of the list of registrants." Does anybody know any good reasons why the same rule and practice should not obtain for Negroes, where there is a substantial number of Negroes in a county? Has any Negro organization asked the Governor about such a policy for Negroes?

The way we heard it, Negroes died pretty freely in Korea to protect democracy, and to make it possible for the rules of democracy to work for all people. I have a suspicion that the Governor might be persuaded to tell Brigadier General Paul Wakefield to start the same procedure to working, as to adding, as to adding Negroes to the board that he instructed him to start working to adding Latin-Americans to the board where there is a substantial number of Latin-Americans in a community. But people interested have got to ask for it, and I don't believe the NAACP can function here. The Progressive Voters League might or the Council of Negro Organiza-

tions might.

## SWEATT'S FUND

I have been on vacation and have heard nothing as to the progress being made toward raising the money for Sweatt's education. I see in the Austin Report that Sweatt has received half of the first year's money pledged for his support at the University by the NAACP, and "Donald Jones denies charges by Carter Wesley that the NAACP is running out on its pledge to Sweatt." It may not be running out on Sweatt, but it sure is running awfully slow toward fulfilling the promise that the NAACP made to Sweatt.

Everybody knows when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Sweatt case. That was notice to the NAACP and the whole world that Sweatt would be entering the law school at the University of Texas, and the NAACP should have made arrangements to fulfill its obligation and promise to Sweatt, because Sweatt then had filled his obligation. The NAACP did not even start on it until after they had been to Boston and had exploited Sweatt all out East, and had used Sweatt's victory for Walter White to secure some special money out of people for the convention.

Then the NAACP came back with a grandiose scheme of raising \$50,000, in the name of the Sweatt victory, to give to Sweatt about a fifth of it and spend the other allegedly for "cats and dogs," but as we suspect, for whatever they wanted. Certainly if they had carried out their obligation, by promptly making a plea to the people of Texas for Sweatt's education money, they would have had it long since.

Finally, I am for raising Sweatt's money and putting it up in trust to be used as his education progresses, and bonding it so that it cannot get away or be misspent. I favor definitely raising it now and putting it in trust.

## KILLING US OFF

Speaking of the Sweatt fund reminds us that another movement has been under way, as a result of our refusal to support a \$50,000 Victory Fund and insisting upon Sweatt's money being put up separate, to set up a new rival paper to choke us off and put us in our place. This time it was supposed to head up in Dallas, and Dr. Ward was supposed to be the chief one to furnish money, along with the brains of Maceo Smith, John Rice et al. Muse's paper was to be moved from Tyler to Dallas with the money furnished in Dal-

las to set it up and to make it powerful. There seemingly was a great deal of effort to keep it secret, and this of course made it get out faster and we have been aware of the alleged project almost as long as the boys have been talking about it.

It's hard to understand why these fellows always assume that the establishment of a rival paper is going to make us quiver in our boots. Seven men, including Maceo, Edgar, John Rice, Pop Strickland et al owned the Dallas Express, before the writer bought it. They had no rivalry in Dallas at all to the Dallas Express during their operation. The only reason it was sold to writer was because it did not make money for them.

Three or four years ago the Dallas group was supporting the effort to project a local paper there, known as The Enterprise, into the limelight and to choke off the Dallas Express. They brazenly used the Chamber of Commerce organization in their efforts, and also attempted to bring the Ministerial Alliance in on the movement. More recently this same group and another faction in Houston have been supporting an out-of-state paper with the same purpose in mind. It wouldn't make any difference if they bought in 10 papers, whenever they start something that isn't right for the best interests of the masses, we are going to expose it. It doesn't make any difference whom we make mad nor how much money they have or what they do. What they do in retaliation is their business, our obligation is to tell the people the truth and to keep them informed on the significance of things that affect the rights of the masses. It's pretty difficult to keep a paper just to say the things that are pleasing to certain individuals.

## TALMADGE RAVES

While Talmadge is raving against the rising tide of equal facilities for Negroes, which is washing many Negroes into state schools, the tide goes on rising inexorably and moving relentlessly toward engulfing him and his backward state of Georgia. Since he made the statement that the government doesn't have enough troops to make Georgia let Negroes attend the same schools with whites, Virginia, the Old Dominion state, has capitulated to a Federal decision to let Negroes into its schools.

Last week Louisiana, for a long time the fascist state of Huey P. Long, capitulated to a three-man

federal decision, which ordered Negroes be admitted to the law school at LSU. Arkansas has been over on the other side and against Talmadge now for yea, these many moons. Tennessee and Alabama are on deck with cases pending. That leaves Mississippi and Georgia practically alone.



# W. A. Scott Named Negro Journalist Of Half Century

*Black Dispatch*  
PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP) — W. A. Scott, the late founder of the first successful Negro daily in America, was named the Negro journalist of the half century last week by Moss H. Hendrick at a convocation at Arkansas A. M. & N. college.

*Sat. 12-50*  
Rounding out Kendrix list of the big five in journalism were the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender, the late Robert S. Vann, of the Pittsburgh Courier, *W. A. Scott* of the Afro American and P. B. Young, Sr., of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Discussing the topic, "The Negro Press—123 Years After Freedom's Journal," Kendrix of Scott.

"Mr. Scott's innovation of the printed-away-from-home city edition newspaper was the most valuable contribution to the Negro press of the 20th century because it gave to local communities newspapers which otherwise would have not been available."

*31*  
He referred to the Scott system now practiced by numerous Negro journals in which a local staff gathers news for a city but the newspaper is printed in a main plant in another city. Today, a World newspaper is in nearly every city in the deep South.

Kendrix, who is originator of Negro Newspaper week, praised Abbott for making the Negro population conscious of the importance of its press by introducing the idea of nationwide circulation; Vann for leadership in making the Courier the largest newspaper, and Murphy for his work which led to the recognition of the value of the Negro market.



## ANOTHER FIRST



*American 3-16-50*  
Theodore Hendricks, left, former St. Louisan, and Howard Parker, right, are the first Negroes to hold national positions with the 90-year-old company.

## Dunn's Press Appoints Two To National Staff

For the first time in the 90-year history of Dunn's Press of Louisville, Ky., the Nation's largest financial news reporter, Negroes will be employed in responsible national positions. Howard Parker and Theodore Hendricks have been appointed national public relations director and national field representative, respectively. They signed their contracts last Saturday.

Credit for the appointments goes directly to Rev. J. M. Pettigrew, pastor of Lane Tabernacle Church, and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

Both young men are well qualified, Parker being a 1949 graduate of the University of Michigan School of Journalism. He formerly lived in Detroit and was active in interracial and journalistic circles. He came to St. Louis last June to accept a position with the

Mammoth Life Insurance Co. Parker is 27 and resides at 4332 Page boulevard.

Hendricks, a former St. Louisan, attended Sumner High School for a year and a half prior to moving to Seattle, Washington, in 1941. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1948. Hendricks also came to the Mammoth Life Insurance Co. last June. He is 25 years old and resides at 2518 Belle Glade.

Their duties will be primarily research work in preparation of Dunn's new Who's Who in the Financial World. Their headquarters will eventually be in Washington, D. C.

## T. J. Johnson Named Vice President Of Dunne Press

Prof. T. J. Johnson, veteran educator and publisher of Memphis and Louisville, Ky., has been named a vice president of the Dunne Press, with headquarters at 900 Baxter, Louisville, Ky. The announcement was made this week by Charles E. Dunn, an official of the company which bears his family's name.

*Memphis, Tenn. 7-4-50*  
Selection of Mr. Johnson into the official roster of Dunne Press came in recognition of his outstanding editorial services to the company. His biography on the life of Dr. J. E. Walker prominent Memphis insurance and banking executive, was published by the Dunne Press. Title of the book is "From the Driftwood of Bayou Pierre."

A native of Mississippi, Mr. Johnson spent his early youth and young manhood in the vicinity of Port Gibson where he and Dr. Walker were boyhood friends. He came to Memphis following graduation from Alcorn A and M College, Mississippi, and began a brilliant career as an educator. During his principalship of Woodstock Training School, Lucy, Tenn., Mr. Johnson gained wide recognition for instituting Booker T. Washington's plan of industrial education. His travelled extensively with the noted sage of Tuskegee on several of his history making tours.

Following services at Woodstock from 1914 to 1925, Prof. Johnson entered the newspaper field as publisher of the Memphis Triangle. This paper flourished for several years. Mr. Johnson's last position in the field of education was as principal of the Klondyke School, Memphis.

Presently Mr. Johnson is editing the National Register, which carries listings of Negroes and institutions which figure in the development of Negro life on both the local and national level. The Register maintains its headquarters

at 602 West Walnut, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Johnson is spending most of his time in the Kentucky metropolis while directing this project. His wife is a teacher in the public schools of Memphis.



## Poll Indicates Negroes Want Freedom Most; Whites Want Peace With Russia

<sup>31</sup> Ebony Magazine, one of the leading publications in the world, in a recent survey seeking to find what the Negro people of the United States most wanted to come about, listed the STATE PRESS as one of the twelve top Negro newspapers in the country. In an article published in this month's Ebony this paper, along with other leading Negro newspapers of America, listed the headline we would like most to print. The PRESS's headline is "SOUTH ABOLISHES ALL JIM CROW".

Most of the remaining eleven papers listed similar headlines as the one they would like most to print. *2-11-50*

The article was entitled, "Headlines of Tomorrow". These headlines, termed "dream stories" by Ebony, are the selections of the best news the twelve papers could imagine.

When a similar poll was taken of leading white papers it was discovered that what the white people of America wanted most was peace with Russia.

The poll of the Negro papers was "a cross section of the hopes and dreams of most Negro Americans, for these newspapers represent more than one half of the total circulation of Negro newspapers in the country" according to Ebony. "It is significant that their choice of the 'dream' event they would like to headline revolves mostly around the end of Jim Crow and the naming of Negroes to high offices."

The naming of the STATE PRESS as one of the 12 foremost Negro newspapers in the country comes on the heels of the recent remark in the Pittsburgh Courier in an item which named the PRESS as the "fightingest paper in the south".



## Three S's

With seventeen magazines in France and nine in Italy, plus editions for the rest of Europe and South America, Cino del Duca was bound to have a try at the richest market of all, the United States. Two years ago, with a staff recruited in New York, he made his first try. He brought out a magazine entitled Enchantment that was supposed to knock readers cold with a feature called "Visualettes" (long spreads, in comic-book fashion, of love stories).

By the time del Duca finished plugging Enchantment in ads across the country and actually printing five issues he had accumulated an admitted loss of \$500,000 and a warehouse full of unsold copies. Last week the French publisher was again trying to hit the United States target—but with better-tested ammunition.

Directing his second effort is Vera Cerutti, a shrewd psychology graduate who, as assistant editor of Enchantment,

can match measurements with the bust of them. Already sold out on some newsstands: a well-packaged, excellently edited science-fiction magazine entitled Galaxy. Both will aim for circulations of around 200,000. Backing them up is an already circulated needlecraft biannual, Knit 'n' Purl, which this week was aiming at a 300,000 circulation after acceptance for chain-store distribution.



Newsweek—Ed. Wergeles

Cerutti: Sewing and sex from France

had predicted the flop of Visualettes and the success of an alternative formula based on sex, science, and sewing. Last week she had completed the mixture with three magazines.

Just ready for the newsstands: a girlie magazine, Girls GALore, which



# All In South Important, Says Dixie Editor

BILOXI, Miss. — Recognition of the importance of "all people can help us steer this nation straight ahead."

This statement was made Thursday by J. Oliver Emmerich, white editor and publisher of the Enterprise Journal, who asked bankers of the state to cooperate with Negro farmers as well as whites in promoting agriculture.

"The troubles in our country today are the result of our failure to realize that every one is important," he said.

Emmerich pointed out that Mississippi, as an agricultural state, provides an opportunity to help solve an economic problem while simultaneously aiding in directing influence at the basic human problems of the hour.

He added that the bankers can make a real contribution in service to the bulwark of American freedom.



# First Negro News Commentator In Florida

*Tattler Sat. 3-25-50 Jacksonville, Fla.*



Reading from left to right: Porcher L. Taylor, Sr., Editor and Publisher of the Florida Tattler, Jax's Oldest, Largest and Strongest Newspaper, and first Negro News Commentator in the State of Florida sitting at the MIKE of Radio Station WOBS, 1360 on your dial; J. Gardner "Nip" Sams, Salesman; Jack Milton, Custodian and Lamar Morgan, better known as Hank the Night Watchman. Editor Taylor has been off the air for the past four weeks, but his news is being announced by Hank the Night Watchman until after the May Primary Elections.

(Photo By Weems).



**Wins Newspaper Prize**

RALEIGH, N. C. 31 Albert C.  
Henry, ~~resident~~ at St. Augustine's  
College, won first prize in a con-  
test conducted by "La Vie," a  
newspaper published in the French  
language for students. The prize  
was awarded for finding errors in  
issues of the paper over a certain  
period of time.



# Publishers Give Firms Ad Data on Lush Market

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Concentration of the colored population in "cities within a city" and their avid reading of their own newspapers, enable the colored press to offer advertisers a penetration and coverage unequalled by any other media in the nation.

This was the message brought by the 27 member papers of the Associated Publishers Inc., to representatives of the giants of industry who attended the annual mid-winter meeting of American Marketing Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last week.

**Exhibit Tells Story**  
The message was displayed in a graphic exhibit prepared by the API for the attention of AMA members.

It was set up in the Waldorf-Astoria along with 11 other exhibits of the nation's top firms closely allied or associated with advertising.

It was prepared under the direction of Harry Evans, sales manager of the Associated Publishers, and Major Homer Roberts, director of the firm's Chicago offices.

The API exhibit called attention to national advertisers who already have recognized the sales impact of advertising in colored newspapers, and offered sound and factual information to those who have not yet taken advantage of it.

**Message to Advertisers**  
It was built around a large portrait of a beautiful girl on horseback with horse and rider leaping a hurdle in perfect coordination.

The picture was an actual news shot which was published in colored newspapers.

A caption labeled "Concentration" emphasized that concentration of the colored press on its compact market offered advertisers an excellent opportunity to overcome sales hurdles in their business operations.

**Market Value Told**  
An electronic tape recorder, featuring the voices of Evans and one of his sales assistants from API, told the story of the lucrative colored market.

Potentialities of the market covered by the colored press and pointed up by the tape recorder

for the information and education of AMA representatives were:

1. That it reaches 14 million people whose annual income increased more than 300% over the past 20 years.
2. That the income was estimated at 11 billion dollars.
3. That 68% of urban colored families read their own newspapers each week, which alone print an authentic review of the important events in their daily lives.

## No Special Plea Needed

The API's message to the AMA said further that:

"Reaching the colored market requires no foreign language, and no special packaging or labelling. "Concentration on the areas where colored people live and spend their money — through media which reach them best, and exert the greatest influence on their spending—is the most simple way to reach such a market."

## Big Ad Clients Listed

Cited as examples of national advertisers consistently using the colored press were Lever Brothers General Motors, Colgate, Phillip Morris, Pepsi Cola, Ford Motor Co., Pet Milk, Seagram and many others.

The exhibit, reported to be the first ever set up by a colored firm in the Waldorf-Astoria, attracted wide attention. It kept API representatives busy throughout the two-day session answering questions of AMA members.

One important point of the exhibit was the fact that 17 of the 24 API papers are members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation—Bible of the newspaper world on circulation figures.

## Co-operative Agency

The API is a co-operative advertising agency in which all of the profits are returned to the newspapers which belong to it.

The special API project for this year is the issuance of a new advertising brochure, telling the benefits of advertising in API communities.

## API Members

The papers forming the API chain are:

The six AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers, the three Houston Informers newspapers, Cleveland Call Post, St. Louis Argus, St.

Paul Recorder, the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, Nashville Globe, The Louisiana Weekly of New Orleans;

Los Angeles Tribune, Dallas Express, Michigan Chronicle, Louisville Defender, Minneapolis Spokesman, Birmingham Mirror, Ohio State News, Florida Sentinel and Savannah (Ga.) Tribune.

## Patterson Lauds

## U. S. Negro Press

JACKSON, Miss.—For focusing attention of the world on the achievements of Negroes during the past half-century, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, paid high tribute to the Negro press during his address at the seventy-third commencement exercises at Jackson College here last week.

Dr. Patterson's speech was heard by 100 members of the graduating class and a capacity audience in the college auditorium. During his address he emphasized the duty of every citizen to exercise the right of franchise where possible.

He also added, while paying tribute to the attainments of pioneering Negroes in the past, that emphasis should no longer be placed upon the achievements of past individual Negroes, but upon the attainments of the race as a whole . . . the basis upon which the race will be judged in the future.

He also added, while paying tribute to the attainments of pioneering Negroes in the past, that emphasis should no longer be placed upon the achievements of past individual Negroes, but upon the attainments of the race as a whole . . . the basis upon which the race will be judged in the future.

## Reviewing The News

BY WILLIAM GORDON

31 *General*

It is interesting to note how the face of the Negro soldier so frequently appears in newspapers, magazines and even on the face of the movie screen. Times are changing and people are changing with the times.

This so called struggle for survival of a certain way of life is making some people forget their

prejudices; their strong feelings for traditions and folk ways. It is making the most recent lot of American people wake up and realize that beneath the skin we are all brothers and that in order to continue to enjoy this way of life, which we like, we must learn to live and fight together.

There's a change taking place.

There was a time, and even not long ago, when the face of a Negro appeared on the screen, it was one to be laughed at and one to look ridiculous. The Negro maid and the Negro cook or servant had to appear as a clown or "joke" to amuse onlookers. Some of this is vanishing today. After all, it is time for people to realize that human beings are all alike and that no particular group is to be looked upon merely because of skin color or religion.

It is very encouraging to many people in this country, and especially to the Negro, that in many respects he is being recognized as part of this total human family. The recognition that he gets is good for morale. He is proud of the fact that in many instances now, he is being considered just as another American and no special group or object to be set aside and analyzed for the purpose of solving some sort of problem. After all, he is no problem. Whatever problems exist because of him are those created out of the feeling and false illusion by those who are looking for a problem.

It is better late than never. The recognition given the Negro today is what he has been fighting for and deserving all along. Those publications which are bold enough to denounce all traditions and recognize a group of people who are in all fairness, the true spirit behind American democracy, are making a contribution most worthy of consideration.



# The Negro Newspaper And Economic And Job Opportunity For The Southern Negro

*Weekly Review* 31  
Speaking before the conference of Social Workers the other day, the honorable J. Oliver Emmerich, the distinguished editor of the McComb Enterprise; secretary and authoritative spokesman for the Dixiecrat Party, announced the addition of a "Negro Section" to the widely read and influential Enterprise; thus following a practice already adopted by white newspapers in widely scattered sections of the south, and as recently adopted by its great contemporary, Mississippi's greatest newspaper, the Jackson Daily News.

In extending our congratulation and best wishes for the success of its new venture to the Enterprise, and at the same time, although somewhat belatedly, to its great Mississippi contemporary the Jackson Daily News, it appears to us also timely to bring this matter of the adoption of the Negro section in white newspapers of the south more directly to the attention and thinking of the Southern Negro. Not only more directly to the attention and thinking of the Southern Negro, but also more directly to the attention and thinking of Southern white folks.

In recent years there has been noted a very marked decrease in job opportunity for the Southern Negro, with the once so-called Negro jobs now being more and more taken by white people. There has also been noted a narrowing down of the opportunity for the Negro of the south to enter the field of business for similar reasons.

Under the stress and strain of the demand for, and need for, greater job opportunity, economic opportunity for the Negro in the South, where there is unalterable opposition to anything like fair employment practices, and where ever effort is being directed to maintain separation of the races, segregation, and the dual community, even by such widely read and influential newspapers as the Enterprise and its great contemporary the Jackson Daily News; from honest, well informed, intelligent, and well intentioned white organization, such as the Chambers of Commerce, the Southern Negro is being advised to create jobs for his own people.

One of the most significant and promising opportunities for the Southern Negro to enter business and thus provide jobs for his own people, developed and discernable in the past few years is the newspaper business.

In the past few years, included in the wealthiest Negro families of the south, and the south's most widely respected and influential Negro citizens are those engaged in the Newspaper business.

There are Negro newspapers in the South today with large staffs both in the business and mechanical department giving Negro men and women jobs as stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, advertising representatives, reporters, cartoonist, editors, linotype operators, printers, and pressmen for which they are paid salaries equal to that being paid Negroes

in any other field, and meeting the salary standards for all people in that class of work.

In most cases the addition of the Negro section to the white newspaper means that only one Negro is given a salaried job, and that one job at a salary far below that paid others doing the same class of work. In many cases the Negro writing the news for the Negro section get only a by-line.

In developing the newspaper business in the south Negroes can provide thousands of jobs for the Negro college graduates where no opportunity is offered or available outside of the Negro community.

Willingly or unwillingly, designedly or un-designedly, unless the thinking of the Southern Negro is correspondingly awakened, the addition of the Negro section to the white newspapers, will greatly retard, if not make it impossible for a Negro to enter and make a success in the newspaper business in many places despite what it means in economic improvement, and job opportunity for the Southern Negro.

The preceding is only a feeble effort at stating the economic side of the case.

To the intelligent Negro of the South there is something more than the economic side to the Negro newspaper business. In the first place, the Negro newspaper has been almost solely responsible for the gains being made by the Negro in the South towards political emancipation, his only salvation; increased and better educational opportunities, freedom from police brutality and fear, and a greater nearness to the dignity and respect which belongs to an American citizen.

There is no inhibition of the kind of news about Negroes, and what Negroes are doing, and what Negroes are attempting to do, in the Negro newspaper. This cannot be pointed out as being generally true as regards the Negro section in Southern white newspapers.

To retard the development of the Negro newspaper business in the South is to delay immeasurably the progress of the Southern Negro. Indeed, to retard the progress and development of the Negro newspaper business in the South will retard the early development of real Southern progress, and the attainment of real and lasting inter-racial confidence, cooperation and goodwill.

## USING NEGRO PICTURES

A few national advertisers are beginning to see the light of the importance of using Negro pictures in their copy in the Negro press. It is one of those things which are so natural and which make such good sense that it can confidently be expected that this practice will be followed by more and more national advertisers as time goes on. One does not have to be an astute psychologist to understand that a picture of a beautiful Negro girl in an ad will have a much greater appeal to a Negro audience than the picture of a member of some other race.



**Editor Resigns in Tiff With Boyd**

# Noted Nashville Paper's High Command in Split

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. D. Williams, editor of the Nashville Globe and Independent for more than sixteen years, has announced his resignation to take effect immediately.

Williams said he had split with suffer.

Henry A. Boyd, president of the "There are no hungdown heads and aching hearts here," he said. Williams also charged that Boyd had padded unaudited circulation figures for The Globe.

According to Williams, Boyd supports the NAACP drive for interracial schools. "This is not to the best interest of us in the South," Williams said.

## COULDN'T REACH BOYD

Boyd could not be reached for comment on Williams' resignation. His office said he was in Chicago. The former editor said he resigned after Boyd had refused, without explanation, to publish an editorial by Williams advocating strengthening our schools as we have them now. "I was under the impression the editorial was in line with Dr. Boyd's policy," Williams said.

"Members of the NAACP hold to the theory that all worthy teachers and principals would get jobs in integrated schools," he said.

"I hold that this would not happen.

"They are in error if they think that teachers and principals here are up in arms about separate schools," he said. "Nashville has made teachers' salaries equal and has built some fine schools in recent years. Improvements are being made continually.

"So many places are so far behind us, that I feel we should do something for them and not risk running our own present achievements," he said.

## CAUSES ANTAGONISM

Williams charged that the NAACP fight "can only cause hard feelings and antagonism. We have not yet reached the point of abolishing separate schools," he said.

"The NAACP has nothing to offer. It is willing to stand on



# **New Negro Weekly Appears<sup>31</sup> In S. Carolina**

GREENVILLE, S. C. (ANP)—

A new weekly joined the ranks of the Negro newspapers in the United States here last week. The first issue of the paper bearing the name of The Greenville American was published here Jan. 15, and distributed to subscribers.

The paper carries four eight column pages of news of the local Negro population and includes advertising.



# Ted Poston **TED POSTON NAMED FOR A Winner of HEYWOOD BROUN AWARD**

## Broun Award Cited For Handling Of Fla. Rape Trial

with the quality of his writing and the restraint with which he reported the "Horror in Sunny Florida."

NEW YORK — For the first time in its nine-year history, the Heywood Broun Award has been voted to two men for two separate entries. The winners are:

Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist, and Ted Poston, New York Post reporter.

Each man was awarded a \$500 cash prize and a citation by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), sponsor of the competition, for the most outstanding journalistic achievement of 1949 "in the spirit of Broun."

Herblock was honored for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons throughout the year, and for their penetrating and powerful comments on the actions of Congress and the nation's leaders.

Poston won recognition for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life.

Poston, a Negro, was himself forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a fearful 40-mile flight in an auto over back-country roads at 90 miles an hour.

### Poston Gets Award

NEW YORK — Ted Poston, Negro reporter for the New York Post and a Washington Post cartoonist, neck and neck in competition for the Heywood Broun Award. As a result, both men were declared winners in an unprecedented action.

NEW YORK—For the first time in its nine-year history, the Heywood Broun Award has been voted to two men for two separate entries. The winners are:

Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist, and Ted Poston, New York Post reporter.

Each man was awarded a \$500 cash prize and a citation by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), sponsor of the competition, for the most outstanding journalistic achievement of 1949 "in the spirit of Broun."

Herblock was honored for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons throughout the year, and for their penetrating and powerful comments on the actions of Congress and the nation's leaders.

Poston won recognition for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life.

Poston, a Negro, was himself forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a fearful 40-mile flight in an auto over back-country roads at 90 miles an hour.

### Poston Gets Award

NEW YORK — Ted Poston, Negro reporter for the New York Post and a Washington Post cartoonist, neck and neck in competition for the Heywood Broun Award. As a result, both men were declared winners in an unprecedented action.

NEW YORK—For the first time in its nine-year history, the Heywood Broun Award has been voted to two men for two separate entries. The winners are:

Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist, and Ted Poston, New York Post reporter.

Each man was awarded a \$500 cash prize and a citation by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), sponsor of the competition, for the most outstanding journalistic achievement of 1949 "in the spirit of Broun."

Herblock was honored for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons throughout the year, and for their penetrating and powerful comments on the actions of Congress and the nation's leaders.

Poston won recognition for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life.

Poston, a Negro, was himself forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a fearful 40-mile flight in an auto over back-country roads at 90 miles an hour.

### Poston Gets Award

NEW YORK — Ted Poston, Negro reporter for the New York Post and a Washington Post cartoonist, neck and neck in competition for the Heywood Broun Award. As a result, both men were declared winners in an unprecedented action.

NEW YORK—For the first time in its nine-year history, the Heywood Broun Award has been voted to two men for two separate entries. The winners are:

Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist, and Ted Poston, New York Post reporter.

Each man was awarded a \$500 cash prize and a citation by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), sponsor of the competition, for the most outstanding journalistic achievement of 1949 "in the spirit of Broun."

Herblock was honored for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons throughout the year, and for their penetrating and powerful comments on the actions of Congress and the nation's leaders.

Poston won recognition for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life.

Poston, a Negro, was himself forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a fearful 40-mile flight in an auto over back-country roads at 90 miles an hour.

### Poston Gets Award

NEW YORK — Ted Poston, Negro reporter for the New York Post and a Washington Post cartoonist, neck and neck in competition for the Heywood Broun Award. As a result, both men were declared winners in an unprecedented action.

NEW YORK—For the first time in its nine-year history, the Heywood Broun Award has been voted to two men for two separate entries. The winners are:

Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist, and Ted Poston, New York Post reporter.

Each man was awarded a \$500 cash prize and a citation by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), sponsor of the competition, for the most outstanding journalistic achievement of 1949 "in the spirit of Broun."

Herblock was honored for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons throughout the year, and for their penetrating and powerful comments on the actions of Congress and the nation's leaders.

Poston won recognition for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life.

Poston, a Negro, was himself forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a fearful 40-mile flight in an auto over back-country roads at 90 miles an hour.

### Poston Gets Award

NEW YORK — Ted Poston, Negro reporter for the New York Post and a Washington Post cartoonist, neck and neck in competition for the Heywood Broun Award. As a result, both men were declared winners in an unprecedented action.

NEW YORK—For the first time in its nine-year history, the Heywood Broun Award has been voted to two men for two separate entries. The winners are:

Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist, and Ted Poston, New York Post reporter.

Each man was awarded a \$500 cash prize and a citation by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), sponsor of the competition, for the most outstanding journalistic achievement of 1949 "in the spirit of Broun."

Herblock was honored for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons throughout the year, and for their penetrating and powerful comments on the actions of Congress and the nation's leaders.

Poston won recognition for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life.

Poston, a Negro, was himself forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a fearful 40-mile flight in an auto over back-country roads at 90 miles an hour.

### Poston Gets Award

NEW YORK — Ted Poston, Negro reporter for the New York Post and a Washington Post cartoonist, neck and neck in competition for the Heywood Broun Award. As a result, both men were declared winners in an unprecedented action.



## Late News in Brief

(From International News Service)

### Another Flog Victim Reported In Alabama

PELL CITY, Ala. — St. Clair County Solicitor Frank Embry disclosed Tuesday that a 37-year old Tuberculosis victim has reported being kidnapped and flogged by a mob Friday night while a Ku Klux Klan meeting was in progress not far away.

*Wed. 1-18-50*  
The victim of the alleged flogging was J. B. Walker. He said he was pulled from his car 100 feet from a police station and was taken by two carloads of men to a spot 12 miles from Pell City.

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
There, the Solicitor said, Walker's eyes were taped and he was given 20 lashes with a short belt. He was then left in the woods three miles from a highway.

Walker could neither identify his assailants or give any possible reason for the beating.

### Physician Reports Threats As Negro Pallbearer

MERIDIAN, Miss. — A Meridian physician who served as a pallbearer for a Negro convicted of murdering a white man disclosed Tuesday that he has been threatened by anonymous telephone callers. Dr. J. G. Atwood, who failed in his attempts to have the death sentence of Eddie Patton commuted, said some of the calls merely threatened his wife, while others warned him of violence. Atwood said he hasn't notified officials of the calls.

Patton was executed last week for slaying James Meadows, a night club operator.

### "Just A Farmer Kicked Into A Job," Truman Says

WASHINGTON — President Truman described himself Tuesday night as "just a farmer from Missouri who had bad luck and got kicked into a big job."

The President also told a dinner meeting of top Federal Reserve System Officials that "in spite of certain information which has been pretty well distributed, I do not wear horns and I haven't a tail."

Mr. Truman apologized for "discussing things financial with the financial brains that are before M" because "I'm just an ordinary citizen."

### Negro Law School Grads To Plead Their Own Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Four Negroes seeking admission to the Alabama Bar Association without taking an examination will plead their case before the State Supreme Court Jan. 24.

The case, due to come up this week, was postponed on request of Attorneys for the Bar Association.

The Negroes had been refused entrance to the University of Alabama Law School because of their color, but were educated at State expense in out-of-state schools.

They based their case on the fact that graduates of the University Law School automatically become members of the Bar Association.



**Iowan Wins  
Press Award**

DES MOINES, Ia.—Miss Marie Ross, news editor of the Iowa Bystander, received a first-place award in the annual writing contest of the National Federation of Press Women, it was announced at their recent convention in Reno, Nev.

Miss Ross winning entry was a 15-minute radio script, entitled, "Wanted—A New Birth of Freedom," which had been written for the interracial practices committee of the Des Moines YWCA and aired over Radio Station KWIM last January.



## Cobb Takes Over Medical Journal

WASHINGTON — First issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association under its new editor, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, was in the mails this week. Former editor was Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey, famed Chicago surgeon and past president of the association.

Keeping its previous shape and general format, the Journal is thicker than it was, with 64 pages instead of 48. The increased pages make possible better presentation of main articles and the insertion of timely fillers from the classics in medicine and current items of interest.

31 1950

## Dr. Charles Drew Eulogized In Medical Journal

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The July issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association has been designated the Drew Memorial Number. A full account of Dr. Charles S. Drew's works, ended so tragically by an auto accident, is featured. It is illustrated with a favorite photograph.

Charley Drew, it is pointed out, was a sprinter. He was capable of tremendous bursts of energy for sudden suprased exertion. This attribute characterized his life and achievements.

Written in tribute by his schoolmate through high school and college, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard University, it is more than an obituary. The style is easy narrative and treats in turn the early events and training that shaped Drew's character, his achievements as a celebrated athlete and coach, his formal training as a surgeon and scientist, his contribution to blood plasma development and his service as a surgeon and teacher.

Journal of the National Medical Association



# Logan to Carry on for Woodson

*9-21-50*  
Mrs. Bethune Moves

to Save Journal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, last Thursday moved to save the prestige of the Journal of Negro History and keep it up to the high standards set by its founder, the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

To save the prestige of the Journal she named Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head of the department of history at Howard University, as acting director of research and acting editor of the Journal and the Bulletin.

## Previous Action

Previously, a group of members of the executive committee of the association had named Arnett G. Lindsay, a real estate operator, as managing editor of the Journal.

Dr. Bethune directed that there be no change in the formats and editorial staffs of the two publications and that the April issues be published as planned by Dr. Woodson prior to his death.

Dr. Logan immediately accepted the appointments.



**Journalists Complete  
Special Columbia Study**

NEW YORK -(ANP)- Among those completing the course in Copy Writing at the New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions Newspaper Crafts School were Richard A. Jackson and Manson Melton. *Wed. 5-10-50*

Jackson is a well known newspaper man and a correspondent for the Associated Negro Press. Melton is a member of the Urban League National Foundation office. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Instructor of the class was Erwin Spitzer of the William H. Weintraub agency. The ASP recently launched a campaign against discrimination in specialized fields in newspaper profession.





**FIRST CHIEF JOURNALIST OF U. S. COAST GUARD APPOINTED—NEW YORK**—Coast Guardsman Alex Haley, 28, veteran of the years of continuous service, was advanced this week to the rating of Chief Journalist, becoming the first man in the history of the Coast Guard to hold that rating. Haley, residing at 419 West 129th Street, with his wife and two children, enlisted in the Coast Guard as a mess attendant advancing through various grades to his present position. Chief Journalist Haley is shown with Rear Admiral Ed H. "Iceberg" Smith, Commander of the Eastern Area and 3rd Coast Guard District Hq. at 80 Lafayette Street, coordinating publicity.—(Keystone Photo).



# Attack Story Brings Suit

Freedom of Press

Fight On in S.C.

VOTES FEARED

Name of Victim

Not Even Mentioned

The Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association has rallied to the support of John H. McCray, editor and publisher of the Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, S.C., whose indictment was requested on Jan. 2 by a South Carolina grand jury.

McCray, along with Deling Booth of the Associated Press, was indicted in connection with stories written about the case of Willie Tolbert Jr., 24, who was electrocuted in South Carolina on Oct. 28 following conviction on a charge of criminally attacking a 16-year-old white girl.

In a special presentment returned on Jan. 2 before Judge J. Robert Martin of Greenville, the grand jury charged that McCray and Booth were "maliciously attempting to do irreparable harm to the good name and splendid reputation of the innocent young girl."

**Name of Girl Not Used**  
The two newsmen were indicted under a code statute, 1395, which prohibits publication of an attack victim's name. Conviction carries with it a year's imprisonment or a \$5,000 fine.

Neither the stories published by McCray nor those handled by Booth carried the girl's name.

McCray's recorded results of an interview with Tolbert's attorney to the effect that the condemned youth stated that his relations with the girl were not forced, that the act was voluntary on her part. Booth's version was practically the same.

In the presentment to the grand jury, it was stated that persons at the trial could identify her. The daughter of a court official, she took the stand.

The NNPA's offer of aid, one of many so far, was made by

Dowdal H. Davis, president of the publishers' association.

Before making the offer, Davis tried to reach Charles H. Houston, noted attorney, who is recuperating from a heart attack at his home in Washington. However, he was not available for consultation. However, NNPA will take further steps.

**Freedom of Press at Stake**

In South Carolina, four or five white lawyers already have volunteered their services in an effort to maintain freedom of the press. Daily newspapers and Time magazine also have offered to help in the defense.

The fact that the action is criminal, not civil, limits the defense. The case is the first one brought against any newspaper in the State.

The county in which the action is being taken is considered "tough." It was the scene of the Willie Earle lynching in February of 1947.

**200,000 Votes Feared**

McCray himself was the original target of the State, Booth being included as a result of fear that his version might help the McCray defense.

However, everyone in the State is convinced that the real target is the Lighthouse and Informer, which is expected to round up about 200,000 primary election voters.

**Some of Issues Involved**

The issues involved are:  
1. Is a newsman or newspaper restricted to publishing only the records in criminal or other cases? The State alleges that publications were made after the man (Tolbert) had "had his day in court" and had refused to offer any defense. (He pleaded not guilty.)

2. Is a newspaper within its rights to publish versions of persons accused of crime, as long as the versions appear to be honest and without malicious intent?

3. Does a newspaper commit libel upon a person whose name it has never published and whom it has not sought to ridicule or misrepresent—aside from giving available factual information?

**BACKGROUND OF CASE**

After eluding an armed posse of 1000 persons who staged a two-day hunt for him, Tolbert, a garbage department employee of Greenwood, surrendered to Greenwood County sheriff J. Cal White and was sped to the State penitentiary at Columbia.

The alleged assault was supposed to have taken place on the night of Aug. 8, 1949.

**Escort Didn't Intervene**

The State charged Tolbert in two counties during the ride of several hours in a high-priced car, which it alleges he drove while the victim and her 18-year-old escort rode in the back.

Tolbert was not accused of possessing any weapon, and the escort testified that he did nothing to halt the alleged relations because of feared to his person.

Tried in September, Tolbert was convicted by a jury after 10 minutes' deliberation and was executed in October. He offered no testimony and did not take the stand.

Later he said that Sheriff White told him he would fare better if he did not. White has denied this.

No attorney was furnished him either by his very poor parents or any organization. His attorney, Harold R. Boulware of Columbia, volunteered his services but could not attempt an appeal because of the lack of funds.

**Why NAACP Didn't Act**

Boulware investigated the case for the State NAACP Conference to determine whether or not the organization could furnish aid.

It is believed that the NAACP didn't afford legal aid because Tolbert admitted frankly to one relation with the girl, a minor, and a capital offense. He denied raping her as charged.

It was the story of that interview which brought on the suit. Booth's story, written the day before the electrocution, lacked only the details the Informer's story.

Trial is slated for the second week in April. If necessary, the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

## NEGRO EDITOR FINED IN SOUTH FOR LIBEL

NEWBERRY, S. C., June 19 (UP)

A Negro weekly newspaper editor was fined \$3,000 and placed on probation for three years today after pleading guilty to criminally libelling a white girl's character.

The indictment grew out of a story written by John H. McCray, editor and publisher of The Lighthouse and Informer, about the execution of a Negro who had been convicted of attacking the daughter of a prominent Greenwood family.

McCray's total fine was \$5,000, but he was not required to pay the

other \$2,000 immediately. Circuit Judge Steve Griffith also ruled McCray must publish both his plea and his sentence in his weekly within a "reasonable" length of time.

The guilty plea came as a surprise move after McCray won a change of venue from Greenwood County, where the libel indictment was drawn.

The story that provoked the court action was the paper's account of the electrocution of Willie Tolbert of Greenwood County. McCray used a statement made by the condemned man the night before the electrocution last October.

Under South Carolina law, publication of the name of an attack victim constitutes libel. McCray withheld the name, but the indictment charged that his story nonetheless defamed the girl's character in the eyes of those who had been in the courtroom and who knew her identity.

An Associated Press reporter, Deling Booth of Columbia, was indicted at the same time on similar charges for another story concerning the electrocution. Mr. Booth's trial has been continued to a later term in Greenwood.

## Editor Fined

Decision Seen as  
Victory for McCray

NEWBERRY, S. C.—John H. McCray, editor and publisher of the Columbia (S. C.) Lighthouse and Informer, was fined \$3,000 here last week after he pleaded guilty to the charge of criminally libelling a white rape victim.

The state's colored voters considered the settlement a strategic victory for the militant editor, who is also chairman of the Progressive Democrats of South Carolina, now organizing to lead more than 200,000 Negroes to the polls in the July primaries.

Acting on the solicitor's recommendation, Circuit Judge Steve Griffith suspended sentence of one year in prison and the balance of a \$5,000 fine, the maximum penalty. He placed the po-

litical leader on three year's probation.

Representing McCray were Aubrey Harley of Newberry and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, whose services were made available by the National Negro Publishers Association.

Weeks of negotiation between counsel preceded McCray's decision to make the plea.

It was felt that the editor would radically suffer from the recriminations and inflamed race prejudice which might arise during an extended trial in the midst of a bitter political campaign in which he was playing a leading role.

McCray was indicted with Deling Booth, staff member of the Columbia Bureau of the Associated Press, last Jan. 2 by a Greenwood County grand jury after publication of separate by-lined stories questioning the guilt of Willie Tolbert Jr. Greenwood colored resident, who was electrocuted last Oct. 28 in the state penitentiary following his conviction in Greenwood County Courthouse for criminally assaulting the young white girl.

McCray's story was based on an interview held by Tolbert Jr. with his counsel, Harold R. Boulware, of Columbia, in which the editor questioned the guilt of the accused.

The AP man reported a personal interview with the young colored man.

Booth goes to trial this week in Greenwood County Courthouse.



# Editor's Trial Opens Monday

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK

NEWBERRY, S. C.—John H. McCray, editor and publisher of the Columbia (S. C.) Lighthouse and Informer, will go on trial in the county courthouse here next Monday for allegedly criminally libeling a 16-year-old white girl who claimed she was raped by a Negro youth.

The militant editor is held in \$2,500 bail. Maximum penalty on conviction is one year in the state penitentiary or \$5,000 fine or both. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, is in charge of the over-all legal strategy of the case.

His defense is supported by the National Negro Publishers Association. *Oct. 6-17-50*

The trial will take place in an atmosphere of tension because McCray is chairman of the Progressive Democrats of South Carolina. He has organized more than 200,000 Negroes to go to the polls in July, in defiance of the "white supremacy" Dixiecrat party which controls the state.

McCray was indicted Jan. 2, and scheduled to be tried at Greenwood County Court House on April 17.

Represented by R. Beverly Herbert Jr. of Columbia, the editor pleaded all day for a change of venue over the objections of Solicitor Sam Watt.

Judge J. Robert Martin Jr. granted the change, with the comment that the case had given him a great deal of concern; that it placed a considerable burden on him which he could not pass to anyone else, and finally agreed with Attorney Herbert's contention that an impartial jury could not be had in the county.

The Lighthouse and Informer is the largest Negro newspaper in the state.

Last September, Willie Tolbert Jr., colored resident of Greenwood, was indicted, tried, and convicted for the rape of the pretty young plaintiff. He was electrocuted in the state penitentiary Oct. 28. *Cashier*

The allegedly libellous article was published by McCray on Oct. 1. It was based on an interview which took place between the accused and his colored attorney, Harold R. Bowdware, of Columbia. The editor questioned the guilt of the accused.



# Clarion In 18th Year Of Publication 31

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP) —The Lincoln Clarion campus weekly at Lincoln University here, begins its 18th year of publication at the opening of the fall term with Frances E. Watson, senior from Eola, Mo., as editor, and Peter Hawthorne senior from Houston, Tex., as business manager.

All members of the Clarion staff are professional or pre-professional students in the School of Journalism.

Serving under Miss Watson are Spoffard Lee Blackwell, 1950 Johnson O. Smith university graduate and current Abbott scholar in Journalism, managing editor; Bette Spence, Alexandria, Va., campus editor; Herbert Mangrum, Dallas, Tex., city editor; Cleveland Williams, New Orleans, La., sports editor, and Columbus Floyd Jeffersonville, Ga., picture editor. All the editors, except Floyd, a junior, and Blackwell, a graduate are seniors.

Hawthorne's business staff includes: Arthur Laffin, sophomore from St. Louis, Mo., advertising manager; Leon Davis, junior from Beaufort, S. C., circulation manager; Charles Lewis, junior from Marshall, Mo., office manager and Berry Jean Rice, senior from Kansas City, Mo., classified and national advertising manager.



31 1950

Maroon Tiger  
Student Publication-Morehouse College

# Morehouse Student Paper Rated Topp

*at 5-13-50*

ATLANTA—The Maroon Tiger, student publication of Morehouse College, was recently informed by the Associated Collegiate Press at the University of Minnesota that the publication has been awarded the All-American (superior) rating for the first semester, 1949-50.

The rating, the highest possible, was awarded as a result of competing with other college newspapers of equal enrollment and frequency of publication in the forty-second ACP All-American Critical Service. Over 400 collegiate papers throughout the country participated.



Rev. W. E. W. Brown On Air

# Minister Warns Against Threat In Community

A prominent churchman, this week, lashed out at what he termed "a grave problem" facing the Negro community and urged citizens to rally to the support of a campaign against it.

The Rev. Mr. W. E. W. Brown, pastor of Leonard Baptist church with a congregation of over 1500 members, opened the crusade last Sunday night in his weekly broadcast over radio station WTMV (10:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.)

The crusade was directed toward the "Midtown Press" a new door-to-door newspaper which has made its appearance on the doorsteps of midtown St. Louisans in the past few weeks.

Rev. Brown told his audience that the leaders and ministers in the community have become "very much disturbed" over the entrance of a movement that might "undermine" the effective work now being done by the St. Louis Argus and the St. Louis American.

"These newspapers fight our battles," he said. "Their strength is our strength—their failure is our failure," he cautioned.

"I am sure none of us want to ally ourselves with any movement that might weaken us," Rev. Brown declared.

Persistent rumors that the Federation of Block Units were organized to destroy the "Press" if found on its members doorsteps, were discounted this week by Henry Von Avery, president of the federation.

Although Von Avery disclaimed any knowledge of any such action, he admitted that anything done along this line would be done by an individual so doing.

"We can't control what individuals do," he said.

A banner story carried in the second issue of the "Press"

## REV. W. E. W. BROWN WAGES WAR ON FREE NEWSPAPER

A campaign to "drive this evil" Already offers have been made from our doorstep was launched to secure these key people to contribute articles under their names here Sunday night by the Rev. W. E. Brown, militant pastor of Leonard Baptist Church in his regular weekly radio broadcast.

Rev. Brown, who referred to the "Midtown Press," a white owned free distributed newspaper, said civic leaders and ministers were disturbed over the intrusion of this vehicle to undermine "our news-

M. Leo Bohannon executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, denied the league had endorsed the publication. Although he had not seen the issue containing the (alleged) endorsement, he said the league does not endorse any business.

Atty. Robert L. Witherspoon, president of the NAACP denied that the branch had officially accepted the "Press". Atty. Witherspoon said the idea had never been brought to the body for action and if brought, he could see no reason to act upon it.

The paper is published by Arthur Donnelly, publisher of the Wellston Journal in Wellston, Mo. Sanders A. Mason is listed as general manager on the masthead.

Rev. Brown pointed out that Negro people must feel proud of these Negro owned and operated institutions and the good they are doing for community and racial improvement.

"Their success is our success and their failure is our failure," Rev. Brown told his radio audience and 2000 membership.

Organized effort in the Negro community among housewives was reported to the American this week in opposition to the Press.

Circulated as "the only paper serving the midtown area," the publication is owned by Art Donnelly, publisher of the Wellston Journal.

Although the name of Sanders Mason is carried as general manager, key positions on the Midtown Press are all held by white persons.

A concerted effort to achieve endorsement of key Negro people in the community is now being sought by the paper officials to assure acceptance.



REV. BROWN



# MISS PUBLISHERS DISCUSS RACE IN NEWS

BY JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

BILOXI, Miss. — (ANP) — At a meeting of the Mississippi Press association held here last week, editors charged that "the government for political expediency has on one group against the other."

The preservation of states rights, the defeat of the FEPC and the future courage of Mississippi newspapers toward the Negro, were hotly contested by various speakers.

J. Oliver Emmerich, McComb publisher, told the newsmen that "people are important." He said:

"We have to appeal to the human element and we can do it by making people feel that they are something."

"We are operating on a franchise to serve the people of the state."

## PROGRAM MENTIONED

The publisher also mentioned that he considered Negroes important in the news and because of that, he has devoted a section of his paper to the progress being made by them.

However, the most dynamic attack on prejudice came from Ira Harkey, co-publisher of the Chronicle Star, Pasagoula, Miss. He declared:

"Mississippi will not abandon its 48th place in the United States until it starts treating the Negro as a man. He is less than a man because he has had less a chance. We can raise the Negro, if we treat him as a man in the papers."

Co-Publisher Harkey declared that news is news and a feature story is a feature story, regardless of the color of the principal.

"Tagging him 'colored' is not only bad journalism, but it is an injustice to a man who needs justice," he said.

Harkey's paper does not distinguish between Negro and white in stories, "except where it is pertinent."



## An Important Message



Dr. R. Grann Lloyd

Dr. R. Grann Lloyd, Managing Editor of The Negro Educational Review, a quarterly journal, has just announced a program of scholarship opportunities for college students and recent high school graduates wishing to enter college. College professors and advisors, high school principals, teachers, social workers, ministers and community leaders are urged to advise eligible youths of this scholarship possibility and to assist them in exploring it.

The number of scholarships, available, ranging from \$25.00 to \$500.00, is unlimited. Those interested in the program are invited to contact Dr. R. Grann Lloyd, post office Box 178, Hamilton Grange Station, New York 31, New York.



NEGRO PUBLISHERS  
AGAIN HONOR TRUMANTRUMAN, TWO GOVERNORS  
CITED BY PUBLISHERS  
*Daily World, Wed. 6-21-50*

HOUSTON, June 17—The names of President Truman and Govs. Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey and James Folsom of Alabama head the list of ten individuals and organizations cited today by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to receive its annual Russwurm Award for their contributions to the progress of Negro Americans.

The announcement came as the association was winding up its eleventh annual convention here and which has been in session since Wednesday.

The citations are named in honor of John B. Russwurm, publisher of the first Negro newspaper in America. The list included five whites and three Negroes, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, and the motion picture industry.

The Chief Executive was honored for his "unrelenting dedication to the fight to assure every American the right to live and work unhampered by considerations of race, color, creed or national origin." This is the second successive year in which he has been designated by the publishers.

Others named were Mrs. Mary McLeod, founder and retired president of the National Council of Negro Women; Percy Julian, Negro director of research for the Glidden Company; Roy Campanella, catcher for the Brooklyn team of the National Baseball League; Philip B. Perlman, solicitor general, Department of Justice, and Julius Krug, former Secretary of the Interior.

HOUSTON—The names of President Harry S. Truman, and Govs. Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey and James Folsom of Alabama head the list of ten individuals and organizations cited yesterday (Saturday) by the Negro Newspaper Association to receive its annual Russwurm Award for their contributions to the progress of Negro Americans.

The announcement came as the Association was concluding its eleventh annual convention which has been in session here since Wednesday.

The citations are named in honor of John B. Russwurm, publisher of the first Negro newspaper in America. The list included five whites and three Negroes, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, and the motion picture industry.

The Chief Executive was honored for his "unrelenting dedication to the fight to assure every American the right to live and work unhampered by considerations of race, color, creed or national origin." This is the second successive year in which he has been designated by the publishers.

The film industry award is based upon the four productions which "dared to break with tradition in story selection and treatment where Negroes are involved." The films are "Home of the Brave," "Lost Boundaries," "Pinky" and "Intruder in the Dust."

The others named were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and retired president, National Council of Negro Women; Percy Julian, Negro director of research for the Glidden Company; Roy Campanella, catcher for the Brooklyn team of the National Baseball League; Philip B. Perlman, solicitor general, Department of Justice; and Julius Krug, former secretary of the Interior.

Special posthumous citations were named for Charles Houston, noted civil rights attorney; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Dr. Charles Drew, creator of the "banked blood" system; and Dr. Luther Jackson, history department chairman, Virginia State College.

The legal departments of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Council on Human Rights were both recognized for their recently successful efforts in fighting segregation in travel and in education before the U. S. Supreme Court.



## Iowa Bystander's News Editor Wins Two Awards at Convention of Federation of Press Women Des Moines, Iowa

Miss Marie Ross, news editor of the Iowa Bystander returned Tuesday morning from Reno, Nev., where she attended the 1950 convention of the National Federation of Press Women, which closed a four-day session at Hotel Mapes on June 11.

In the Press Women's national writing contest, Miss Ross won a first-place award in the radio program script classification for her script "Wanted—New Birth of Freedom." Hood, Mount Ayr, first for her radio

The program script, written for newscast on KSIB at Creston; Mrs. the interracial practices committee Wilma Collins, Grimes, first for her weekly column. of the Des Moines YWCA, was produced and broadcast over Radio Station KWDM last January 29.

Mrs. Lulu Fairbanks of Seattle, Wash., national contest chairman, who presented the writing awards, Saturday night following the Press Women's banquet in Hotel Mapes ballroom, paid high tribute to Miss Ross' winning entry.

Mrs. Fairbanks informed that the judges said "all of the scripts were very good, but the one written by Miss Ross was one of the best they had read."

Second place in the radio script classification went to Frances Grinstead of Lawrence, Kas., journalism professor at the University of Kansas, where Miss Ross received her bachelor of arts in journalism. Third place went to Mrs. Margaret Hill, Laramie, Wyo.

### Wins a Second Place

A second-place award was won by Miss Ross, only Negro member of the National Federation of Press Women, in the classification of women's department of weekly newspapers. Her winning entry was one of the last summer society news pages from the Iowa Bystander.

First place in this classification went to Mrs. Tee (Thirza) Simms, Denver, Colo., in The Record Stockman; and third to Mrs. Florence Hynes Willette, Delavan, Minn., in Columbia.

Other Iowans winning awards were: Mrs. Grace Noll Smith, Des Moines, first for her adult book, "The Apple Is Eaten; Mrs. Irene



# National Newspaper Week

## Program Feb. 26 to Mar. 4

**Kansas City**—The nation will observe the eighth annual "Negro Newspaper Week" from February 26 to March 4, inclusive, Dowdal H. Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and general manager of the Kansas City Call, announces.

Emphasis this year is being placed upon the Negro Press as an original source of information about the 15 million Negroes whose rights are at issue in the current civil liberties controversy that has gripped America.

Unlike in previous years, no radio network show is being arranged. On the other hand, stimulus is being given to member papers to secure the cooperation of radio stations in their own communities to grant them public service time for locally-inspired programs.

Also, schools and colleges are being urged to arrange exhibits on the Negro Press, to make visits to nearby newspaper offices as a means of enabling the students to acquire a broader understanding of the publishing business.

This year marks the 123rd anniversary of the appearance of "Freedom's Journal", the first newspaper to be published in America by Negroes. They were John B. Russwurm and Samuel Cornish. The Youth Council will honor Ike Smalls, one of the national NAACP vice presidents, at a reception. The meeting is open to the public.

## PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAILS NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

**KANSAS CITY**—President Truman has hailed the Negro Press as a "vigorous champion of minority rights" and in his message to Dowdal H. Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, noted that "in recent years it has become increasingly a reporter of the condition of human rights the world over."

"The American people will always want to be informed about denials of human rights wherever and whenever they occur," the President added. "I am confident that the Negro press will continue to report the facts and to interpret for its readers the widespread efforts to improve the enjoyment of human

rights." 3-2-50

## Negro Press Week

February 26 through March 5 has been set apart as National Negro Newspaper Week. This marks the 123rd anniversary of the Negro Press in America and the eighth annual observance under the auspices of the Negro Publishers Association.

It is a time when schools and colleges will inquire into our past, evaluate our influence and recount our triumphs and our failures. Civic and church groups will possibly feel the need for speakers from the various newspapers and press services to talk to them. And appropriate recognition will be given in the halls of Congress and in the forward-looking legislatures of the several states.

The role of the Negro Press across these hundred odd years is one filled with drama and pathos. It has lived through the era of American slavery and Reconstruction. It has raised its voice against the oppressive Grand Father Clause, the iniquitous White Primary, and against peonage and lynching.

Across those years a dent has been made in this hard wall of injustice and prejudice, but only a dent. Today, peonage and low wages have come to take the place of historic slavery; the Boswell law and Voters' Reregistration laws have been substituted in the place of Grand Father Clauses. Discrimination and segregation are now relied upon to take the place or accomplish what positive indifference and denials achieved in the earlier years.

Truly the Negro Press has been a protest organ. It must continue to protest injustice in the courts, inequality before the law, discrimination in educational facilities and pay, and job injustice. The Negro Press has been a ready champion and the willing servant of the Negro people and for all minorities. It is not just interested in observing this one special week. It remains on the firing line every week, every day and throughout the year.

## The Celebration Of Negro Newspaper Week

FOR 123 years the Negro Press has faithfully discharged its obligation of championing the cause of a minority group who have not yet attained the status of full citizenship in the "land of the free and home of the brave," despite all of their efforts. During the current week, with the cooperation of schools, colleges and civic groups across the country, it is observing National Negro Newspaper Week, a variety of ways.

Among other things, the Governors of 31 states in which the Negro Press operates, have been invited to issue proclamations setting aside the week of Feb. 26—March 4 for observance by the people of their

respective states. It is a highly significant coincidence that as the nation pauses for this eighth annual observance, in the halls of Congress, and up and down the land, the American people are talking about civil rights. They are discussing a subject which has been projected with more impact than at any time since the War between the States. As a result large numbers of them, many for the first time, have been shaken loose from their complacency and are seeking enlightenment from the one source upon which they can depend to give them all the facts.

They want to know more about the 15 million Negro Americans whose highly justifiable claims for full citizenship status form the basis for this conflict in our national life—and which is beginning to have dis-

treassing effect also upon our foreign policy.

To these seekers of enlightenment one important fact should be made crystal clear, not just during the special period set aside each year for the celebration of Negro Newspaper Week, but throughout the year—and every year. It is that no source of information surpasses, or even parallels, the Negro Press as a reflector of the joys and sorrows, the hopes, aspirations and disappointments—in short, the daily existence of America's Negro population.

If a greater consciousness on their part of this rich and original source could be accomplished, the justice of our argument would be more readily seen and new allies to our cause from the ranks of the indifferent or uninformed could be won.

This is the task to which the Negro Press should dedicate itself in this 123rd year of its existence. To this important assignment, the Journal and Guide re-dedicates itself as we join proudly in the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week.

## Feb. 26-March 4 Hailed as National Newspaper Week by 5 Governors

**KANSAS CITY**—The Governors of five of the 31 States in which there are colored newspapers have proclaimed the week ending Saturday, March 4, as National Negro Newspaper Week. Dowdal H. Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, announced, early this week, that most of the original sources of information on civil rights as a domestic issue is that press, which regularly reflects the attitudes of those Americans whose claims for full citizenship form the basis for this conflict in our national life—their proclamations state.

Signing such proclamations were Govs. Sidney McGrath, Arkansas; Henry F. Schriker, Indiana; Frank J. Lausche, Ohio; and John O. Pastore, Rhode Island. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois issued a separate proclamation.







**NEGRO PRESS CREED**

*come*  
The Negro Press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed his human and equal rights. *out 5-21-50*  
Hating no man, fearing no man the Negro Press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt so long as anyone is held back.



## Tuskegee To Have Negro Weekly

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 18—A weekly newspaper devoted exclusively to Negroes has been established in this small Alabama town where famed Tuskegee Institute for Negroes is located.

Publisher Hal Fisher, a veteran Alabama newspaperman, said all staff members of the new Tuskegee Herald will be Negroes except himself. The editor will be Edith Washington, daughter-in-law of Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee Institute.

Fisher also publishes the 85-year-old Tuskegee News, a weekly whose columns are devoted chiefly to white residents of Macon County. He said he decided on the new paper because of the heavy Negro population. Members of that race outnumber whites four to one in the county.

The announcement said the Herald will be a "home town weekly for the Negro residents of Tuskegee and Macon County."

First issue of the new paper will be Jan. 31 and it will be published each Tuesday thereafter. The news comes out on Thursday.

### Negro Weekly

Hal Fisher, widely known in Alabama as a former state news editor of The Birmingham News and publisher of weekly papers, is going to start a Negro weekly in Tuskegee.

The staff will be composed entirely of Negro newsmen. The editor will be a daughter-in-law of Booker T. Washington. Presumably Publisher Fisher will use the same equipment to publish The Tuskegee Herald as the 85-year-old Tuskegee News.

It will not, however, be comparable to a special Negro edition such as many of our dailies publish inasmuch as it will be edited by a special staff of Negro newsmen.

This is all to the good. Macon County's colored population outnumbers the white by about 4 to 1. Tuskegee Institute with its large population of students and faculty represents an obvious need

for this type of publication.

It may be supposed that the new weekly will be supported by Tuskegee merchants.

Whether the paper will have an editorial page and speak to a viewpoint is not disclosed by the publisher's announcement. It is remarkable how many of Alabama's weekly papers have no editorial page. The Negro press in Alabama is feeble and seldom heard of. A sensible, well done editorial page acting as a tribune for the Negro element would be desirable.

### Journalistic Experiment

HAL FISHER, publisher of The Tuskegee News, and widely known in newspaper circles over Alabama, will launch a Negro weekly in Tuskegee soon. The white publisher is selecting an all-Negro staff for the publication. . . . It is a brand-new adventure in Alabama journalism, one that will be watched with keen interest. . . . Editor of the new weekly will be Edith Washington, a daughter-in-law of Booker T. Washington.

### NEW PAPER FOR COUNTY

## Tuskegee Herald, Weekly Newspaper For Negroes, Will Start On Jan. 31 Weekly Slated

Tuskegee and Macon County will have two newspapers each week, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 31, when the first issue of The Tuskegee Herald rolls from the press of the Tuskegee Printing Co. The new paper, to be published each Tuesday, will be devoted to the interests of Negroes of this community. Its publisher will be Hal Fisher, also publisher of The Tuskegee News, which will continue to be published on Thursday.

Aside from being the first newspaper for general circulation among Negro citizens of this county, the new publication will have another unusual feature. It will be edited by a woman, Mrs. E. M. Washington, for many years a business woman at Tuskegee Institute. The staff has not been completed but will include Edgar L. Strawther and the Rev. Charles M. Kelly as associate editors and John P. Greer as advertising manager.

The Rev. Kelly, who has been editor of the Negro column of The Tuskegee News for a number of years, will conduct a column in the new paper. He will continue his column in The News.

The Herald will provide for Negroes of Tuskegee and Macon County a medium for general circulation of civic, religious, college and Veterans Hospital news. Like its companion paper, The Tuskegee News, it will concentrate on local news almost exclusively.

A promotion campaign to build circulation for the new paper will be placed under way next week and it is expected that the circulation will soon be as large or larger than the present circulation of The News.

### for Tuskegee

To Be JC 'Sister'

of Paper for Whites

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—This college-town rural city with a four-to-one colored population is getting a white-owned, colored staffed weekly newspaper. The Tuskegee Herald.

Mrs. Edith Washington, daughter-in-law of Booker T. Washington, has been named editor of the paper. It is owned by Harold Fisher, publisher-editor of the 85-year-old Tuskegee News, a reactionary, white-population serving weekly.

Both papers will be printed in the same shop.

The Herald will be the first Jim Crow sister weekly in the State of Alabama. The Atlanta Daily World has been publishing a Tuskegee edition for this city.

### Mum on Editorial Policy

Fisher did not announce an editorial policy for the new journal, which is to carry only minority group news.

In an editorial on Jan. 20. The Montgomery News said in welcoming the Herald, in part:

"Whether the paper will have an editorial page and speak to a viewpoint is not disclosed by the publisher's announcement. It is remarkable how many of Alabama's weekly papers have no editorial page.

"The minority group press in Alabama is feeble and seldom heard of. A sensible, well done editorial page acting as a tribune for the colored element would be desirable."

There are nine or more colored owned and edited newspapers published in Alabama, including the twice-weekly, hard-hitting Birmingham World, edited by Emory O. Jackson.



# Publishers To Fight For Complete End Of Jim Crow

HOUSTON, Texas - The Eleventh Annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association meeting here this weekend commended the states of Texas and Oklahoma for immediate compliance with recent supreme court decisions involving the question of racial segregation in education. However, the convention resolved that victory will not be complete until the separate but equal doctrine is utterly repudiated in American life.

Delegates representing eighty per cent of the circulation of the Negro press called for the enactment of FEPC and all civil rights measures now before congress. The convention declared that supreme court decisions are no substitute for civil rights laws.

Dowdall W. Davis of the Kansas City Call was re-elected president of the association.

Other officers re-elected included Carl Murphy, Afro-American, Vice-President; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, Secretary, Mrs. L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier, treasurer.

## REGIONAL DIRECTORSHIP

The convention also created for new regional directorship for the purpose of promoting closer relations among the newspapers in each section of the country: P. Bernard Young Jr., of Norfolk, for the east, Emory Jackson, of Birmingham, for the south; Lewis Morton, of Chicago, for midwest; Louis O. Swingler, of Memphis, for the southwest. Board members re-elected were C. C. DeJoie, of New Orleans; John Sengstacke, of Chicago; Frank Stanley, of Louisville. Board members not up for re-election were Thomas Young, of Norfolk; Carter Wesley of Houston, C. A. Scott, of Atlanta, and D. Arnett Murphy, of Baltimore.

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, Scotlandville, was keynote speaker at the annual press banquet on Friday night. Business sessions were highlighted by addresses from R. E. Johnson, Houston Post; Jack Estes, circulation manager, Dallas Morning News; Clarence Tabb, Southern Newspaper Publishers Association; Myer M. Donosky, owner and publisher of several newspapers,

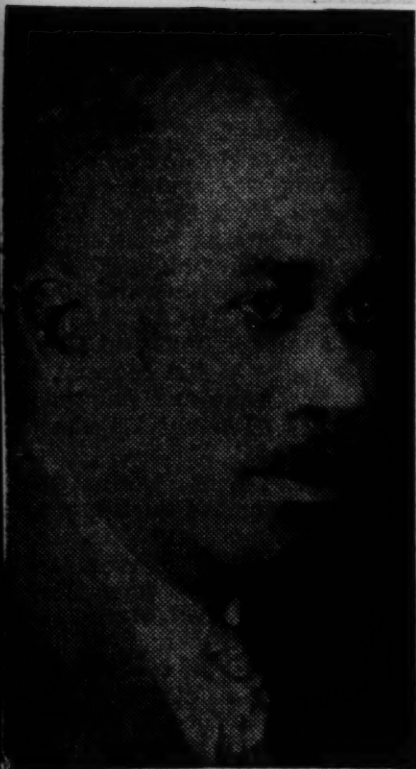
and George Carmack, editor, Houston Press.

All business meetings of the four day convention June 14th through 17th were held at Texas State University. Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer, was convention host.

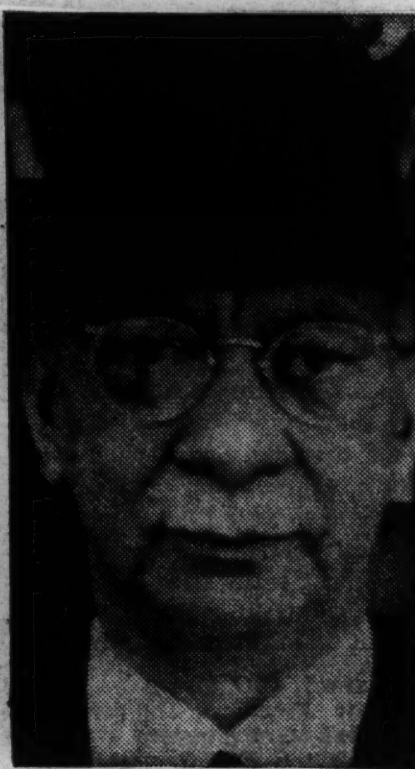
At its closing session the association voted to hold its 1951 convention at St. Louis.



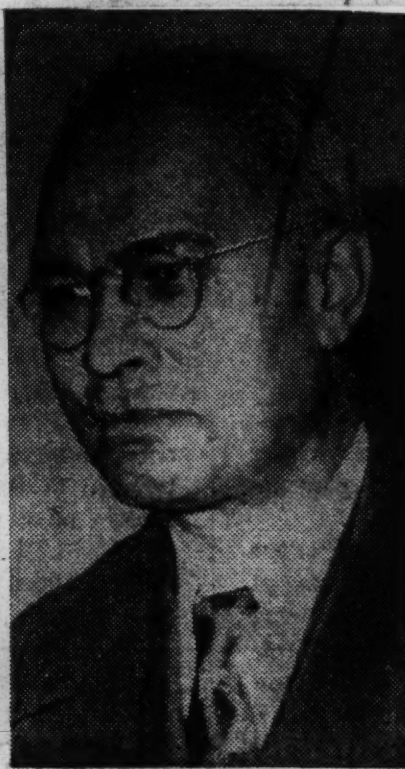
## Publishers Honor Pioneers Of Press



J. E. MITCHELL



P. B. YOUNG



C. A. FRANKLIN

# NNPA In Mid-winter Meet

## Pays Tribute To Its Stalwarts

Name Mitchell, Young, Dabney, Franklin And Johnson

—By Howard B. Woods, Argus City Editor—

CHICAGO.—“The year 1950 finds Mr. J. E. Mitchell with great fortitude and strength of character at the helm of the Argus, guiding its destiny in the years of peace, just as he did during the torn years of two wars,” declared Mrs. Robert L. Vann, widow of the late publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, as she paid tribute to the editor of the St. Louis Argus before the Mid-Winter meeting of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, which met here in the Parkway ballroom last Friday and Saturday.

The meeting closed Saturday night with a banquet in recognition of “Pioneers of the Negro Press.” Honored along with Mr. Mitchell were Chester A. Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call; P. Bernard Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Wendell P. Dabney, editor of the Cincinnati Union and Sol C. Johnson, editor of the Savannah Tribune.

Mrs. Vann used the immortal words of Will Allen Dromgoole’s “Bridge Builder” to describe the man “who had faith in the Argus.”

Full text of Mrs. Vann’s speech will appear in next week’s issue.

and take an active part in the political, social and civic activities of St. Louis.

Carl Murphy spoke on Franklin; Frank L. Stanley on Young; C. A. Scott on Johnson and Willard Townsend introduced Dab-

ney, the gutter-bumming legendary figure from Ohio.

The banquet was addressed by Basil Walters, executive editor of the Knight newspaper chain.

### SUPPORTS FREEDOM OF PRESS

An immediate investigation by the Justice Department of threats of freedom of the press was requested by the publishers during the meeting.

Charging that the press is threatened by the actions of the Green-County, S. C. grand jury which indicted John McCray of the Lighthouse and Informer and Deling Booth of the Associated Press, the publisher declared it a violation of the men’s civil rights.

McCray and Booth were indicted for reporting the statement of Willie Colbert who denied attacking a white girl. She was not mentioned in the news stories Colbert has been electrocuted for the alleged crime.

Also meeting with the publishers were its three auxiliaries, the editorial, advertising and circulation societies.

The conference included a tour of the Chicago Sun-Times plant, a luncheon engagement in the new luxurious offices of Ebony magazine as guests of John H. Johnson, publisher, dinner guests of the Chicago Defender, host newspaper with an address by Dr. Louis Wirth, American Council on Race Relations and a luncheon engagement as guests of United Transport Service Employees, CIO, Willard Townsend, president.

## 14 Foreign Editors Meet Negro Press

A group of 14 foreign newspaper editors on tour of the United States met with members of the Negro press in a round table discussion of trends in American journalism last Friday in Chicago’s exclusive Electric Club.

The editors who came from Europe and the Far East expressed keen interest in the Negro press which was represented by John Sengstacke, editor and publisher

of the Chicago Defender; Frank Stanley of the Louisville Defender, and Louis Martin of the Michigan Chronicle.

M. Chalapathi Rau, editor of the National Herald of India, asked pointed questions about race relations in the United States. Rau who visited the offices of the Chicago Defender traveled at the progress of the Negro press.



# Negro Publishers Name Truman, Nine Others For Russwurm Award

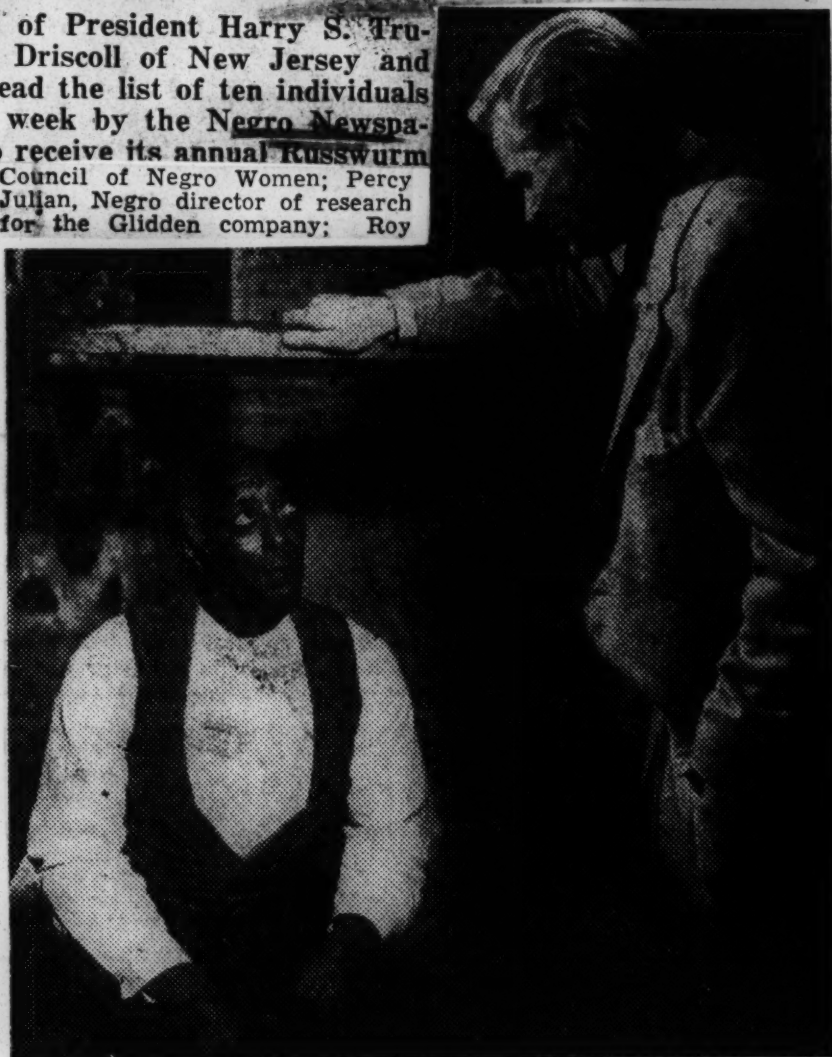
HOUSTON—The names of President Harry S. Truman, and Governors Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey and James Folsom of Alabama, head the list of ten individuals and organizations cited last week by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to receive its annual Russwurm Award for their contributions to the progress of Negro Americans. The announcement came as the Association was concluding its 11th annual convention which has been in session here since Wednesday.

The citations are named in honor of John B. Russwurm, publisher of the first Negro newspaper in America. The list included five whites and three Negroes, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, and the motion picture industry.

## Truman Cited

The Chief Executive was honored for his "unrelenting dedication to the fight to assure every American the right to live and work unhampered by considerations of race, color, creed or national origin." This is the second successive year in which he has been designated by the publishers.

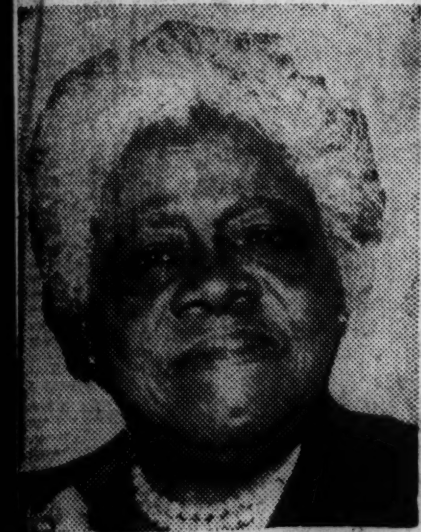
The film industry award is based upon the four productions which "dared to break with tradition in story selection and treatment where Negroes are involved."



SCENE FROM FILM "Intruder in the Dust," one of four productions honored for their treatment where Negroes were involved. Campanella of the National Base in education before the U. S. Supreme Court; Philip B. Perlman, solicitor general, Department of Justice; and Julius Krug, former Secretary of the Interior.

Special posthumous citations were named for Charles Houston, noted civil rights attorney; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Dr. Charles Drew, creator of the "banked blood" system; and Dr. Luther Jackson, history department chairman, Virginia State College.

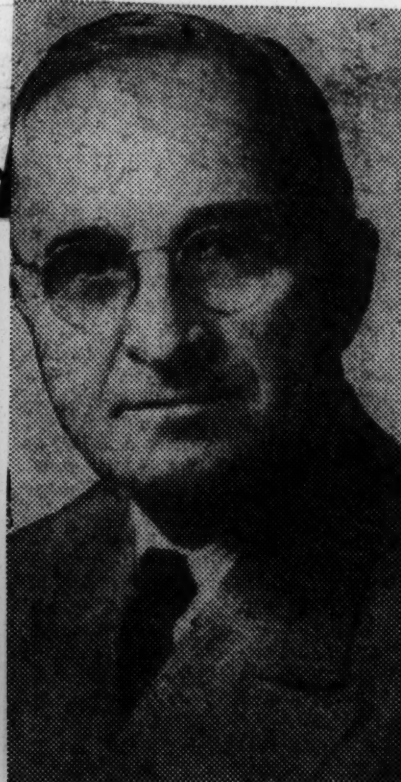
The legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Council on Human Rights were both recognized for their recently successful efforts in fighting segregation in travel and



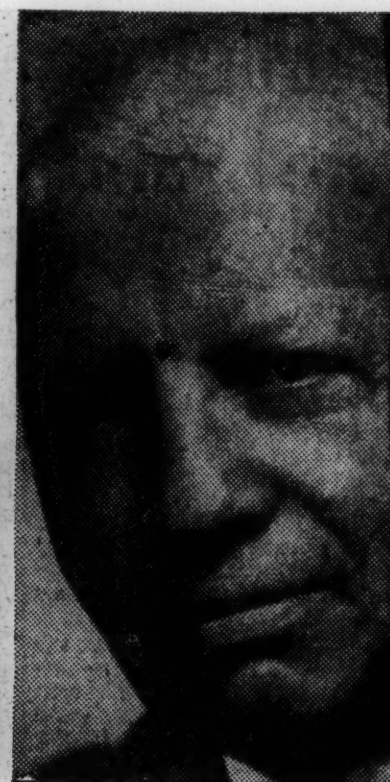
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

The films are "Home of the Brave," "Lost Boundaries," "Pinhead," and "Intruder in the Dust." Others Named

The others named were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and retired president, National



PRESIDENT TRUMAN



DR. CARTER WOODSON



DR. PERCY JULIAN



ATTY. CHARLES HOUSTON



DR. CHARLES R. DREW (standing) with an army laboratory expert.



## NEGRO PRESS OBSERVES 123 YEARS OF SERVICE

Kansas City, Mo. The nation is observing its eighth annual "Negro Newspaper Week" from Feb. 26 to March 4, Dowdal H. Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and general manager of the Kansas City Call, announced. Emphasis this year is being placed upon the Negro Press as an original source of information about the 5 million Negroes whose rights are at issue in the current civil liberties controversy that has gripped America. Unlike previous years, no radio network show is being arranged. On the other hand, stimulus is being given to member papers to secure the cooperation of radio stations in their own communities to grant them public service time for locally-inspired programs. Schools and colleges are being urged to arrange exhibits on the Negro Press, to make visits to nearby newspaper offices as a means of enabling the students to acquire a broader understanding of the publishing business. This year marks the 123rd anniversary of the appearance of "Freedom's Journal" the first newspaper to be published in America by Negroes. They were

John B. Russwurm and Samuel Cornish. New York's governor, Thomas E. Dewey, issued a proclamation that Feb. 26 through March 4 be observed by the people of the state as "Negro Newspaper Week."

Defender  
Sat. 3-4-50  
Chicago, Ill.

# President Truman Hails Negro Press On Its 123rd Birthday

## Message Sent To Publishers On Newspaper Week

WASHINGTON. (NNPA) — President Truman has hailed the Negro Press as a "vigorous champion of minority rights" and in his message to Dowdal H. Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, noted that "in recent years it has become increasingly a reporter of the condition of human rights the world over."

Negro Newspaper week is being observed from Feb. 26 through March 4.

"The American people will always want to be informed about denials of human rights wherever and whenever they occur," the President added. "I am confident that the Negro press will continue to report the facts and to interpret for its readers the widespread efforts to improve the enjoyment of human rights."

Governor I. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan added his name to those state executives who have proclaimed the period ending March 4 as "National Negro Newspaper Week." Gov. James H. Duff of Pennsylvania, issued a statement on Friday describing the Negro press as being "vigorous in its guardianship of constitutional rights, and as defenders against encroachments upon civil liberties."

Emphasis this year is being placed upon the Negro press as an original source of information about the 15 million Negroes whose rights are at issue in the current civil liberties controversy that has gripped America.

Unlike in previous years, no radio network show is being arranged. On the other hand, stimulus is being given to member papers to secure cooperation of radio stations in their own communities to grant them public service time for locally-inspired programs.

Also, schools and colleges are being urged to arrange exhibits on the Negro press, to make visits to nearby newspaper offices as a means of enabling students to acquire a broader understanding of

the publishing business. This year marks the 123rd anniversary of the appearance of "Freedom's Journal," the first newspaper to be published in America by Negroes. They were John B. Russwurm and Samuel Cornish.



## Charley Cherokee Joins Negro Digest

*Black Opinions*  
CHICAGO. — Charley Cherokee, ace Washington newsmen and former author of the Chicago Defender column, "The Grapevine," now appears exclusively in Negro Digest effective with the current February issue.

*Feb. 1-31-50*  
With important behind-the-scenes contacts in Washington, no other Negro in America gets as much lowdown on higher-ups as Charley Cherokee. His rickety humor and barb-pointed remarks continually attract national attention.

Often referred to as the Negro Dred Pearson, Charley Cherokee maintains strict secrecy as to his real identity.



## Charley Cherokee ~~Capital~~ Joins Negro Digest

~~2-1-14-50~~  
Charley Cherokee, ace Washington newsman and former author of the Chicago Defender column, "The Grapevine," now appears exclusively in Negro Digest effective with the current February issue.

With important behind-the-scenes contacts in Washington, no other Negro in America gets as much low-down on higher-ups as Charley Cherokee. His rollicking humor and barb-pointed remarks continually attract national attention.

Often referred to as the Negro Drew Pearson, Charley Cherokee maintains strict secrecy as to his real identity.



# 116-Year-Old N. Y. Sun Is Sold to World-Telegram

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—The New York Sun, famous 116-year-old afternoon newspaper, ceased publication today.

It was sold to an afternoon rival, The World-Telegram.

Roy Howard, editor and president of The New York World-Telegram and president of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, announced that, beginning tomorrow, his newspaper would be known as The World-Telegram and The Sun.

The transaction was regarded as the most important move in the New York newspaper field since the merger of the World and the Telegram in 1931.

The Sun has a daily circulation of about 300,000. The World-Telegram is approximately 385,000.

## To Receive Severance Pay

The Sun's name, good will, and circulation lists were sold for an unspecified sum. Howard said many of The Sun's features would be carried over into The World-Telegram.

The Sun had about 1,200 employees. A Sun spokesman said they would receive severance pay.

"Mounting costs of producing and four evening papers in the city, whose population then totaled 250,000. New York City's population now is about 8,000,000." W. Dewart, president and publisher of The Sun, for the newspaper. In a front-page statement Dewart said, "Chief among the rising costs have been those of labor and newsprint."

Dewart said that over the past 10-year period "The average advance in individual pay of the Sun's employees was 80.4 per cent. In the same period the price of newsprint rose from \$48 to \$100 a ton."

## Union Spokesmen Critical

Leaders of five unions representing 817 employees of The Sun took an opposite view.

"The management never made any plea for co-operation along the lines of economy," declared Harvey Call, president of the Sun Editorial Union (independent), claiming 175 members. "I would say it was a business casualty rather than any fault of the union."

"It seems hardly fair for the Sun to place the burden upon the newspaper when it is the only newspaper discontinuing operations," declared Joseph F. Dwyer, president of Local 2, New York Newspaper Printing Pressmen's

Union. The Sun employed 187 union pressmen.

Similar views were expressed by spokesmen for the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union (independent), representing 300 Sun employees; The Mailers Union, representing 35 employees, and Local 6 of the International Typographical Union, representing 187 employees.

## Sale Leaves 3 Afternoon Papers

Sale of the Sun leaves Manhattan with only three afternoon newspapers of general circulation—The New York Post, The Journal American and The New York World-Telegram and The Sun.

Morning daily newspapers of general circulation are The Daily News, Herald Tribune, Mirror, Times, and Compass.

The Sun noted today that when it began publication September 3, 1833, there were seven morning and four evening papers in the city, whose population then totaled 250,000. New York City's population now is about 8,000,000.



## Guide Editor Attends Public Schools Commission Dinner



P. Bernard Young, Jr., (right), editor of the Journal and Guide, recently appointed member of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, and Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., U. S. District Judge for Massachusetts, on the dais at the first annual dinner of the commission on Jan. 17 at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City. 1,000 business, labor, and civic leaders heard as speakers General Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, President James B. Conant, of Harvard University, and Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc., and chairman of the commission, discuss the problems and opportunities confronting the public schools. Mr. Young is one of two colored members of the 34-member commission. Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League, New York, is the other.

# P. B. Young Sr., Publisher, Weds Norfolk Teacher

NORFOLK, Va.—In an informal ceremony at Grace PE Church, Sunday, Miss Josephine T. Moseley, 47, local teacher, became the bride of P. B. Young, 65-year-old publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

The Rev. Richard B. Martin officiated at the ceremony which was witnessed by immediate members of both families only.

Given in marriage by her father, R. G. Moseley, the bride wore a dress of royal blue velvet with matching accessories. Her only jewelry was a string of pearls, and she wore a white orchid.

## Attended by Sister

Mrs. Gladys M. Whitfield was matron of honor for her sister. She was attired in duobonnet satin with matching accessories. She, too, wore a white orchid.

H. C. Young, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the newlyweds' home at 727 Reservoir Ave. Later, they left for a short wedding trip.

A graduate of Virginia State College, Mrs. Young is a member of the AKA Sorority and numerous clubs.

The marriage was the first for her and the second for her bridegroom, whose first wife died several years ago.

# Miss Josephine Is Bride Of P. B. Young Sr.

NORFOLK — In an informal ceremony here at high noon, at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, the former Miss Josephine Tucker Moseley became the bride of P. B. Young Sr., on Feb. 11.

The Rev. Richard B. Martin, rector, officiated at the ceremony, witnessed only by members of the immediate families.

Given in marriage by her father, R. G. Moseley, the bride wore a dark blue velvet dress with a cowl neckline and a matching velvet hat, trimmed with a quill and seed pearl clasp, and a white orchid corsage.

Mrs. Gladys Moseley Whitfield, matron of honor, and only attendant, wore wine satin with a pink hat and white corsage. H. C. Young, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Mrs. Young is a graduate of Virginia State College, a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Bugs, Colonial Maids, and Amici clubs, and the Grace Church Women's Auxiliary. She is a teacher at John F. West School here.

Mr. Young is publisher of the Journal and Guide.

Among the out-of-town guests present at the ceremony were Mrs. Noble Moseley Roscoe of Alexandria, Va., sister of the bride, and Mrs. Hortense Tucker Braswell of Norfolk, Va.



**THE OHIO NEWS**

Entered as second class matter Jan. 13, 1934, at the post office in Columbus, O. under act of Mar. 3, 1879.



**MEMBER  
AUDIT BUREAU  
OF CIRCULATIONS**

Published semi-weekly by the Coles Printing and Publishing Co., Inc., 1112 Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus 3, Ohio, Telephone FAirfax 1104. Llewellyn A. Coles, editor and publisher; William C. Brown, business manager.

National Advertising: Associated Publishers, 31 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Mail subscription rates: 1 year, \$5.00; 6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$1.75.



## Whites Plan Journal For Blacks

Two young white men, down at the University of Oklahoma, and who are in the journalism class, are pondering the question of running a newspaper to be circulated solely among Negroes, and they have written to the editor of this publication for advice and counsel.

Many puzzling problems immediately present themselves to these ambitious youngsters and their difficulties seem to be something like the cow's cud—it grows larger the longer it is chewed. We shall not supply the names of the young men for obvious reasons, but the problems they face are of such import we feel our readers are entitled to survey their dilemma. They admit that segregation has halted them so far away from companionship with black folk they know nothing about attitudes, appreciations and desires of thousands of human beings residing with them in this state.

Here is the most striking paragraph we find in this letter written under date of January 16:

"There is one intangible that has us stumped. How would the Negro population feel about a Negro weekly owned and managed by whites. We guess there might be considerable resentment. My friend is from a region where a large number of colored people reside, but he has almost no contact with the colored population.

"Without moral or financial support we feel though we might as well drop the whole matter. In short, the segregation barrier has left us completely ignorant as to the attitudes and wishes of Negroes in this section of the country."

In another paragraph the young man who wrote the letter said he and his partner had decided there would be "no frictional editorials at first and perhaps ever, and the news would be exclusively about Negroes," and in the closing paragraph the writer says, "Whether Negro newspapers are a regression or progress is a matter of opinion, and not our concern."

In answer to this letter we wrote the budding journalists as follows:

I have just read your letter under date of January 16, and note your desire and ambition to enter the journalistic field and the thought you have in mind of publishing a journal to be circulated among Negroes.

This is a laudable ambition and one of a pioneering character that might work out, despite the fact I can see a number of serious problems you will have to solve, and solve right, if the venture is to be a success.

The nearest journalistic effort to the type you have in mind is a "Negro" page that has been running in a number of papers in the Deep South, where a Negro has been selected to assemble and edit the copy in the page. I think I have seen in the past ten years at least half a dozen of such attempts at serving the Negro community on a separate page once per week in white dailies.

But the Negro who edits such a page is not allowed to publish news of a controversial nature. The subject matter deals almost 100 per cent with social items, and no opinion is permitted.

Of course as you know, if you are attending the school of journalism at Norman a newspaper should be the soul of the

community. It should deal with the highest of idealism, and its editor should be on the firing line at all times to take a positive position on all questions arising in community life.

I cannot save my life see how you will be able to publish a worthy sheet unless you decide to do a chore as comprehensive and all-inclusive as referred to above. Things might go all right on the social level until moments of tension and difficulty, which you know come from time to time on racial issues. It would be impossible for your publication to be silent when the community itself was actually turned upside down.

I think in such a crisis you would either make or destroy your usefulness in the Negro community. Silence would kill you while a manly, forthright junction with the issues would make you. It is just as possible for a William Lloyd Garrison to be acceptable among Negroes today as it was back in the days of abolition.

It would not be necessary for you to take a radical stand on issues so that you would be characterized as a Communist or the representative of some foreign "ism." Hodding Carter, down in Mississippi, is a white, Southern editor who has taken an advanced position in the field of civil liberty, justice and fair play, and still retains the respect of thousands who take his paper. Oklahoma is far more liberal than Mississippi.

There is another Southern editor whom you might contact for advice and counsel before you launch your contemplated effort. His name is Edgar Ray, of the Tampa Daily News, Tampa, Florida. Mr. Ray addressed our Oklahoma City Urban League last year and made one of the finest addresses this city has ever heard for a democratic society. If Mr. Ray can live and prosper in Florida with such ideas in his head, you should be able to emulate his example right here in Oklahoma. I suggest before you get too far along with your proposed project, you write both Mr. Carter and Mr. Ray, asking their advice and counsel. I think what both of these men would say would be valuable in making your final decision.

You should keep in mind that there is no real and actual justification for a "Negro" journal save and except for the fact white newspapers fail to publish all of the news and often fail to express themselves in understandable terms respecting many undemocratic practices common to this section. Frankly, I would like to see you launch the effort, but unless you have the moral courage to face and discuss the labors of the South, your effort is doomed before it starts.

A wave of liberalism is sweeping America, and especially in the South. Your journal could lead this movement, but for you start you should decide definitely that for your journal there will be no taboos. You should take an open and forthright position on the question of mob, suffrage, education, housing, health, land ownership and a score of other related subjects. Put your ear to the ground and hear the hum of the people. Then stand erect and lead them. That is what "Teddy" Roosevelt said he used to do.

I can see instant success for your effort if you start a journal that is neither black nor white, but a journal that is rightly balanced and liberal on every question. Instead of starting a Negro journal I would suggest you launch an American and democratic journal, one that would rise above

taboos and the prohibited; that would be a leader in moulding opinion on every question having to do with human progress.

I have written you at length with the hope of stimulating you and your friend to thinking in terms of genuine and noteworthy journalism. Social news is but an infinitesimal part of a newspaper. No newspaper can become the soul of a community lacking the courage to express opinion on controversial issues.



# Major Robinson, In Our World Magazine Writes About What Makes Houston, Texas Grow, Boil and Fight *Nashville Globe*

Court said that Sweatt could attend the white State University and that Smith could vote. Negroes were heartened. Since then, the writer concludes, it has been hammered home that whatever rights Negroes gain will come only as a result of a long, uphill struggle.

*Nashville, Tenn.*

Since Negroes were first brought to Houston as slaves in 1836, they have always fought for the gains they have made in this fast-growing Texas town. They helped free Texas from Mexico 114 years ago and today they still fight, but now it's for better jobs and the right to attend white schools their taxes support.

In the October issue of OUR WORLD magazine, Major Robinson writes of people, places and activities that make Houston grow, boil and fight. Jobs created by war industries brought half of Houston's 150,000 Negroes here.

If ambitious Negroes take seriously Horace Greeley's phrase: "Go West, young man, Go West," they should stop off in Houston, Robinson advises. "If they're ready to roll up their sleeves and work for what they get out of life, they can make a go of it," he states.

Successful *Fri. 9-1-50* Louis Dickerson, often referred to as the "sepia Glenn McCarthy," is pointed out as a symbol of the heights to which a Negro can climb. Others helping build the community are Mrs. Anna Dupree, Carter Wesley, publisher of the influential newspaper, constantly fighting against the evils of segregation and bustling Roscoe Cavitt, Director of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, who attempts to solve some of the problems of Negro businessmen.

Much of the advancement of Houston's Negroes is due to the help many women's groups have given. For instance, the Zeta Beta Sorority contributes over \$10,000 a year to charity. Negroes are also aided by such liberal whites as Mrs. Maurice McAshan, whose gifts are numerous.

But more Negroes like Herman Sweatt and Dr. Lonnie Smith are needed to wage the fight for the things they still lack, the article declares. When the Supreme



Our Wounded Colleague  
THE COURIER ANSWERS  
THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

In its March 5 issue the esteemed Atlanta Journal wrote a hurt editorial about the Pittsburgh Courier entitled "Look at this Stuff Preached to Negroes", in which it deplored and castigated many features of this newspaper, especially some of its columnists. The Atlanta Journal starts off truthfully by stating that this newspaper is published by Negroes and circulates widely among them. It might have added that we also have a substantial number of white readers. It enviously mentions our "heavy distribution" in Southern cities (and might have added the Southern countryside), but it doesn't like our make-up, and it is, or pretends to be, offended by some of our advertising. It refrains from mentioning, of course, that similar advertising appears in some of the biggest white publications, and would appear in some of the biggest white publications, and would appear in more of them if they were not in a position to be choosy.

The Atlanta Journal concedes that our columnists "write with notable skill and finesse" - which is merely echoing the obvious, and is more than we can say of the Journal's columnists; but the March 4th expressions of four of them: Dr. Mays, Attorney Bibb, Historian Rogers and Sociologist Cayton for various reasons got the Journal's goat.

It accuses Mr. Bibb of preaching revolution, Mr. Cayton of questioning the sincerity of many ballyhoosers for Brotherhood Week and Mr. Rogers of anti-white and pro-Communist propaganda. The Journal thinks this is very "sinister business," and implies that something should be done about it.

We agree that something can definitely be done about it. being one of the outstanding newspapers in Georgia, the Atlanta Journal can stop such expressions by launching a campaign to abolish jim-crowism in Georgia by repeal of Negrophobic laws and constitutional provisions.

It can call editorially for fair employment practices in Atlanta and throughout Georgia, and set a good example by hiring Negroes on its editorial, business and mechanical staffs.

It can start editorial campaign for ending jim-crow schools in Ga., and elsewhere in the South on the ground that they are anti-democratic, too expensive and unnecessary. It can thunder to its readers that there is no substitute for freedom and that none can be found in the South or anywhere else. In other words, the best way to still the Pittsburgh Courier voices is to steal its thunder by forthrightly and courageously demanding the same things our editors and columnists are demanding, and fifteen million Negroes are demanding.

Of course the Atlanta Journal editors are not going to do that. They have never been segregated because of color, discriminated against, forced to take seconds all along the line or been insulted and ridiculed for things which they could not help. Consequently they can be calm, objective and judical about these evils which THEY do not suffer.

On the other hand, the Pittsburgh Courier, as the editor says is widely circulated among Negroes who definitely DO suffer what the Journal editor DOES NOT, and thus take a rather narrower view of these evils.

Our editors and columnists are addressing THAT audience and not an audience which boasts that it is "free, white and twenty-one," and can act like it without reprisals.

We wager that if the Journal's editors and columnists changed places with ours for a few weeks or months, they would burn the paper out of their typewriters.

Finally, there is the matter of freedom of expression, which has been gone from white editorial desks for so many years that it is virtually unknown save as a bright memory. It is an American tradition that has gone to seed except in the columns of Negro newspapers which, for all their faults, are noted for keeping that tradition alive.

Courier

Sat. 3-25-50  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.



## Forty Years of Progress . . .

We sat crushed to the core Tuesday night, because we weren't in that magnificent audience which filled Soldiers and Sailors Hall in Pittsburgh . . . to witness the presentation of "Town Meeting of the Air" . . . as The Courier's fortieth anniversary gift to the public . . . crushed because we had hoped to be somewhere in that beautiful crowd . . . ~~Somehow~~ recording for posterity what went on and how . . . and what the girls wore and how they wore it . . . Instead, here we were glued to the radio in Boston with our Aunt Nonie, listening in and applauding the speakers and the commentator, who did such a splendid job . . . applauding those who asked questions (for the most part) because they didn't get too involved with special applause for Dr. Charles S. Johnson . . . first, for his truly magnificent voice . . . which must have thrilled all who listened. What a radio personality he could be . . . far greater than the Kaltenborns, the Lowell Thomases, the Odric theses and thoses . . . Too bad we couldn't have him on the air for us each week telling what the Negro is doing and thinking.

So, for the fortieth anniversary of a great institution, another first was created . . . but to us that being "first" was as important as was the fact that it could be done. That at least in some ways, this democracy works . . . The Courier has come a long way in forty years . . . under Robert Lee Vann . . . Ira Foster Lewis . . . and Mrs. Robert Lee Vann . . . and with pride we say that the two former might take off their hats to the latter . . . to Mrs. Vann . . . for her contributions to the progress of The Courier.



# This Is What the Atlanta Journal Thinks of The Pittsburgh Courier:

The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal is one of the leading dailies in the South. In its March 5 issue the Journal printed an editorial of more than 500 words and it had all of the earmarks of a smear attack on The Pittsburgh Courier. The editorial, "Look at This Stuff Preached to Negroes" is reprinted here for Courier readers:

"The Pittsburgh Courier is a newspaper published by Negroes and circulating widely among Negroes. It is said to have heavy distribution in Southern cities. It has the typographical appearance once presented by the Hearst afternoon pictures—flashy with pictures and stories of crime and violence. In make-up and news handling it would be rated by a professor of journalism as a pretty good imitation of the New York Journal or the Boston American of twenty-five years ago."

"It is reputed to be a veritable gold-mine for its owners. Its advertising space is utilized largely by the sellers of skin whiteners, hair straighteners, patent medicines, including 'pep tablets' and 'love drops.'"

"In contrast with its crudely sensational handling of news and 'race issues,' the paper has a staff of editorial columnists who write with notable skill and finesse. Among them is the Rev. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, reared in Georgia and president of Morehouse College, Atlanta. Dr. Mays speaks his philosophy and his aspirations for the Negro in forthright manner and with a power that cannot be gainsaid. One may disagree with his position, but few would dispute the clarity of his speech and his sincerity."

"Not so much may be said of some of the other regular contributors. We find in the current issue, dated March 4, three editorial articles or 'columns' which contain statements which merit attention."

"We cite first the article by a Horace Cayton, the headline over which says, 'American White People Are Putting on This Act of Brotherhood Because They Are Afraid of Russia.'"

"Cayton is writing about 'Brotherhood Week' and he says he is getting tired of all this show some Negroes and some whites are making about it. He says 'this race relations business is a bit hysterical' and he adds:

"Of course, Negroes are not fooled. They know full well that the white people of America are putting on this act because they are afraid of Russia."

"America wants to fight Russia and they will need Negroes. Negroes are not fooled. They know what the score is and they are going to take full advantage of it."

"Whatever this Cayton's ideology may be, this much may be said of his article: If it had been written by

Stalin's Ilya Ehrenburg, it could not be so useful to the Kremlin's propaganda.

"A man named Joseph D. Bibb writes a piece captioned 'Farewell to Riches,' with the subtitle, 'Communism Has Spread Over the Globe Through the Bosses' Gross Ineptitude.' He begins by saying 'People are fed up with estates, mansions, billionaires and emperors of finance.' He proceeds with the statement that 'most of the people of civilization have decided that there should be a fair and equitable division of the good things of life' and concludes:

"There is a workers' evolution in motion. Minorities are following it for better or worse. Any way it is viewed, the bosses and czars of big business are in the yellow leaf. Mansions, estates and castles are outmoded."

"Whether the word was written as 'evolution' or is a misprint for 'revolution' is immaterial. The theme of the piece is revolution."

"One J. A. Rogers discusses the FEPC and Senator Pepper. He winds up his article with this paragraph:

"However, in this battle of propaganda, odds are with the Communists. Their opponents are rich, but they have what is more effective than money, namely, the hatred white oppression has sown in the hearts of dark-skinned people of Asia and Africa."

"At the risk of over-estimating the importance of these pieces of propaganda, we decline to make the mistake of under-estimate. It may be that such views as these expressions by Cayton, Bibb and Rogers get little attention and less understanding."

"However, it seems to us important that the public shall know what goes on. It looks like sinister business."

**NEGRO PAPER TO ADD MAGAZINE AND COMICS**

The next edition of The Pittsburgh Courier on Aug. 10 will have the added features of a magazine and comics section.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher of this weekly, addressing representative of metropolitan publication yesterday at a luncheon at the Ambassador Hotel, explained that the introduction of these additions marked the completion of forty years of publication. The weekly is owned and controlled by Negroes.

Although presenting the progress of the

We've Got Bigger Type

## Courier Will Be Easier to Read!

This is the old type used by The Pittsburgh Courier. But, we're very happy to tell you that this is the last time you'll see it.

Yes, we're throwing it away after this week. What you're reading now is seven-point Ideal News type set on an eight-point slug. Yet, it's a far cry from what we used several years back—seven-point type on a seven-point slug.

The type in the next column is what The Pittsburgh Courier will start using next week. It is eight-point Regal Number 2 set on a nine-point slug. Makes a big difference, doesn't it? Well, we're glad, and we know you are, too.

This is the new type The Pittsburgh Courier will begin using next week. It's easier to read... it's easier on the eyes.

It's a great pleasure for The Pittsburgh Courier to offer its thousands of readers this new type.

It is eight-point Regal Number 2 set on a nine-point slug. It's a far cry from the type we've been using (note opposite column). The old type is seven-point Ideal News set on an eight-point slug.

Mechanics this week are busy changing over The Courier's battery of Intertype machines.

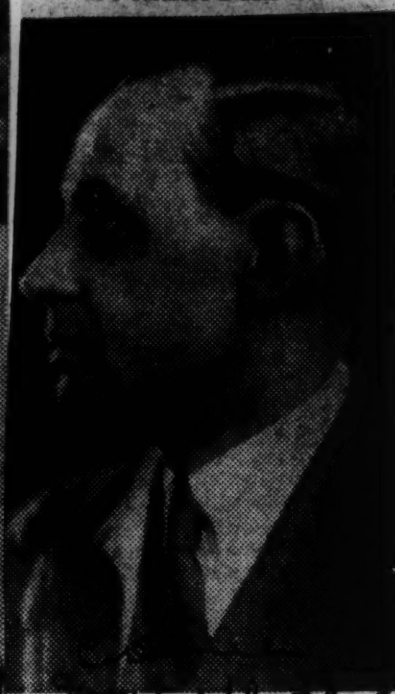
(Joseph Bibb and J. A. Rogers answer the Atlanta Journal in their columns this week. Turn to editorial pages.)





**OFF TO WAR** — Courier lenswoman, Lucy Bond, complete with camera and all is pictured chatting informally with Pauline Krounoza, Group Commander, and Lucille Adams prior to boarding the train for Camp Lee, Va. The L. A. photographer enlisted in the service several weeks ago and was called immediately.—Smith photo.

## IN MEMORIAM



**ROBERT L. VANN**

Ten years ago this week Robert L. Vann, illustrious North Carolina-born editor of The Courier, died after having edited this newspaper for nearly thirty years. Mr. Vann, who rose from humble station to the nation's highest level, incorporated The Courier in 1910.

Today, The Courier is the biggest and greatest Negro weekly in the world, occupying a position of high esteem among the leaders of this country and the entire world. It has ever striven to maintain the high standards set for it by the late Mr. Vann. He has wrought well. He has set a shining example for American youths of all races, colors and creeds.



## As Press Club Observes Founding Of Freedom's Journal



The first annual dinner of the Press Club of New York photo, Mrs. Anna Arnold Lighthouse and Informer, and City held at Hotel Theresa, Hedgeman, assistant to the Mr. Ewing were the principal speakers. The dinner was held at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street, New York City, on March 18 to commemorate the founding of Freedom's Journal, first Negro newspaper in the United States, which was founded in 1827. The dinner was attended by several leading figures in the journalistic world. The first annual dinner of the Press Club of New York, held at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street, New York City, on March 18, was a memorable event. The dinner was held to commemorate the founding of Freedom's Journal, the first Negro newspaper in the United States, which was founded in 1827. The dinner was attended by several leading figures in the journalistic world. The first annual dinner of the Press Club of New York, held at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street, New York City, on March 18, was a memorable event. The dinner was held to commemorate the founding of Freedom's Journal, the first Negro newspaper in the United States, which was founded in 1827. The dinner was attended by several leading figures in the journalistic world.

## Awards to Highlight 2-Day Afro-American Press Club Celebration

Gov. Driscoll, Interior Secretary to Be

31st; Dinner, Institute, Sermon on Agenda

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The annual dinner of the Press Club of New York, held at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street, New York City, on March 18, was a memorable event. The dinner was held to commemorate the founding of Freedom's Journal, the first Negro newspaper in the United States, which was founded in 1827. The dinner was attended by several leading figures in the journalistic world. The first annual dinner of the Press Club of New York, held at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street, New York City, on March 18, was a memorable event. The dinner was held to commemorate the founding of Freedom's Journal, the first Negro newspaper in the United States, which was founded in 1827. The dinner was attended by several leading figures in the journalistic world. The first annual dinner of the Press Club of New York, held at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street, New York City, on March 18, was a memorable event. The dinner was held to commemorate the founding of Freedom's Journal, the first Negro newspaper in the United States, which was founded in 1827. The dinner was attended by several leading figures in the journalistic world.



Neller, Washington representative of Look magazine; Louis Lautier, chief of NNPA; Kenneth Clark of Motion Producers of America;

Lt. Commander J. G. Reardon, U. S. Navy; Elsie Carper, Washington Post reporter; Miss Julia English, chief copy editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers; Stanley Roberts, Washington editor, Pittsburgh Courier, and Coit Henley, Washington Star reporter. Religious services at St. Luke's Episcopal Church will be held Sunday morning.

The citations will be made at the club's annual banquet at Dunbar Hotel Saturday night. Other awards will be made to the "newsman of the year" for objective reporting, for subjective newspaper writing, and to the outstanding news photographer.

Institute at Kappa House

The press club is sponsoring a press institute at the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity House Saturday afternoon. Among the persons scheduled to appear are:

Donald W. Bernard, advertising manager, Washington Post; Cody Pfanstiehl, chief of press information, station WTOP; James Marlowe, chief of the Washington Bureau of AP; Edward



## Writers Evaluate Literature In Current Phylon At A. U.

Negro writers evaluating their literature in the forthcoming issue of "Phylon," Atlanta University review of race and culture, make the issue one of the most important in the history of the publication. This is the opinion of Dr. Maxwell C. Hill, editor-in-chief of "Phylon," who has devoted the entire issue to what he terms the sociology of Negro literature.

A galaxy of some of the nation's best known writers participates in the symposium which points to significant events, figures and trends of the past decade and a half. Assembled for the first time are the viewpoints of many Negro writers who critically analyze their own fiction, folklore and poetry. Appraisals of the scholarship inherent in contemporary Negro literature are also included.

Among the novelists who are contributors to this special issue are William Gardner Smith, author of "Last of the Conquerors;" Era Bell Thompson, who wrote "American

Daughters;" Gwendolyn Brooks, Pulitzer prize winner for her "Street in Bronzeville;" J. Saunders Redding, author of "No Day of Triumph" and "Stranger and Alone;" Hugh Morris Gloster, whose works include "Negro Voices in American Fiction." Negro poets are represented by Langston Hughes, Sterling Brown, Margaret Walker, Arna Bon-temps, M. Carl Holman, Robert Hayden and others. Listed among the critics are Ulysses Lee, formerly on the faculty of Howard University; and Blyden Jackson, who is with the department of English at Fisk University.

Other contributors are George Schuyler, "Pittsburgh Courier" columnist, who presents a profile of the brilliant novelist of Negro life, Carl Van Vechten; Nick Aaron Ford of Morgan College; Charles Nichols Jr., of Hampton Institute; and Ira DeA. Reid of Haverford College. Atlanta University scholars and educators who participate are L. D. Reddick, G. L. Chandler, N. P. Tillman, and Thomas D. Jarrett.



# Quietly Persistent Sol Johnson Is One Of Journalism's Greats

31 - Savannah Tribune



100 years 1850-1950 cl. 100





Sol C. Johnson (right, in photo at top, left) looks over last week's edition of the Tribune with Jim Butler. Looking on are two of Johnson's little friends, the grand children of the late Judge James M. Sims of Savannah City Court. In lower photo, Johnson stops for a moment to look over the mail in the front office. His two secretaries are Mrs. Brockington, at the adding machine, and Mrs. Mable Smith.

## Medic's Conviction In Death Set Aside

ALEXANDRIA, La.—In an unprecedented move in Rapides Parish Court House, Thursday, District Judge A. V. Hundley "annulled, voided and set aside" the verdict of guilty arrived at by an all-white jury last October in the case of Dr. James E. Hines, prominent local physician.

The accused was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of 17-year-old Ethel Jean Carr, May 1, 1949.

Her death followed a scene in which she refused to leave first his home, and then his car, until he put her out. Miss Carr punched out a glass window of his home, and Dr. Hines treated the cut. She died from a severe bleeding, however.

In setting aside the verdict, thus granting a new trial, Judge Hundley ruled, "It is unfortunate in criminal trials that persons who are untutored in the law are required to translate its intricate provisions and upon their translations determine the liberty of a fellow human being."

By MARIAN HOUSTON

WITH the new era in the South came the Negro newspaper, and out of Savannah, came Sol C. Johnson and his Savannah Tribune.

Eighty-two on his last birthday, Mr. Johnson symbolizes the Negro's fight for true freedom and equality. Now gray, slightly bald and be-awarded in 1937 to Mr. Johnson spectacted, he presents the impec- and the Savannah Tribune by the cable figure of a man who has at- Half Century Club of the American tained his goal. Press Association for having pub-

lished continuously for more than 50 years. Mr. Johnson said he doesn't "believe any other Negro newspaper has received such an honor."

He has also received a plaque from the Masops for 50 years of unsurpassed service as secretary.

Venerable Sol Johnson, who never went to college, may be compared in speech and mannerisms to a Harvard graduate. He is loved and respected by all members of the community, and to many readers of the Tribune, it's "Sol Johnson's paper."

As proof of the loyalty Mr. Johnson's personality inspires, his employe turnover is extremely low. Most of his staff has been with him several decades. His long-time staff includes: Houston Tolbert, since boyhood; Jim Butler, 40 years; Mrs. Mary Brockington, 30 years; Chas. A. Simmons, 26 years, and S. D. Bissard.

Mr. Johnson has living quarters on the second floor of the building which houses the Tribune. His only living relatives are cousins who live near Savannah.

A sedulous young man, this young man worked in the printing offices of first the "Echo," another Negro newspaper, and then the Savannah Tribune, where he rose from printer to become its second editor and publisher.

It was in 1889 when Mr. Deveau was appointed collector of customs at Brunswick, Ga., that Sol Johnson got his chance. He was selected to conduct publication of the Tribune by Col. Deveau in his absence. During this period, the paper grew from a five-column to a seven-column sheet.

Upon Col. Deveau's death, Mr. Johnson became sole owner of the plant, and in 1911, purchased the site where the Tribune is now located.

The size of the paper was again increased and the first linotype machine to be used in a Negro printing office was secured. Shortly afterwards, another linotype machine was purchased along with other modern equipment.

The walls in Mr. Johnson's private office are covered with pictures, and look like a small Hall of Fame. There are pictures of Sojourner Truth, Phillis Wheatley, Crispus Attucks, Oscar DePriest, Robert S. Abbott, Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln and many others. There is also a plaque,



**Bigot Resents Manager's Speech —**

# Branch Rickey Is Slugged At Dinner

NEW YORK. — (ANP).—

Branch Rickey was the target of a hefty right tossed by an irate guest at the Second Annual Awards dinner of the Sport Magazine Thursday night at the Hotel Astor. The assailant resented Mr. Rickey's appeal for racial equality made to more than 1,000 leaders of the sports world.

The Brooklyn mogul had completed the main address and was receiving handshakes, when the incensed race-hater pushed forward exclaiming:

"As an American I want to tell you that was the worst speech I ever heard."

The surprised Rickey, trying to console the infuriated guest replied, "I am sorry we disagree" and extended his hand.

Before anybody knew what was happening, the man shoved Mr. Rickey with both hands. He followed it with a right, which though aimed at the baseball owner's jaw, bounced harmlessly off his chest.

The scuffle was broken up quickly and the assailant hurried away without his identity being learned.

Mr. Rickey stated that the Negro had proven himself in all fields of sports and that the time is rapidly approaching when nobody would think of the racial question in America. He divulged that he felt that the best solution to racial discrimination is through mutual understanding on a social level, rather than through FEPC.

These words so angered the unidentified guest that he made the assault on the speaker. The presence of such famous tar athletes as Jackie Robinson and Ray (Sugar) Robinson as guests of honor, apparently failed to impress the race-hater.



**STATES' RIGHTERS  
DISTRIBUTE PAPER**

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, La., May 9 — A newspaper called "The States' Righter" has been distributed to members of the Louisiana Legislature and its front page announced it would hereafter appear twice a month.

The legislators got their copies Monday. The paper said it was published in Washington, D. C.

One of its articles covered a speech recently made in Baton Rouge by Alexander R. Tate, Plaquemine-St. Bernard district attorney and a national leader of the States' Rights movement.



**Hellbox**

►Ebony magazine, the largest Negro publication in America (circulation, 350,000), sent a new sister publication sashaying from its Chicago offices this week: a slick monthly entitled Tan Confessions. In its introductory preface there was a promise to get at a side of Negro life "ignored completely by white publications." Inside there was ample evidence that Tan Confessions was going to take care of the situation with every bit as much skill as any of its white counterparts. The first story asks "Is the Chaste Girl Chased?" Others are about "tawdry love," "one sinful night," "romance and reefers," and a "tainted affair."

►In New York, the old (40 years this week), respected pulp magazine Adventure decided to go slick starting next month. The new format, "larger than a digest but a bit smaller than at present," will continue Adventure's quietly famous function of not only serving up good action stories but acting as a serious clearinghouse for travel and exploration information from its 200,000 readers (one of whom is a traveler named Harry Truman). For some of the subscribers, scattered from Altoona to Zambezi-land, however, the new, slick makeup might bring a wistful sigh for the rough-and-ready days which, among other things, saw Adventure go all out to help Teddy Roosevelt raise an "American Legion" that would do physical battle with tyrants wherever they might be found.



31 1950

Tennessee

## Tenn. Editor Dies

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Webster L. Porter, one of this city's most colorful citizens and editor of the one-time East Tennessee News for 30 years, died at Riverside hospital in Nashville last week after an illness of two months.

31 1950

Toledo Blade (White)

## 5 Negroes On Toledo Daily

TOLEDO, Ohio — The Toledo Blade has become the nation's leading daily newspaper in hiring Negro personnel in white collar jobs, it was disclosed this week.

The Blade, an ardent advocate of fair employment practice legislation on its editorial page, now has a total of five Negroes in such positions, including two young women clerical workers, two copy boys and a reporter.

The reporter was hired three years ago. One of the young women, recently added to the payroll, is in the accounting department, and the other is doing stenographic work in grocery inventory of the advertising department.

One of the copy boys is assigned to the Morning Times, published by The Blade Co., and the other works in the advertising department of The Blade.



# NAACP Forces Buy Into Tribune

DALLAS—A movement, said to be spearheaded by A. Maceo Smith, Dr. J. J. Rhoads, Attorney W. J. Durham, U. S. Tate, and Donald Jones, got under way here a few days ago with the organization of the Texas Tribune Association set to move The Tribune of Tyler to Dallas as a beginning step to run the Informer Group of Papers out of Texas.

Paying \$250 down as earnest money, the group, consisting of many prominent citizens of Dallas, agreed to pay \$17,500 for a 49 per cent interest in the Tyler Tribune, now operating out of Tyler. The original incorporation of the Tyler Tribune is said to have been \$35,000 with Burt C. Muse owning 51 per cent of the stock.

It was reported that a Tyler bank was holding the 49 per cent stock, which it has been said belongs to white interests.

Dr. Rhoads is said to have reported to the group that he had investigated the corporation, had studied critically the paper as well

as Mr. Muse, who owned 51 per cent, and he thought the paper should be bought on the attitude of Mr. Muse, if for no other reason. Strange as it seems, the Tyler Tribune has never been known to speak out or to say any word in behalf of any of the fights for Negroes. Yet the basis upon which this group is spearheading the movement is to get a paper to speak out on the rights of Negroes.

**ANOTHER INTERESTING ANGLE** was the statement that Mr. Muse wanted to see the paper moved to Dallas so he could get it out of the domination the white advertisers.

It is a brutal observation, but it may seem to many readers that any publisher who would let white advertisers dominate a paper to the extent of making it talk against the interest of Negroes would not be likely to have much of a policy on the race question.

But the truth of the matter is that the gentlemen spearheading the movement don't care so much about Mr. Muse's policy, as long as they can get a paper that will carry their pet hobbies, and will report all news favorable to them.

The gentlemen spearheading the movement are boiling mad because the Informer Group of Papers has exposed their attempt to raise \$50,000 from citizens of Texas under the guise of a Sweatt Victory Fund, without giving any legitimate and good reason why the people of Texas should pay any more than

th money that is due for Sweatt's training.

**AMONG THOSE** who attended the meeting, in addition to those listed above, were Dr. C. U. Franklin, Mr. Cannon of Tyler, Tom Forward, A. L. Whipple, W. D. Combs, Rev. E. C. Estell, Rev. F. D. Bookman, Sam Hudson, Gene Roark, Rev. G. Augustus Burke, Rev. O. M. Locust, Mrs. W. J. Durham,

Rev. P. E. Castle, Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson, Mrs. Ross Graves, C. S. McMillan, Alto McGowan, H. M. Morgan, Rev. J. L. Lott, and J. Leslie Patton. Rev. Estell was elected chairman, and Donald Jones was elected secretary, of the newly-formed association.

Thus again will a group of men try the experiment of running a paper in Dallas. The Dallas Express and the whole Informer Group will welcome the venture of the part of this several ownership. Though we hear from East Texas that the Tribune people plan to run The Informer out of East Texas, and have heard that the chief aim of the real movants is to run the Dallas Express out of Dallas, we accept The Tribune in Dallas with equanimity and good will. We are not going to try to run The Tribune out of Dallas nor East Texas, — neither do we expect to be run anywhere. In the long run both the Dallas Express and The Tribune will depend upon their service to the people as to their survival and success.

**MR. SMITH** was one of the owners of the Dallas Express when it was sold at sheriff's sale to "Pop" Strickland, another one of the owners, who bought it in and became sole owner when the printer sued for payment of past due bills in the sum of probably \$800 or \$900. Donald Jones was the editor of the New Orleans Sentinel, when it collapsed and was sold to Carter Wesley. The Tyler Tribune went through a form of reorganization when this "silent partner" came into 49 per cent of the ownership.

There was no explanation as to why the association was paying

\$17,500 of a total incorporation of \$35,000, for only 49 per cent of the stock. It is reported that Mr. Muse agreed to sell 10 per cent of his 51 per cent ownership to the members of the association, thus divesting himself of control and making sure that the paper would have no dominant personality.

**Carter Wesley Discusses**

## Current Events

### CURRENT EVENTS

#### "NO NEGRO NEWSPAPER"

I had a letter this past week from one of the executives of the Tyler Tribune in which it was said, "Negroes talk about integration. The Tribune is the most integrated Negro newspaper, with 2,000 paid white subscribers. It has just stepped out of the class of Negro newspapers and will continue this policy."

And in the corresponding issue of The Tribune, on the editorial page of the issue of November 3, we found these statements:

"We have, admittedly, deviated from the practices of some of our fellow Negro publications in that we have not exploited the race problem of this country... The Tribune tries to point out what the Negro is doing -- more so than what is being done to him."

If you talk to an editor of a daily paper in the South, he will tell you just about the same thing as the quote above from the editorial page of The Tribune of November 3. Such an editor of the daily paper would call those of us who pick out the discriminations and segregations that handcuff us, to point up and build sentiment toward eradicating, "troublemakers."

For my own part, I would rather The Informer Group to have taken part in pointing up the need of the Sweatt case, and in helping to stiffen the will to fight on the part of Negroes in the Sweatt case, than to have had 10,000 white subscribers to my paper. I would rather my paper to be influential in organizing and building up the primary suit than to have had 50,000 white subscribers.

My papers are, and will continue to be, Negro newspapers. While I know we can't encompass all the injustices our people suffer, I none

the less am willing and anxious to have our papers attack all injustices and try to head up the means of defeating the discriminations and segregations that impinge upon us, wherever they are and wherever we come in contact with them.

We have had as high as 63,000 readers of our paper. We take it people want a Negro paper to be a Negro paper.

As to the white advertisers, we sell them the right to reach the people who read our paper, we don't sell them the content of our news or editorial policy. We don't care a hang what any white person thinks about our news coverage or our editorial policy, we frankly write to and for the Negro reader. But when an advertiser buys space in our paper, we take it that he is buying space simply to try to reach and influence our many Negro readers to buy his product. Whenever he tries to use his advertising to determine the policy of our paper, we reject the advertising.

We just want to keep the issues straight. We have no objection to The Tribune's restricting itself to reporting the things that Negroes do, exclusively, and we want all and sundry to know that we are interested in reporting things that are being done to Negroes, and to pointing out ways to stop those wrong things that are being done to Negroes, as much as, if not more than, we report what he does.



# Willkie Awards To Be Discontinued: Two Named Defender Man Wins Willkie Award For '49

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (NNPA) — The Wendell Willkie awards for excellence in journalism, first made in 1946, will be discontinued with the presentation of the two awards made for 1949, the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University announced Thursday.

The reason given by the foundation for the discontinuance of the awards was the decreasing number of entries submitted in the competition for the awards which are worth \$250 in cash.

Announcement of the discontinuance of the awards was made at the same time that the Society of Nieman Fellows, judges of the awards, announced the winners of two awards for 1949.

The award for the best news reporting in 1949 went to Richard E. Harris, of the Cleveland Call and Post, for a "creative job of reporting on juvenile delinquency" among colored youth in Cleveland.

The award for the best feature writing went to L. Alex Wilson, of the Chicago Defender, for his two series, "What Causes Crime?" and "The Making of a Killer."

No award was made for public service by a newspaper. The Nieman Fellows said "The very few entries by papers seemed to the judges not to justify this award."

This award was won three times by the Norfolk Journal and Guide, which was disqualified this time by the rule against consecutive awards to the same entrant. The rule was announced for the 1949 entries in the hope of encouraging competition by other newspapers, the Nieman Fellows said, adding:

"The number of entries nevertheless continued to dwindle. The Willkie Awards Committee therefore has decided to discontinue the awards with the two announced for 1949 to Mr. Harris and Mr. Wilson."

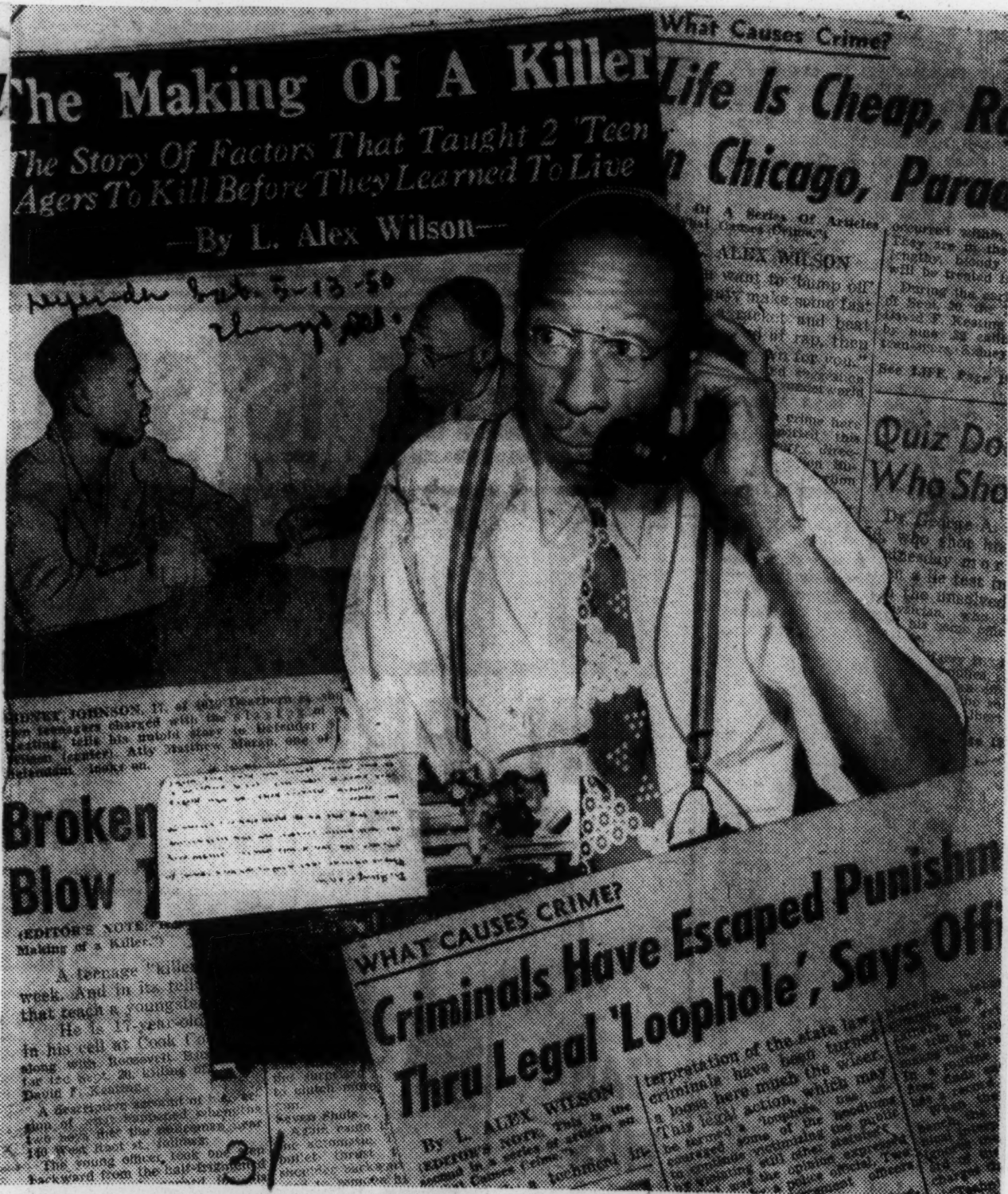
A Chicago Defender staff member, L. Alex Wilson captured the annual Wendell Willkie Award for the best feature writing in Negro journalism for 1949.

Wilson, a native of Florida, who joined the Defender staff a year ago, was voted the award on the basis of two features—"What Causes Crime" and "The Making of a Killer."

"What Causes Crime" was a penetrating sociological study of environmental forces in Chicago that have influenced the lives of a number of convicted criminals. The series ran in the city edition of the Chicago Defender.

"The Making of a Killer" was another city edition series that traced the backgrounds of two teen-age youths, Sidney Jonnson and Roosevelt Baccus, charged with killing Policeman David F. Keating.

(SEE PICTURE, Page 4)



L. ALEX WILSON, Chicago Defender staff writer, who was awarded Wendell Willkie Award for the best feature writing in Negro journalism during year 1949, last week. Wilson's award was based on

his two serials, "The Making of a Killer" and "What Causes Crime" appeared in the city edition of the Defender last year.



## Capitol Spotlight

# White House Newsmen

## Drop Race Barriers

By LOUIS LAUTIER  
For the NNPA News Service

31

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The White House Press Correspondents Association has dropped the color bar. For a number of years colored reporters have been admitted to the President's press conferences, but now, for the first time, they have been admitted to the correspondents' association.

It Senator Robert A. Taft leads the cloture fight in the impending Senate battle over FEPC, he will pick up several votes for cloture that otherwise might be cast against shutting off debate; and if cloture is not adopted, none of the bills—the Administration measure, the McConnell substitute, nor the Taft bill—will stand a ghost of a chance for passage.

Maybe Walter White, NAACP secretary-on-leave, ought to be called back to active duty for the FEPC fight.

### POWELL AMENDMENT

The Powell amendment, which was inserted in the federal education bill before the House Education and Labor Committee killed the measure was taken verbatim from a bill sponsored by Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat, of North Carolina, and fought by Catholics because it would have denied funds for transportation, books and supplies to children attending parochial schools.

Reports are growing that no colored lawyer is to be appointed to the existing vacancy on the District of Columbia Municipal Court bench. Reliable sources earlier had said one of three recently created Municipal Court judgeships would go to either Emory B. Smith or Hubert Pair.

It appears that Dixiecrats still wield more influence over Presidential appointments than colored voters, but don't play Emory short yet.

### TRIGG APPOINTMENT

What ever happened to the fight none of the apprentices was colored.

For appointment of Dr. Joseph E. Trigg to the District of Columbia Boxing Commission?

One report is that Inspector Clarence Talley of the Metronoli-

tan Police Department, a resident of McLean (Virginia), said he wouldn't serve on any board which had a colored person on it. Talley is about to be retired from the police department, and Representative John L. McMillan, Democrat, of South Carolina, chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, is sponsoring a bill which would permit Talley to continue to serve on the commission after his retirement and draw a salary for his services. As the police member of the commission he was not entitled to pay as a boxing commissioner.

### DINNER SOLD OUT

One way to bring the issue to a head would be for colored fans to stay away from boxing shows here. They constitute more than 5 per cent of the patronage, and without their support boxing can't survive in the District of Columbia.

The annual dinner of the American Council on Human Rights in the Congressional Room of the Willard Hotel Friday evening was oversubscribed.

It's a boy at the Clarence (Spoof) Greene (Evelyn). He's the brain surgeon and a member of the Howard University medical school faculty.





ing hotel here last his motion for a new trial Thursday. When his attorney, Euclid Taylor, heard Judge John J. Lupe overrule the request for a new trial, he agreed to have Cole committed to the penitentiary at once. He reserved the right to appeal however within 100 days. Cole was sentenced to 14 years.

This marks the immediate end of the sensational case when Cole shot his former partner in the Pershing lounge several months ago with scores of people present. They had argued over what friends claim was Howard's securing control of the hotel and discharging of Cole.

### Last Rites Held for World-Famous Blood Plasma Expert

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Numerous national leaders and hundreds of friends attended the funeral services here last week of Dr. Charles Richard Drew, noted expert on blood and blood plasma, at the Ninth Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Drew, 45, was killed in an automobile accident near Burlington, N. C., while on his way to attend the Tuskegee clinic in Alabama.

The Rev. Jerry Moore, pastor of the church (where Dr. Drew had attended since boyhood), officiated at the service. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, delivered the eulogy.

### D. C. Attorney Protests Bias Against Indians in Farm Loans

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A white attorney, Felix S. Cohen, recently protested what he called discrimination against American Indians in the farm loan policy of the Farmers Home Administration.

In a letter to the administrator, Dillard B. Lasseter, Cohen opposed Lasseter's decision to exclude Indians from the federal rural housing program funds. He said:

"The decision of the Farmers Home Administration is inconsistent with the settled policy of other departments and agencies of the federal government to treat Indian land owners on a par with other land owners in the allocation of federal assistance."

### Honor Matt Henson, U. S. Flag Raiser of North Pole

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Matthew A. Henson, 83, the sole living member of Adm. Robert E. Peary's expedition to the North Pole, was honored at a ceremony marking the 41st anniversary of the discovery of the Pole, in the Pentagon here Thursday. The ceremonies were sponsored by the U. S. Department of Defense and the Negro press.

Henson, the only Negro in the expedition, was the man who raised the American flag over the North Pole on April 6, 1909. He received a special plaque from the newspapers and a congratulatory message from President Truman, the latter saying:

"The achievement of Peary's expedition was an example of the cooperating efforts of our citizens toward assuring freedom and justice for all, regardless of color and creed."

Henson, for his part, turned over to the air force a steel cannister containing a Bible he carried on the expedition. Into the cannister will be placed records and pictures of the 41st anniversary ceremonies and the whole dropped at the North Pole during one of the air force's routine flights over that area.

### Samuel Huston College Inducts Dr. Harrington as President

AUSTIN, Tex.—(ANP)—Dr. Robert F. Harrington, 37, was inaugurated Tuesday, April 11, as the new president of Samuel Huston College. He was inducted as the college's ninth leader before a large crowd in impressive open air ceremonies on the school tennis courts.

Bishop Donald H. Tippet of the San Francisco area of the Methodist church delivered the inaugural address. Bishop Robert N. Brooks, resident bishop of the New Orleans area, gave the charge.

### Charlie Cole Refused New Trial

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Charlie Cole, convicted some weeks ago of the murder of Winston Howard, his partner and co-owner of the



# National GRAPEVINE

## Black Justice

*Defender*  
SOUTHERN-born as we are, this tendency toward expanding and entrenching "law enforcement for Negroes by Negroes" in the South, we frankly can't swallow. First, it was Negro cops vested with authority to maintain peace and order in Negro communities exclusively. And now, in Miami, Fla., beginning May 1, they'll have an all-Negro court presided over by Negro Judge Lawson E. Thomas, former attorney, to mete out justice to some 50,000 Negroes living in the greater Miami area. Now Thomas says this'll give the Negro a chance to show his ability to participate in government. But in our book, Negroes have proved, from Crispus Attucks to Ralph Bunche, that given the opportunity, they can make grade. And nowhere has this been more convincingly demonstrated than in the courts of the land. Men like Chicago's Judge Wendell Green, New York's Judge Francis Rivers, Washington's Judge Armond Scott, and Federal Judges William H. Hastie and Irvin C. Mollison have shown their abilities to preside fairly and judiciously, whether the complainant be white or Negro. Chicago's Congressman Bill Dawson has presided for more than a year, with unquestionable fairness, over the House Executive Expenditures Committee with a heavy Southern membership, and we've heard no threats of resignation. Now, while we can appreciate that Negroes often fail to get justice before Southern tribunals, a rising tide of Negro courts dotted around the South just doesn't strike us as the answer.

# Other Papers Say

## Results Of Armed Forces' New Race Policy Are Good, Not Troublesome

*Defender*  
(From N. Y. Herald-Tribune)

A LITTLE less than two years ago President Truman appointed a committee, which had some Negro members, to advise our armed forces on getting rid of racial discrimination. The committee reported last week that the discrimination was well on the way to being eradicated in the Army, Navy and Air Force. The former practice was to segregate the Negroes; now the policy is to scatter them throughout the armed force units. The results have been good, not troublesome. For instance, the former all-Negro 332nd Fighting Wing in Ohio has been disbanded and its members distributed.

Another former practice was to put Negroes in the mess service in the Navy and the housekeeping services in the Army. Now almost half of the Negro personnel is in general service. The goal now is to place a Negro in whatever job he can qualify for. The President's committee emphasized that this made for better use of skills and manpower, and therefore tended to strengthen the armed forces.

In turning the report over to Congress, President Truman said he hoped the Senators would consider it carefully in the light of the Fair Employment Practices bill, which has been blocked by Southern filibuster and failure of cloture.

# Other Papers Say

## Dixie Editor Says Migration Is Making Race A National Problem

*Defender*  
(From Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger)

CHICAGO proudly reports that preliminary census figures credit the Windy City with a population increase of 235,027 since 1940, making her present population 3,631,835.

"The city's increase is roughly equivalent to the total population of Omaha, Neb., or Akron, Ohio," the news story adds.

Chicago's increase in population during the past decade may be "roughly equivalent" to the population of those two cities, numerically, but it includes a vastly higher percentage of Negroes.

That fact may explain much of the political news reported out of Chicago during the past few years. And it presents Chicago with some of its most acute and dangerous problems.

The Negro population of the Chicago district was recently estimated unofficially at 500,000.

If the final census figures reveal what per cent of the increase in Chicago's population was colored, the news will be interesting and significant. Such analysis of Census facts, however, may not be completed for a year or more.

This represents parts of the renewed migration of Negroes from the South, a migration to be intensified with further mechanization of cotton production. It is a trend that is giving Negro groups in some Eastern and Northern industrial centers the political balance of power, at least temporarily. But it is also a trend that is making the racial problem truly a national instead of a Southern problem and that will in time, we believe, create greater understanding and support of Southern methods of handling that problem in other sections — when it may be too late.



# National GRAPEVINE

## Southern Un-Comfort

31a Chicago Defender  
Sept. 4-8-50

THAT UNPRECEDENTED registration of Negroes in Florida is causing a record state of pre-primary jitters in what up to now has been unusually smug political quarters. Racing the April 1 deadline in a dead heat, Negro Floridians got their names on the books at a state-wide rate of approximately 600 a day. This, of course, set off a bumper crop of newspaper "causes." David Lawrence passed along some of this hypothetical slime in his syndicated column the other day, quoting The Tampa Tribune and the Orlando Sentinel. The Tribune strongly hints that the sleep-robbing crop of qualified Negro voters who'll storm the polls on May 2—primary day—are being bought up by the CIO at 2-bucks-and-some-ice-cream a grab. Lawrence boldly adds that CIO is whipping this dough out of Northern union members under the guise of "voluntary" contributions, which sound like a lie out of the whole cloth to an old union hand like us. Now what Lawrence and power-blind biggies in Florida, and other points South, may as well wake up to is that Negroes are hell-bent on snatching their rights as American citizens and need no dollar incentives. Through Negro newspapers, the NAACP and yes—CIO unions—Negroes have learned the saga of Claude Pepper by heart. They know him to be the only Southerner who's ever dared stand before Congress and denounce slavery—in which his father trafficked—as "dead wrong." They know he stood for FEPC at the risk of his political life. That he repeatedly fathered anti-poll tax bills and has stood firmly for the enactment of anti-lynching legislation, and the enforcement of anti-Jim Crow travel regulations. Now Negroes know that's more than a dozen or more Northern Republicans we could name have had the courage to do. Moreover, the anti-civil rights record of George Smathers, who's opposing Senator Pepper, is no secret in Florida. Smathers, for vote-getting purposes, has seen to that. Maybe we're thick-headed, but its brain-racking to figure how Florida newspapers can Sherlock Holmes CIO dollars down to the last ice cream cone, but can't get a lead on du Pont dough in Florida, which reportedly has been changing hands in support of Smathers for lo, these many months.

# National GRAPEVINE

## Danger Ahead

31a Chicago Defender  
Sept. 4-15-50

CHARLIE DREW'S tragic death in the prime of life; Charlie Houston's dismaying physical relapse which returned him to Freedmen's Hospital, where already he has spent several months; Andy Ransom's ailing health—all point up the sad preme—often thankless sacrifice—which men like these throughout the nation make for racial progress. Dr. Drew could have mounted financial independence in a private practice. He chose instead to lavish his great natural know-

how on struggling young Negro medics. It is said that more than half of the Negro surgeons certified by the American Board of Surgery were trained by Dr. Drew, himself the first examiner on the Board. Charlie Houston, to no less degree, over-generously applied his staggering legal ability in the field of civil rights for peanuts, while criminal lawyers of far less ability waxed prosperous. Andy Ransom spent the best of his years as law professor, later as acting dean of the Howard University Law School, where he brilliantly imparted legal principles, second to none. Drew left 4 children, the oldest 9, to be reared and educated. Father that he was, he planned their future. But it was a long-range plan short-circuited by death. Today, friends have started the Charles R. Drew Memorial Fund, with Dr. Frank Jones, Freedmen's Hospital, chairman, to assure their future—mainly, to assure them a home. Charlie Houston's uphill fight to regain his health is blighted by the fact that wife Henrietta, ill for several months, also is required to have continuous professional care. And there's Charlie, Jr., to be cared for, with adoring parents physically incapacitated—and a long void ahead. Overwork cut Charlie down in his prime in a field of operation where folks have short memories, and it's not too pleasant to think on what might have been. As for Andy Ransom, resigned from Howard, he's slowly building a private practice, but it comes harder after 40, and doubly so when you're not physically up to scratch. Great men like these soon will begin to look twice before throwing the welfare of their families on the altar of racial sacrifice, while beneficiaries flaunt pretentious homes, fish-tailed Cadillacs and the latest in fashionable dress, with nary a backward glance. The situation offers a racial challenge which soon must be faced.

## Take A Lesson From One To Ten

Bamangwato tribesmen in South Africa are selling their cattle to raise money for Seretse Khama to do battle with the British in court over banishment from his kingdom on a white supremacy issue. Migawdamighty, here in the "enlightened" USA, you have to sweat blood to get a measly two bucks for membership in the NAACP, the National Council of Negro Women and other front-line organizations fighting for racial freedom. . . . Republican postcard version of their civil rights platform is boiled down to four words, "protecting rights of minorities." Now don't ask us how they're aiming to protect us 'cause that ain't clear even to such GOP stalwarts as Senators Irving Ives of New York, Lodge of Connecticut, to say nothing of hard-hitting Jake Javits, New York Congressman. But with guys like Owen Brewster of Maine doing the condensing, what can you expect? Elections are a dear school, but some Repubs will learn in no other.

## People Around These Parts

OLIVER HILL, member of Richmond, Va., City Council, and his legal side-kick, Martin B. Martin, were admitted to practice before the Supreme Court the other day. Driving up for the high court show-down on the racial segregation cases, Oliver was neck-breaking it home to do some back-talking to school officials in Buckingham and Cumberland counties over racial discrimination in the provision of school facilities. . . . Zachariah Chaffee, noted Harvard law professor, in a letter to the House Un-American Activities Committee, protesting the pending Mundt-Nixon alleged anti-subversive bill, said it "is like using a hammer to swat a wasp on a baby's head." Liberals claim that under the measure even the Baptist church could be labeled Communist-front, to say nothing about outspoken organizations like the NAACP. . . . Bayard Rustin, secretary, Fellowship Reconstruction youth division, and Mrs. Katie Voorhies, 67, and blind, are two Negroes among the 44 persons fasting here for peace. Mrs. Voorhies paid her carfare to Washington with \$140 she'd saved for her funeral. . . . Beateous Lena Horne plans a concert in Israel during her trip abroad, to raise funds for Jewish charities.

# National GRAPEVINE

## Tall Trees 'A Tumblin'

31a Chicago Defender  
Sept. 5-6-50

MOVED BY THE diminishing ranks of Negro leadership brought home by Charlie Houston's tragic death, we're provoked to warn that unless this "save-the-race" campaign is shared by a lotta' more persons now resting quietly on their rusty-dusties, Negro rights are gonna' go beggin' for want of consecrated martyrs in the civil rights field. Bill Hastie aptly called Charlie "the Moses of Negro people in their long journey from second-class citizenship." But he admitted it was a giant-sized two-man job which Charlie elected. Howard University prexy Mordecai Johnson told of how a late justice of the U.S. Supreme Court confided that before Houston, civil rights cases with real merit were tossed out because of sloppy preparation by both white and Negro lawyers. It was while he was vice-dean of Howard Law School that Charlie initiated a civil rights survey which laid the foundation upon which latter-day lawyers were able to prepare their civil rights cases with precision. Champion in a highly controversial legal area, Charlie won respect. Two of the three southern members of the Nation's highest court, Texas-born Tom Clark and Alabama-born Hugo Black were among his honorary pall bearers. Now we still have left some tall trees in the deep forest of civil rights. NAACP's Thurgood Marshall, Chicago's Bob Ming, Atlanta's A. D. Walden, Washington's Jim Nabrit and Andy Ransom, Los Angeles' Loren Miller are a few. There are laymen too, like Channing Tobias, Walter White, Roy Wilkins and Mary McLeod Bethune. Whether these civil rights stalwarts are willing to stretch the dimensions of their spirits and widen the capacities of their hearts to take in the struggles of oppressed peoples beyond their capacities as Charlie did is a sacrifice we can ill afford. There are high walls of racial discrimination and segregation in America still to be broken down. But from where we sit there are too many bottom-heavy Negroes hoping that these walls will come tumblin' down by some Joshua-like miracle, and are content to just wait.



... Attorneys Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Loren Miller, Los Angeles; Spottiswood Robinson, III, Norfolk, Va.; Dean George Johnson of Howard University Law School, were among legal bright minds clocking that Supreme Court tussle. From government we saw Jesse O. Thomas, Red Cross; J. C. Evans, National Defense; Ned Kenworthy, President's Committee on Equality of Treatment, among others. Militant Bob Church's lovely social-worker daughter from Chicago was there along with Bob's sister from the same parts.

## News Pellets

Eye-raising indication of the political adultery between Dixiecrats and Republicans is seen in GOP Rep. Johnson of California, who called upon the House to impeach Federal Judge J. Waties Waring on strength of charges by South Carolina's Congressman Mendel Rivers that the Judge has made "incendiary racial" speeches in Washington and about. South Carolina's strong-arm boys, however, don't seem too anxious to bite. . . Forty-seven per cent of the teachers in the U. S. A. are paid less

than \$2,400. One teacher in every five receives less than \$1,800. Average teacher salary is \$2,560, with a purchasing power of \$1,685. In our neck of the woods, that's less than a day's take by the digit kings, or isn't the education of the oncoming crop of citizens worth anything to nation's taxpayers? You can help by writing letter to the House Committee on Education and Labor, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., urging members to act favorably on school teachers salary bill.

## Red Scare

**WORST THING** that could happen to Negro welfare is to have accepted militant organizations tamed by current red-baiting. Like here in Washington, where, we understand, a faction in the local branch NAACP, under the leadership of Thomasina Johnson Norford, defeated a resolution of censure against the National Broadcasting Company for denying Paul Robeson participation on Mrs. Roosevelt's scheduled telecast on the Negro in politics. As we get it, the local NAACP considered Robeson's exclusion a denial of free speech which properly should be protested. But it seems as if the Norford-led faction feared the local might get branded "Red-front." Now when American fascists can fear-beat Negro organizations into clamming-up when fundamental rights are abridged, brother, we're putty in their hands, and it won't be long before the technique is used to kill off every Negro who dares speak out—those with whom we agree, and those who oughta keep their big mouths closed.

## Sublime To The Asinine

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath wasn't foolin' when he asked the Supreme Court to declare racial segregation a violation of the Constitution. 'Cause the AG, who also fathered the Administration's civil rights program in the Senate before he was stepped up, is going to join hands with Congressman Bill Dawson to lead a civil rights discussion at the Democratic pow-wow in Chicago next month. And it oughta be pointed out that AG's make rare appearances at the high court, this being the first time one has ever gone there on a racial issue. . . . White folks sho' look ridiculous trying to defend segregation when the clock is half past twelve o'clock high. White su-

premacy defenders have to hark back to the year One to defend their race-baiting. Congressman Hobbs, Alabama's antique, even made Jesus Christ a partner to discrimination and segregation. What could be more ridiculous . . . SOS on registration dates in April. Californians have to register by April 28 for June 6 primaries. In New Jersey, registration for the general elections begin April 19. North Carolinians may register April 29, May 6 and May 13 for May 27 primaries. And new voters, along with those failing to vote in 1948, must register before April 27 for Pennsylvania primaries on May 16.

## A Roof May Fall

**THAT HOUSING** situation in Detroit may explode any day.

With a suit already started, NAACP has petitioned Public Housing Administration to open up all public housing projects to eligibles without regard to race. This slimy PHA housing policy may have a court sudsing before it's cleaned up. Which reminds us that we hear the National Capital Public Housing Authority here is shopping for a racial relations adviser at long last. . . . Congratulations to Gov. Dewey for his statesmanship in signing Wicks-Austin bill forbidding racial segregation and discrimination in any publicly-assisted housing in New York State.

And so, Pals, in the words of Attorney General McGrath, before the Supreme Court, unless racial segregation is outlawed, "a serious blow will have been struck at the free institutions which our democracy proudly proclaims before the world and the last hope will have vanished that under our constitutional system all men can expect to be treated with equality based upon their human dignity and personality." Shake a leg, Bo, and get your name on the registration books, 'cause we've got a date this Fall to KEEP 'EM JUMPIN' STEADY. You can show your gratitude for the sacrifices of Charlie Drew by mailing a check to The Charles R. Drew Memorial Fund, Howard University, College of Medicine, 520 W. Street, N.W., Washington 1, D. C. Buy a U. S. Savings Bond every pay day.



# Other Papers Say

## Color Line Falls In Korea As Army Mixes Combat Units

(From The Milwaukee Journal)

ENCOURAGING news from Korea is scarce these days, but there is one item that should not be overlooked. The army is beginning to assign individual replacements to infantry combat units without regard to color. It means that almost the last bit of "the color line" has fallen so far as American armed forces are concerned.

Limited numbers of individual Negroes and South Koreans are being assigned to what have been all-white infantry units in the field and so segregation in the armed forces becomes almost a thing of the past.

In response to a directive of the secretary of defense issued in April, 1949, all restrictions on assignment of Negroes have been banished in the navy and air force. The army has been a little slower in putting the directive into effect. It still has some all-Negro units, one of which has won undying glory in Korea.

Some high army officers have been very dubious about the wisdom of mixing Negroes and whites freely in small infantry units. These officers insisted that most Negroes would be happier and have better chance for promotion in Negro battalions or regiments.

Experiment has proved, however, that complete integration works out well. The 4th infantry division, training at Fort Ord, Calif., went all the way in treating Negroes strictly as individuals, assigning them on merit alone, and its officers are reported entirely happy with the results.

In Korea, however, elimination of segregation has a special significance. For there we are dealing with, and fighting with, people of another race. They are people who have been subjected to Communist propaganda that has made the most of racial discrimination in American society as proof of our "hypocrisy."

It will certainly help to relieve our embarrassment in Asia when Asiatics can see for themselves that Jim Crow at least doesn't wear an American uniform.

blood types may be more frequent or infrequent in certain of what we call "racial" classification. But it is already proved that blood of one type or another is the same blood with no relation to race.

What needs to be learned from this scientific fact is that human beings differ as human beings and not as members of any one superimposed idea of grouping. Their essential humanity, their goodness and badness, their laughter and sorrow, their chance to grow and to learn, are a great unity. The oneness of their blood is a symbol of that fact. In the recognition of that symbol lies the hopes for an eventual end to much of the cruel stupidity that masquerades under false ideas of "race."

# Other Papers Say

## Human Blood Is Human Blood Regardless Of Color Of Skin

(From The New York Times)

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that the question of racial designation of blood donors was ever raised in connection with the establishment of the United Nations blood bank. The opportunities for misunderstanding were great and the misunderstanding took place. It is fortunate, on the other hand, that the question has been settled in the way that it has, not only because of its moral implication but also because of its scientific lesson.

The establishment of the blood bank, moreover, of the fact that "race" is a purely arbitrary classification is a good thing. Human blood is human blood regardless of the degree of pigmentation in the skin. It is possible, although not proved, that the appearance of cer-



# Albert Barnett

## The Negro In America And The Jew In Canada

CHICAGO was host last week to one of the greatest Liberals of modern times—the eminent J. Waties Waring, South Carolina Federal jurist who gave Dixie Jim Crow a 'haymaker' and left it 'hanging on the ropes,' when he handed down his historic decision that South Carolina Negroes must be permitted to vote in that state's Democratic Primary elections.

The jurist had a busy day, Wednesday, but, as usual, took it in stride. At noon, he was guest of honor and principal speaker at a luncheon held in the Loop's Hamilton Hotel, under sponsorship of the Cook County Bar association and the National Lawyers' Guild.

With characteristic sincerity, in a discourse devoted almost entirely to Southern bigotry and hate, Judge Waring told the Bar members and visitors present: "We are all Americans until we come to this damnable race prejudice. . . . It is not so strong against the Jews in the South, because the whites are too busy discriminating against Negroes and Catholics. . . . In the North, race prejudice is due to the warped minds of Southerners who have migrated to urban areas across the Mason-Dixon Line. . . ."

"My people, who came to South Carolina in 1695, were slaveholders, but I have always thought this wrong. . . . Many South Carolinians do not like me, but they do what I say on Race cases, and the more unpopular I become at home, the more popular I become in the rest of the nation. . . . Prejudice here can be eliminated, but you must help us stifle the source."

Wednesday evening, Judge Waring was guest of honor at a dinner party given by Truman K. Gibson, Sr., and held in the Blue Room of Chicago's famed Parkway Ballroom. It was attended by a number of city notables of both races and was a prelude to the big public mass meeting held later at Tabernacle Baptist church, which was taxed to capacity by Waring admirers and interested citizens.

Judge Waring's noon-time reference to the South overlooking the Jew, because Dixiecrats were too busy antagonizing Negroes and Catholics, is interesting, because it again demonstrates that narrow-mindedness and bigotry are not only racial and religious, but sectional.

For instance, travel north of the Canadian border, and East through the Provinces, stopping at Toronto, Montreal and other key cities all the way to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. There, you'll find a very contradictory study in race relations, as compared with America, and you'll also find a rare study in human nature.

It leaves you wondering what it's all about, and marvellings at the hypocrisy and insincerity of some people. America, for the most part, is Protestant; Canada, predominantly Catholic. An estimated 90 per cent of the residents of the Province of Quebec, for instance, are members of the Roman Catholic faith. They are clannish, speak French and look askance at Canadians of British ancestry.

But here's the rub. Canadians 'tolerate' Negroes, but dislike Jews to the point of open aversion. A Negro business or professional man in Canada can do well if he has a product or a service in popular demand, and he'll find no restrictions based on color. In other words, if a Negro can make it 'on his own,' he will be respected, patronized and admired.

Here are two examples, and names are unnecessary. Both are in business in the Province of Ontario. One, a widely known chiropodist and graduate of Tuskegee, is kept busy at top speed six

days a week and doesn't have more than one Negro patient a month. The other, a hauling contractor, now retired, who has turned his business over to his three sons and the husbands of his two daughters. He has 10 heavy-duty trucks in operation during all working days. In his active years, a generation or so ago, this contractor did a great deal of hauling for construction work on the University of Toronto.

So, you might ask, why do Canadians like Negroes, but dislike Jews? It certainly is not economic, so it must be religious. Jewish business and professional men in Canada are almost nonexistent. Businesses are almost all of the store-front variety, and very few Jews—if any—hold major stock in any of Canada's financial institutions or in the companies that control business, commerce and industry.

Take a trip North of the Border sometime and contrast the treatment of 'the brother' in America with that of the Jew in Canada. You'll be surprised.

# Albert Barnett

## An Orchid To Ada McKinley, Who Pioneered In Helping Her People

LIBERAL-MINDED Chicagoans, of all races and creeds, beamed with pleasure this week when announcement was made that an allocation of nearly \$10,000 had been made to Ada S. McKinley House at 32nd and Wabash ave., one of the pioneer health and welfare centers in this great metropolis of the West.

Starting from scratch and with the proverbial shoestring, Ada McKinley, imbued with the desire to help the underprivileged and indigent of her race, laid the foundation for the imposing structure that now bears her name and which in a modest way, duplicates the humanitarian program of famed Hull House, founded by the late, great Jane Addams.

The \$10,000 allocation to McKinley House was made by the Community Fund of Chicago, Red Feather agency that screens carefully all applications for aid from the Chest, and the money is to be used to help defray the center's expenses for the current year.

McKinley House is located in the very heart of the multi-million dollar expanse program now being developed by the Illinois Institute of Technology, by that school's scholarly and efficient dean, John F. White. Illinois Tech, therefore, is intensely interested in the community influence exerted by McKinley House, located in Chicago's near Southside 'Black Belt.'

The school's interest, therefore, is both practical and idealistic. If it can make better citizens of the many 'bad actors' of that section, it will be rendering a great public service and at the same time make the streets safer for Illinois Tech students.

McKinley House is in the Stanton Avenue, 4th Police District, commanded by Captain Harry Deas, and the observance of law and order there leaves much to be desired—to put it mildly. Captain Deas, however, since taking command after the resignation of Captain John Scott, has been doing a remarkable job in not only reducing the crime rate in his district, but also in checking juvenile waywardness.

Captain Deas, therefore, will welcome the McKinley House community program, jointly aided by the Community Fund and Illinois Tech, concerning which the school's Dean White stated: "Our interest (in McKinley House) stems from Illinois Tech's recognition of its social and cultural responsibilities for the neighborhood in which it is located."

Both point and emphasis was given the Dean's statement when it was revealed that eight of the 29 McKinley House Board

members are also on the faculty at Illinois Tech.

Mrs. Ada McKinley, kindly-faced and matronly, can now relax as Director-Emeritus of the center, and let the responsibility of its operation fall on younger shoulders. Her job has been herculean and she has responded nobly. The center, since 1934, has operated on practically nothing, except for small sums solicited by her from neighborhood merchants and business people, and from others who loved her for her efforts to help the down-trodden help themselves. During her struggling years, Mrs. McKinley served as teacher, office worker, director and general factotum—all because of her devotion to oftentimes, a thankless task.

Now Mrs. McKinley's assistants include an executive director, program assistant, play school director, assistant teacher, stenographer-bookkeeper and a janitorial staff. Executive director is William R. Hammond, former director of Hallie Q. Brown Community House, St. Paul, Minn.

Of the five new members added to the board of directors, three are prominent Negroes—Dr. T. K. Lawless, Genoa S. Washington and Willard S. Townsend. Townsend is international president of the United Transport Service Employees' Union; vice president of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; member of the CIO National Executive Board and Columnist for the Chicago Defender. He was also a former student at the Royal College of Science, Toronto, Canada.

Washington, an attorney, is a graduate of Northwestern University; former first vice president of Cook County Bar association, and member of the board, South Central Association.

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, famed skin specialist, a graduate of Talladega College, Alabama, received his doctor of medicine degree and master of science degree, both from Northwestern University, Chicago, and later, his doctor of science degree from his alma mater, Talladega. He has done post-graduate work at Columbia and Harvard Universities, University of Paris, University of Freiburg and University of Vienna. He's a trustee of Dillard University, New Orleans, and member of the Illinois, Chicago and National Medical associations.



# Albert Barnett

## News, Good And Bad From Faraway Africa

THE WORLD'S news spotlight has been trained on various sections of Africa in recent weeks.

In Liberia, Firestone rubber country, there has been great unrest among the native workers, who are seeking improved working conditions, collective bargaining, better housing, more pay, fewer working hours.

Rioting broke out following strikes on the plantations, with natives fighting each other and attacking in burning down rubber trees. In Monrovia, President Tubman took stern measures to quell the rioters and ordered them to return to work.

Tubman then sent a memo to Firestone officials, insisting that natives be permitted to bargain collectively with employers in an effort to settle their differences.

It was generally believed that a number of alien organizers had secretly entered the country, fomenting the strikes as part of a political campaign. They have been deported.

Education was given a 'shot in the arm' last week in West Africa, when marked progress was reported in construction of the new university at Ibadan, Nigeria.

Largest all-African city, Ibadan has a population of 500,000 and is the capital and metropolis of the Western Provinces. Nigeria, on its part, is the largest of the British colonies on the West Coast, has a population of 25 million and is a land of many different tribes, languages and customs. It exceeds in area all states east of the Mississippi and south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Ibadan's new university, therefore, is destined to become the seat of refinement and culture in this great African area and a potent factor in developing character among the natives, and give them the wisdom of the ages as a beacon light to share among their less-favored brothers.

South Africa has not been faring so well as its West Coast neighbor. In Capetown, Minister of the Interior E. E. Donges last week proposed a three-way Jim Crow set-up for the Union of South Africa.

In this vast country, racial groups are divided as follows: 8 million natives; about two-and-a-half million whites, and 285,000 colored residents. The first two groups need no identification. The rub comes with those labeled 'Coloured.' They are defined as persons who are neither natives nor whites, but of mixed blood, such as mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons.

White Britishers simply do not know what to do with the dark and light-skinned residents of this fabulously rich country, with its diamond and gold mines and other natural resources unparalleled anywhere in the world.

Here's Minister Donges' proposal as a solution for the involved situation: Divide the whole nation—as was Gaul, in ancient times—into three parts. One for native Africans, one for white Europeans, one for the 'Coloured' peoples.

Each group must live in its own area and no person can own or buy property in either of the other two restricted areas. Under this plan, says the Minister, there would be complete harmony, without discrimination, because "all will be treated alike."

Donges' proposal assures all concerned: "It should also have a beneficial influence on South Africa's relations with the governments of India and Pakistan, as it provides for the eventual elimination of existing legislation specifically distinguishing between Asiatics and non-Asiatics and the integration of the Asiatic into the general pattern of land tenure and occupation in the Union."

# Albert Barnett

## The Chicago Urban League Glorifies A Thankless Task

THIS IS WRITTEN in tribute to the Chicago Urban League, social welfare and community betterment organization of great stature, having but few equals and no superiors among similar agencies in the metropolitan cities of America.

Attention was drawn to the League's position of preeminence and solidarity last week, when several hundred persons of both races attended Open House at the organization's headquarters, 3032 South Wabash ave., and got intimate, first-hand glimpses of the League's civic, social and industrial program.

Setting for the Open House was in itself impressive, as the League—since it was formed in 1916—has occupied the building made famous by its predecessor, the Frederick Douglass Center.

The Center was founded at about the turn of the century by Mrs. Celia Parker Wooley and her husband, Dr. C. H. Wooley, a dentist, with offices in the Loop district.

She and her husband maintained an apartment on one of the upper floors of the residence. Mrs. Wooley spent most of her waking hours trying to solve the numerous problems—of all types and kinds—brought to her by distressed residents of the community. So unselfish was her interest and so effective her handling of difficult situations that she soon attracted the attention and aid of Miss Jane Addams, internationally famed founder of Chicago's Hull House, aptly termed the 'melting pot of the world.'

Eventually, the city's church and lay leaders, of both races and of all rank and station in life, made the Sunday afternoon forum meetings at Douglass Center a 'must' on their program for the day, and Douglass won acclaim as the first interracial center in Chicago's history.

In addition to Miss Addams, speakers at the various forums included Rabbi Hirsch of Sinai Temple, now famed as Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, noted abolitionist, friend of Henry Ward Beecher and founder of Abraham Lincoln Center; Dr. George Cleveland Hall, prominent physician and civic leader, in whose honor Hall Branch Library is named; Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender; Attorney F. L. Barnett and his wife, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, after whom the Ida Wells Homes project is named; Charles S. Deneen, former governor and later U. S. Senator from Illinois; Attorney Edward H. Wright, civic and political leader; Oscar DePriest, fearless champion of his people and former U. S. Congressman; and a host of others, including celebrities from other states, some making special trips to appear on the Sunday programs of Frederick Douglass Center.

By direct contrast to the Center, its successor, the Chicago Urban League, stresses both the cultural and practical sides of life, with particular emphasis on the latter. The League believes that, all things being equal, the better housed, clothed and fed a man is, the better citizen he makes. To this end it operates a free Industrial Relations department, whose job is:

To expand and safeguard Negro workers' training and job opportunities; to collect, organize and disseminate occupational information; to select and place Negro workers on new jobs, and to help in the adjustment of any problems arising out of the employment of Negro workers.

Success of the League's practical plan is seen in the fact that last year, 58 employers hired Negroes for the first time. And mark this: Negro workers of Chicago, in the past five years, have been paid 32 million dollars in wages and salaries by business and industrial firms and in private employment.

And of these thousands of Negroes, given jobs and economic security through the Chicago Urban League, how many do you suppose contribute annually to the League's drive for funds? Here's the answer—less than one-tenth of one per cent. It's a

crowning disgrace and the height of ingratitude. Negroes get jobs, then forget about the League.

But, as it enters its 35th year of community service, the League's star is still in the ascendancy, preaching and practicing brotherhood, returning good for evil and taking wrinkles out of the stomachs of ingrates.

League officials must agree with the philosophy of Walter Scott, who dropped this gem of wisdom:

"This race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other.—We cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow-men; and no one who has the power of granting, can refuse it without guilt."



# Albert Barnett

## Medic And Minister Help Break Down Racial Bars

**TOLERANCE** scored twice the past week in the competitive struggle for racial unity.

In San Francisco, land of the undulating terrain, a tremor of a far different sort was given Dixiecrats and white supremacists when Dr. Peter M. Murray, 62, was formally inducted as member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, first of his race to receive that honor.

Dr. Murray represented the New York Medical society as AMA opened its 99th annual meeting, and the Manhattan medics elected him to the high post on the governing body of the parent organization. He is now a fellow member of the 198 delegates who represent 147,000 physicians throughout the United States and territories.

Church history was made in Cleveland, Ohio, at the 10th biennial session of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches, when the Rev. Arthur D. Gray was made chairman of the general council's executive committee, first of his race to be so honored.

Dr. Gray, 43, is pastor of Chicago's Church of the Good Shepherd and in addition to his many church duties has been active in both civic and community affairs. Since taking the pastorate at Good Shepherd in 1944, he has added 800 to the membership roll and paid off the church debt of \$25,000. His alma maters include Talladega college and the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Back to medicine. The Association of Internes and Medical Students, holding its annual meeting in Gotham, demanded more democracy in the profession. Headed by Dr. James Foulks, the association was founded in 1937 and is recognized as the only nation-wide group of medical students and house staff physicians.

On the conference agenda was a resolution requesting equitable treatment for members, to be procured by the following action:

"Threaten withdrawal of recognition from medical schools or hospitals which are shown to practice racial or religious discrimination; to support the present investigation of the 'quota system' in New York state medical schools by the American Jewish congress; and to 'demonstrate its own good faith' by passing a constitutional amendment to bar racial discrimination by local medical societies."

In mid-July, when the National Negro Insurance association holds its 30th annual session in Los Angeles, they will be welcomed to the Angel City by liberal Mayor Fletcher Bowron, with the response given by NNIA president, B. H. Olive, Jr.

The open meeting will be held at Second Baptist church, the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor. The association's conference is the most important event of the year in insurance business and more than 300 delegates from 29 states and 62 member companies are expected to attend.

In Philadelphia, 'City of Brotherly Love,' members of the Americans for Democratic Action vigorously endorsed the action of Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) for designating July 12 as the date when a new effort will be made to get action on the fair employment practice bill.

During its two-day session, the ADA national board was vocal in the demand that July 12 be set aside as "C-Dav for Civil

Rights," and added:

"In the FEPC fight, every member of the Senate, Democrat and Republican, must be put on record—not only in breaking the filibuster, but on passage of the bill itself. This must be a real test of the devotion of both parties to their platforms."

Hospital facilities for Los Angeles residents will be greatly increased in the near future, it was learned this week with announcement that Catholic Sisters will take over and enlarge the West End Hospital. Archbishop J. Francis A. McIntyre stated the conditions under which the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart will assume the hospital's management and sponsor the fund campaign. The sisters now operate 17 hospitals in as many cities, and the old West End will be renamed St. Augustine West View hospital.

It will have 100 beds at the start, instead of the 50 planned, and the construction cost has been set at \$1,100,000. The new hospital's medical staff and personnel will be both interracial and interdenominational, and will be open to persons of all races and creeds.

# Albert Barnett

## Massachusetts Joins Fight On Jim Crow In Public Places

**HEARTENING** news in the field of race relations comes from the East, where Massachusetts has joined New Jersey and Connecticut in the passage of laws aimed at abolishing Jim Crow practices and establishing administrative agencies to ferret out and prosecute violators.

A recent report from the Chicago office of the American Council on Race Relations stated that in both New Jersey and Connecticut the majority of cases handled were alleged violations of the law because of race or color. Most of the complaints charged denial of service in restaurants, taverns and hotels, or privileges in swimming pools, skating rinks, bowling alleys, etc.

New Jersey, the Council report states, has not yet found it necessary to use sanctions beyond threat of public exposure. When Jim Crow cases are reported, the Enforcement Division interprets the law to the violator and requires him to send a letter of apology to the complainant and an invitation to return and use the facilities and services previously denied him. The violator must also send a letter to the Division setting forth the official policy of the place of business where the Jim Crow act occurred.

This method proved effective in most cases, but other instances were revealed where clever evasion of the law was accomplished by proprietors of taverns, swimming pools and golf clubs who incorporate their businesses as private clubs, with Admission by Membership Card only.

Although it was plain that this device was only a subterfuge to refuse service to Negroes, it was also difficult to prove and make it 'stand up in court.' The average Negro has neither the time or funds to engage in a lengthy court trial involving a border-line case of civil rights where two strikes are called against him before he goes to bat.

In addition to New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 15 other states have civil rights acts: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

The method of punishing white proprietors who refuse to serve Negroes varies in many of these states. Some have statutes making it a criminal offense to discriminate 'because of race, creed or color.' But, in these states it's almost impossible to get a district attorney or a jury to brand a white man as a criminal be-

cause he refused to serve a Negro a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee.

Other states have civil laws, allowing the person discriminated against, to sue in the civil courts for a penalty or damages. In these cases the NAACP has been effective in prosecuting Jim Crow proprietors and getting convictions; most of them, however, simply a 'moral victory' for the victim.

If the individual decides to handle the suit himself, the burden of enforcement falls upon him. He must hire a lawyer, round up his witnesses, lose time from his work or business, making court appearances—and if he wins the case he'll get a minimum of \$10, or a maximum of \$500.

As a result of the small fines assessed, many wealthy proprietors of exclusive hotels and restaurants pay the small penalty with a smile and continue to bar Negroes, either by inference or by direct refusal.

All of this, in a measure, may sound discouraging, but when 18 states out of the 48 in the Union, take definite steps, through legislation, to protect the rights of Negroes and other minority groups—it's a hopeful sign for the future.

It's also encouraging to note that suits filed under the civil rights law are the exception—not the rule. These suits—especially those where complainants are persons of prominence—are widely publicized and become front-page news, because they strike a responsive chord in the hearts of minority Negroes and liberal whites.

But you never hear of the thousands of white business places throughout the country, North, East and West—some even in the South—where Negroes, well-mannered and properly groom-

Negroes resent being stigmatized as a Race, because of the misdeeds of a few. By the same token it's unfair to call all white business men bigots because of a prejudiced few. Competition in business is keen and white merchants have long since learned that the dollar that makes the cash register ring carries no earmark of race or religion. If you want to make a white man 'tolerant,' let him move into a Negro neighborhood and make him rich.

# Albert Barnett

## Race Relations—From Manhattan To London

**RACE RELATIONS** and various aspects of the color line held positions of prominence in the news last week.

In Manhattan, before assuming his new togs as ambassador to Mexico, Mayor William O'Dwyer, long noted for his fair treatment of minority groups, stressed the gains made during his administration in the field of race relations. He said:

"The spirit of fellowship in our city is an example for all



the world to follow. A haven for all races and creeds, it exemplifies true brotherhood. We have been in the forefront of the fight to combat racial discrimination and to spread the gospel of tolerance."

Writing from London, England, for the Associated Negro Press, A. J. Siggins, prominent British journalist and observer, says the color bar is the greatest obstacle to world government. He states:

"For many years there has been much talk about 'world government' and 'one world,' but in none of the plans put forward, has there been the slightest notice taken of the greatest obstacle to it."

"This obstacle is the color bar imposed by all of the colonial empire powers—Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Spain and the United States. These powers, despite evasions, have more control over the world colonial empire system than all the small powers put together, because without the financial and military support of America no colonial power could either hold its empire for a month, or itself exist . . .

"All Europeans want a world government dominated by a minority of mankind, simply because the minority has white skins. All colored people resent this, and rightly so."

Writer Siggins has his own idea about world confederation whose objective would be universal peace and brotherhood. He continues:

"There is a plan by which world government can be achieved, if all nations will agree to its provisions."

"It provides first that all national sovereignties be subordinated to a world authority."

"In order to guarantee that no sovereign state shall retain its authority, the world would be divided into 10 major sections. These sections would be 60 by 60 degrees in extent and governed by sectional authorities with top control invested in a Council of the World Authority."

"The 10 sections would then be divided into sub-sections convenient for administrative purposes. The ultimate size of each sub-unit would be matter of discussion by experts, but all would have to be accurately and equally divided, as parts of the one-world economic unit."

That's the Siggins Plan. As a reader, would you accept or reject it?

In the Capital City last week, someone let the cat out of the 'education bag.' White brows were lifted and fists clenched when the news leaked out that Dr. Walter E. Hager, president of the white Wilson Teachers' College, had recommended merger of his school with the colored Miner Teachers' College.

The proposal was reportedly encouched in a confidential report to Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia. Dr. Hager proposed the consolidation as the first step toward ending segregation in Washington's school system, and Dr. Eugene A. Clark, head of the Negro Teachers' college, termed it 'a step in the right direction.'

Despite the publicity given his 'confidential proposal,' Dr. Hager stood his ground. His comment was as follows:

"School officials must face up to cold facts. First, we are not likely to secure enough money to run two first-class teachers colleges; secondly, some very powerful social and economic forces are at work which are bound to bring about some changes. We might just as well face this trend and take the necessary steps, rather than wait for the changes to be forced upon us."

**BARNETT**

News Highlights Show Gains  
Made in Race Relations

A SUMMARY of nation-wide news the past week indicates progress made toward interracial friendliness and understanding.

The progress, though slow, seems part of a definite trend in the right direction and well may symbolize the thought and words of philosopher Fuller, who said: "Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rushes to it, it may soon run itself out of breath."

Roman Catholics set the pace in the field of race relations. In Bay St. Louis, Miss., at St. Augustine's seminary, operated by the Society of the Divine Word, the 35th Negro Catholic priest was ordained. The solemn ceremony of ordination was conducted by Bishop Richard O. Gerow of Natchez and the man elevated to the priesthood was the Rev. Joseph A. Francis of Lafayette, La. Later, Father Francis conducted his first Solemn Mass in St. Paul, his home parish, where he became the third parish member to become a priest.

In teeming Manhattan, through an article printed in the Catholic World, it was learned that: "Today, a Negro child can enter any parochial school, any Catholic high school and any institution of higher learning in the archdiocese of New York." Emanuel A. Romero, prominent Negro Catholic, recently honored by the Pope, authored the article, titled "The Negro in the New York Archdiocese."

In San Francisco, Thomas D. Hinton, executive director, National Catholic Community Service, member agency of the Associated Services for the Armed Forces, announced that the agency has been requested to open in El Paso, Texas, recreational centers for Negro troops stationed at Fort Bliss and Biggs Air Force Base.

From Phoenix, Ariz., Sunshine State, comes word that Negro residents there have finally made up their minds that Jim Crow schools are outmoded and not in keeping with the trend of the times. Some years ago, reports indicate, a Negro bloc insisted the citizens wanted segregated schools so that qualified Negro teachers could be given employment. Despite spirited opposition by liberals of both races, the Jim Crow bloc 'pressured' the powers that be, the result being that the City Council passed an ordinance compelling Negro children to attend 'their own schools.'

Now, the issue was set for decision by the voters at the November elections. If the proposal to abolish segregated schools is passed, it will permit both Negroes and Indians to attend 'white schools.'

Negroes in Phoenix have no voice in city government, although their numbers have greatly increased in recent years. There are no Negro council members, as aldermen are selected 'at large' and not according to wards or districts, as is the case in Chicago, New York and other metropolitan centers. As a result, several members of the Council may reside in the same 'white district,' with Negro residents 'on the outside, looking in.'

New York City, always in the forefront in the fight against bigotry and ignorance, scored another victory last week at Long Island University, where a new course in race relations was started. Its aim: To acquaint school teachers with the latest methods developed by social scientists to combat racial and religious prejudice.

Down in Paducah, Ky., Blue Grass State noted for fast horses, good whiskey and pretty women, Federal Judge Roy Shelbourne forced open the Jim Crow doors of Paducah Junior college. He told officials there they must admit two Negro students who sought admission. They are Fred Wilson, Jr., and Henry Powell.

Signal honor came last week to Dr. Thomas P. Frazer, professor of biology and head of the department of science at Bal

timore's Morgan State college, when he served as consultant at the 27th conference on Education of Teachers in Science. The meeting was held at Columbia University, New York City, headed by 5-star General Dwight H. Eisenhower. Dr. Frazer served as consultant to the study group concerned with the science education of young adults.



# Albert BARNETT

## 31 Many Victories Scored On The Race Relations Front

ON THE RACE RELATIONS front, victories were scored in several sectors during Thanksgiving week, with Denver, Colo., leading the way. Announcement was made there by Nelson C. Jackson, southern field director of the National Urban League, that the League plans to expand its Denver office to serve Spanish and Japanese minorities as well as Negroes.

Nationality groups in Denver are divided about as follows: 50,000 Spanish, 2,000 Japanese and 16,000 Negroes. The League there has had an unusual experience, but an interesting one. It has developed so rapidly and been of such great service to the community, that Spanish- and Japanese Americans wanted to be included in its program.

Miller Barbour, executive secretary of the Denver chapter, says that in recent months an increasing number of the foreign groups have been coming to his office for job placement, help and advice on job training programs. He pointed out that if the contemplated expansion plan can be put into effect, the League will cooperate with other Denver agencies on health, welfare and recreational programs.

Islanders in America last week were interested in the announcement emanating from Kingston, Jamaica, that British Guiana and British Honduras may welcome immigrants from West Indian islands, as a measure to stop the influx of displaced Europeans to the two countries.

British Guiana's governor, Charles Woolley, told Jehoida McPherson, former Education Minister of Jamaica, that his government is working on the plan. Phillip Goldson, publisher of the British Honduras' Belize Billboard, speaking for the press, said his country favors West Indian settlers to European D.P.'s. Governor Woolley, a former colonial secretary of Jamaica, is familiar with conditions in all the islands. Looking to the future, he stressed the need for persons of independent means to help develop the country, rather than admitting laborers without capital.

In Chicago, last Sunday, with Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois and Mayor Martin J. Kennelly as guests of honor, several thousand persons paid tribute to Civil War President Abraham Lincoln, at ceremonies held at the Chicago Historical Society.

The occasion was the anniversary of the day that the martyred President delivered his historic Gettysburg Address on the battlefield where victory came to the Union forces and which was the turning point of the War Between the States.

After Sunday's ceremonies, five copies of notes, from which Lincoln made his speech, were placed on exhibition, under special guard, at the Historical Society.

Last week, in St. Louis, Mound City of Missouri, legal-minded Scovel Richardson, dean of Lincoln University (Mo.) was notified that by unanimous vote he had been elected to membership in the American Bar Association.

Again, in New Rochelle, N. Y., officials of Iona College announced that one of the three scholarships awarded to members of the freshman class had been won by Joseph Carty, Negro of New York City, a graduate of Manhattan's Cardinal Hayes High school. Iona College is conducted by the Christian Broth-

ers of Ireland, Catholic.

Down in Raleigh, North Carolina, town made famous by C. C. Spaulding and the North Carolina Mutual, it was learned that 13 students of Shaw University won rating for the current year in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities. Two were thus honored for the second time—Miss Joanne D. Brown of Atlantic City, and Garland F. Wiggins of the School of Religion.

The Old Ark is a moverin. New Haven's Yale Law School faculty announced this week that at the December meeting of the American Association of Law Schools, in Chicago, Yale will ask that the Association bar from membership any institution that discriminates against students because of race, color or religion.

Last week, in Marion, Ind., Philip Willkie, son of the late, great Wendell Willkie, plumped for a state FEPC, while addressing a Marion Urban League meeting. The punch statement of his speech: "One and one-half billion people of the non-white world know the story of discrimination in America. They know our record on race relations and they know that we were the last nation in the world to abolish slavery. These things must be corrected if we are to bring the people of the world together on our side."





ALBERT Barnett

## FEPC Bill Laughs At Tolerance, Exalts Bigotry

**PASSAGE**, last week, of the insipid McConnell FEPC Bill, which contains no enforcement provision, was a blow at tolerance and a victory for bigotry. It also placed on record those Northern Republican and Dixiecrat lawmakers who formed a coalition for the express purpose of scrapping President Truman's admirable administration bill, sponsored by Adam Clayton Powell of New York, and which would set up a Fair Employment Practices commission—with definite powers of enforcement—aimed at preventing job discrimination because of race, creed or color.

Instead of Cong. Powell's potent measure, the legislators approved the weak substitute introduced by Pennsylvania's Republican McConnell, which would establish a commission to 'investigate discrimination,' but which, in reality, would permit biased employers to avoid it.

The McConnell body would have no power to enforce its decisions—a law with no teeth. It's like giving a toothless man a succulent T-Bone steak and watch him 'gum it,' in a feeble effort at mastication.

The McConnell bill passed in the House—240 to 177—after one of the longest continuous sessions, 15 hours—and after some of the lawmakers were so weary, they'd have voted for almost anything just to get some sleep.

The measure now goes before the Senate for approval or rejection, during the March session, and the Truman administration must make a momentous decision. Should it insist on Senate action for a fair employment bill, with strict powers of enforcement, or accept the compromise McConnell bill which provides for voluntary—not compulsory—FEP action on the part of employers. It's a tough decision, but one the administration must face—like demanding a whole loaf or none at all.

Negro workers are intimately concerned with fair, impartial treatment in the job markets of America, and with getting pay and promotion in accordance with their ability and application to duty.

Thousands of Vets, from Maine to California, are taking advantage of special courses—academic and vocational—that will enable them to measure up with their white brothers—and not be found wanting.

These schools, specializing in Vet training, under Federal sponsorship, are annually turning out thousands of skilled artisans and craftsmen, capable of holding a job with any company—or else going into business for themselves. A fair employment law would help them immeasurably, for they have an eye to the future and want to provide their families with food, raiment and shelter and all other necessities of life.

In the trades—backbone of America's industry—Negro trained and skilled workers include tailors, shoemakers, radio and television experts, electricians, carpenters, brickmasons, plasterers, plumbers, printers and other trades requiring services of skilled artisans and mechanics.

To the great credit of City housing authorities throughout the country and planning low-cost homes, financed by both local and FHA funds—the commendable procedure is to guarantee employment of a specified number of Negro workers—skilled and unskilled.

Employment of these competent workers on a percentage basis is a rule laid down in the Book of Specifications, approved and accepted by both the local housing body and the general contractor. The latter is charged with the responsibility of constructing the low-cost and low-rental homes, and must see to it that sub-contractors—heating, plumbing, wiring, brick masonry, etc.,—comply with the employment differential for Negroes—as set forth in the Project's Book of Specifications.

These housing projects range from 100 to 2,000 homes, with rooms ranging from one to seven, in the various family units. For instance, in Chicago, several years ago, when the Ida B. Wells Homes were built under sponsorship of the Chicago Housing Authority and the United States Housing Authority, the differential for Negro workers was 3.4 percent, skilled, and 14.6, unskilled. This meant that more than 3 percent of the thousands of skilled craftsmen must be Negroes, and the unskilled laborers—many more thousands, must number at least 14.6 percent.

Because the Wells Homes were built in the so-called Black Belt—focusing at 39th and South Parkway, the Negro workers, both skilled and unskilled, far exceeded the number set down in the Project's rule book. This was especially significant, because the money earned by these workers was spent in the Southside district and not taken to white communities where Negro patronage was not wanted.

Negroes want, and are entitled to, fair employment practices and are equipping themselves to become competent, efficient workers in their chosen field. They can, and should, work side by side with white fellow craftsmen. There's no badge of color or race on the nail driven in the Riverside Drive mansion or on the brick laid on the the Ranch House atop a Hollywood hill.



ALBERT Barnett

## Orchids To Portland, Ore., For Civil Rights Law—With Teeth

**PORTLAND**, Oregon, City of Roses, last month, set the pace for America's metropolitan centers, in the matter of human relations and appreciation for all citizens, regardless of the accident of birth.

The City Fathers passed an ordinance, supporting civil rights and outlawing bigotry, which makes it unlawful to practice discrimination in public places against any person because of race, religion or nationality.

The ordinance, hailed with delight by minority groups all over the country, becomes operative the last week in March. Allowing for human frailties and petty jealousies, Council members, probably without knowing it, subscribed to the philosophy of Sir P. Sidney, famed orator and essayist, when he penned these lines:

"Among the best men are diversities of opinion, which should no more, in true reason, breed hatred, than one that loves black should be angry with him that is clothed in white; for thoughts are the very apparel of the mind."

It's both interesting and significant to note that women played a large part in getting the ordinance endorsed unanimously by the five-man City Council. Portland also has a powerful and vocal Urban League branch, which has long been in the forefront battling for civil rights and fair treatment of minority

groups. In the move to curtail bias in the city's environs, Urban members were steadfastly supported by the League of Women Voters and a special committee appointed by Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee.

Come the Ides of March, many changes will take place in the city's restaurants, hotels, bowling alleys, dance halls, theaters and other public places. And, here's the punch in the Ordinance: After its effective date, proprietors of any of the above places of business who refuse their facilities to Negroes, Jews, or other minority groups may be punished by a fine up to \$500, a jail sentence up to 180 days, or both. Portland thus becomes the second U. S. city to adopt such an ordinance—the other being Philadelphia—City of Brotherly Love.

First loud 'squawk' against the Portland Ordinance came from hotel and restaurant men, who said their business would suffer if they had to serve both Negro and white customers. This, of course, will prove to be a fallacy. In New York, Chicago and in other major cities catering to Jews, Gentiles and Negroes without restriction, observers declare these places of business have a more lucrative trade than those which bar members of minority groups.

Another interesting feature of the Portland Ordinance was the fact that it met no public opposition from most of the city's dance halls, bowling alleys, skating rinks and swimming pools—which, heretofore, have always catered to whites.

The new law, of course, will apply only to public businesses and places of amusement. Private clubs and organizations with limited and restricted membership rolls, will doubtless remain closed to minority groups. This, of course, is a matter of personal selection and choice. Most private clubs have a membership committee which screens carefully the applications of prospective members.

Years ago, at the turn of the century in Chicago, one of the outstanding organizations was the Manassah Society. In this highly closed circle, a white husband must have a Negro wife and a Negro wife must have a white husband. Their annual dance at old Central Hall, 22nd and Wabash ave., was one of the most colorful events of the Winter social season.

But, back in the City of Roses, those who said the Civil Rights law would stand up, pointed with pride to Oregon's FEP Statute, passed early in 1949, and which, as its name implies, prohibits employment bias directed against workers because of race, color or religion.

Ordinance champions pointed out and proved that under the state FEP Law—no cases under the Act have yet come to court. The Commission has, however, settled amicably, a few controversies, growing out of some provisions of the Act.

During Brotherhood Week, Portland's City Council was honored with an Award by the National Conference of Christians and Jews—"for progress in developing respect and equal rights for persons of all groups, and for giving example and inspiration to other communities in building brotherhood."



# Albert Barnett

## Chicago Takes Lead In Building Low Cost Homes

IN INTEREST, if not in actual performance, Chicago, last week, was the housing center of the U. S. A.

The situation was remindful of a giant tug-of-war, with the balance shifting in proportion to the strength of the vigorous tuggers. It was a 'pro' and 'con' affair, giving expression to those opposing low-rent housing in a specified area and those favoring immediate shelter for underprivileged families.

The spotlight was centered on the City Council, when its executive housing committee refused approval of five of the seven low-rent homes sites recommended by the Chicago Housing Authority. Then, when a Council member moved for approval of only two sites, the motion was carried, 17-1.

Of most interest to Chicago Negroes in the lower income level is the area centering at 35th and Cottage Grove ave. That, apparently, was knocked stone-dead by the Council's action. One of the City's two Negro aldermen, William Harvey (2nd), vigorously opposed accepting the entire seven sites as sort of 'package,' defended his position thus:

"I am for public housing, but not for tearing down good homes. And I am not for displacing people until provisions have been made for sheltering them elsewhere."

The seven sites were recommended by the Chicago Housing Authority, which, in cooperation with the Federal Government, has already built the Ida B. Wells Homes (1,650 family units), the Altgeld Gardens, of about the same size, and several other projects which have been a God-send to former dwellers of the city's ramshackle slum areas.

But, at week's end, Chicago's over-all housing picture was not all gloom. Ira J. Bach, executive director, Chicago Land Clearance Commission, announced that from Washington came the assurance that the Housing and Home Finance Agency has made an initial reservation of Federal capital grant funds of \$14,420,910 for Chicago's slum-clearance program. This allocation is exceeded only by a reservation of 16 million dollars for New York City. Chicago's allocation will be for projects started before July, 1951.

Meanwhile, from various sources came encouragement for people of moderate incomes who want to better their living conditions and get out of rat-infested, fire-trap homes in the ghetto.

Addressing newsmen attending a recent Press Conference at Chicago's mammoth Stevens Hotel, Tighe Woods, National housing expediter, said he'd like to see something done for families unable to build homes because of the present high cost of both labor and materials. The Expediter stated:

"Most available homes cost a lot more than the average family can afford. Real estate dealers will tell you that the big demand for housing is in the price range below \$8,000 and \$10,000. And a comparative study of the cost of new homes—showed that the median price is \$12,500. Do you think a family making \$3,000 a year can afford to buy a house costing \$12,500?"

"I'm not talking about low-income families. I'm talking about the family with an income of \$40 to \$60 a week . . . the people who make too much money to be included in low-income housing projects, but not enough money to be able to afford a \$12,000 house. They make up about one-third of our national population . . . and they're the forsaken one-third."

Still another frontal attack on slum conditions was made by the Illinois State Housing Board, which sponsored a Chicago conference aimed at providing more and better homes for working men and families in the low or middle income brackets. State-wide, the confab was attended by the Mayors, housing officials, civic leaders and small homes contractors, interested in upping construction in their various communities.

Typical of all cities in the nation, in proportion to size, it was explained that Illinois cities, if they meet Federal requirements, can get up to 20 million dollars in loans for transferring slum areas into communities of decent, liveable homes. It can obtain up to 81,000 low-rent family dwelling units.

# Albert Barnett

## Dixie Democracy Viewed In No. Carolina and Louisiana

CIVIL Rights, as an integral part of Race Relations, have blown both hot and cold recently, both blasts being centered below the Mason-Dixon Line.

In North Carolina, it was the 1950 version of the State's Rights bugaboo, with Southern Liberals courageously arrayed against die-hard Dixiecrats still fighting the Civil War and who still insist on keeping Negroes—many of them brilliant, with their Phi Beta Kappa Keys—in a perpetual state of economic, political and civic serfdom.

In the South, the white aspirant for public office—no matter what his personal feelings are as regard 'the brother,' is afraid to 'stick his neck out' in favor of the Negro, for if he does it will become a political boomerang that will retire him to private life 'for the duration.'

In the field of education, 'down home in Dixie,' Dr. John Ivey, Jr., director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, spoke recently at North Carolina College, and voiced the sentiments of many of his colleagues.

Dr. Ivey stated: "Only three states—Arkansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma—have respected the Constitution's provision for making educational opportunities available on an equal basis to white and Negro children." But, he continued, "Segregation is a state matter and the Board intends neither to condone nor condemn it in its educational programs."

But, here's the other side of the Race Relations picture. Down Louisiana way, in New Orleans, Crescent City of the South, the anti-Negro, white supremacy candidate for mayor, who lambasted minorities, especially Negroes, during campaign speeches, was signally defeated recently when election returns were announced.

His tirade was directed against the incumbent Mayor Morrison, a popular and liberal city executive. New Orleans citizens of all color, shades and religious beliefs assembled at the Council Table and gave both voice and expression to the human relations philosophy of the noted Lyman Abbott, who stated: "The brotherhood of man is an integral part of Christianity, no less than the brotherhood of God; to deny the one, is no less infidel than to deny the other."

Commenting on the bitter mayoralty campaign, a summary, in the form of a joint memorandum by officials of the Catholic Committee of the South, the New Orleans Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League, and the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, gave this 'punch' statement:

"And . . . the election . . . demonstrates that increased Negro registration gives the Negro community an acknowledged place in the political alignments, with a reasonable hope that its demands and needs will be listened to with respect and consideration. It demonstrates that a low appeal to racism is no longer listened to seriously by a growing number of white Southerners. . . ."

This clear, unbiased statement by reputable citizens in the home of the Mardi Gras, augurs well for the future in the field of race relations and may well set the pattern for the rest of the Nation—and in scores of cities and smaller communities, North of the Mason-Dixon Line.

In employment, housing, public accommodations, education and all other phases of life in our American 'democracy,' progress is being made, but we're still far short of the goal. We need

National FEPC, Anti-Lynch, Anti-Poll Tax and Civil Rights legislation—protecting the rights and privileges of all Americans. When we reach those Elysian Fields, Utopia will be on the horizon. Meanwhile, let us count our blessings, remembering always that 'the day is sufficient unto the deed thereof,' and that in all fields of human endeavor, we never remain at a stand-still. We either move forward or backward. An Orchid, then, to the stout-hearted residents of the Crescent City, who chalked up one more victory for tolerance and another great stride in the direction of brotherhood and understanding.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Writer Says Many Sampsons, Bunches Needed For Results

IT IS VERY heartening to learn that Edith Sampson of Chicago, one of our outstanding attorneys and a director of the National Council of Negro Women, is soon to join the United States Delegation to the United Nations, at Lake Success.

I do not know that Mrs. Sampson is "the answer to Soviet attacks" on America's claim to democracy and equal opportunity for all. No individual or handful of individuals can be an answer to any challenge, because they prove only that an occasional fortunate combination of people and circumstances produces a desirable result.

I prefer to think of Mrs. Sampson's recognition as a demonstration of America's determination to build a strong structure of democratic practice on her foundations of democratic principle. It will take many bricks of performance, laid straight and strong and true, to raise the level of our structure of practicing democracy where it can be plainly seen above the rubble of failure and hesitation and face-saving gestures that have sapped morale and wasted precious time, and produced inflation of the American ego, more damaging to our national well-being than inflation of the American dollar.

We need many Edith Sampsons and Ralph Bunches, not only at Lake Success, but on the job where they will count, in the many activities of the Department of State, in Washington, as well as in the field, in the Department of Defense, in the Department of the Interior and all down the line.

We have had some good, strong directives from our President on the elimination of racial discrimination, but implementation has been much too slow. In too many cases, in fact, the letter of the law has been used to completely destroy its spirit.

For instance, in days like these, when every branch of Government needs to be informed on minority thinking and minority affairs more than ever before, some of our important departments have discontinued supplying their information offices with Negro newspapers and other publications as a basis for sound judgment and constructive action. The reasons given for such discontinuance or limitation is that

integration has eliminated further need for continuing information from these sources. The contrary, of course, is true.

And the same applies to the urgent need for

greatly increased use of seasoned Negro personnel throughout Government, but particularly in assembling, interpreting and disseminating information on our domestic and international programs for those citizens who must share with other Americans, in determining the policy which such programs represent. As members of a long-disadvantaged minority, America's Negro citizens are rightly more critical and frequently more understanding than their fellows. No one can detect the occasions of disadvantage, and hence anticipate unfavorable reaction, like those who have endured disadvantages all their lives. There never was a time when the services of these American were more needed than now.

We must go at this business of equality of opportunity, not by foolishly denying that color exists, but by working that much harder to see that equal opportunity prevails in spite of color differences. We are not going to get results by refusing to assemble data on racial participation as a gauge to further effort. What we must refuse to do is to misuse such data for discriminatory purposes.

We cannot achieve equality of opportunity by wishing for it, or by saying it is here. We who are Negroes must be on the job, **inside government**, to see that the base of government is actually broadened under present legislation, or under such new legislation as may be needed to give life to democratic wording. More of us must be on the job, **inside Government**, to see that programs are so equitably administered that the American who is a Negro can, without prejudice to his own well-being, spend less energy and time watching for differentials based on race, and devote himself, without reservation, to the common problems of all Americans.

Let us work and pray and fight to multiply many times the Edith Sampsons and Frank Hornes and Carmichael Evans, helping to build a democratic structure of real performance — not as "an answer to the Soviets," but as sign and seal of America's determination to fulfill her obligations to all her people, under the philosophy of the Founding Fathers.

# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Pentagon Chiefs Stress Need For Moral Stamina

TWO WEEKS ago I sat in the Pentagon, here in Washington, with 75 to 100 women from all over the United States, learning first hand from officials of our military forces, their views on what is happening in the world, today.

I was greatly impressed with their forthright presentation of conditions as these leaders see them, and felt that it challenged our respect as individuals and organizations. It was a presentation that made one realize the need for tightening American belts—for acquiring new moral stamina.

We, in America, have not suffered much. For nearly nine decades, now, we have been free from the horrors of war waged on our soil. We have not known the terror of shells falling on our cities, maiming men, women and children, alike. We have not had to hide in the bowels of the earth, from the terror of death in the air. For that we can be deeply thankful. But we may not always be so spared.

The hour is here for us to look circumspectly. Our leaders at the Pentagon made a great appeal to the women of America to band themselves together to help bring about a reconciliation of the nations of the world, that we may have peace. Our forces in Korea are giving the best they have. But their best may not be enough. They need to feel us behind them and to know that we are with them.

Those of us who met with General Gruenther and General Hershey are asking our women, as organizations and as individuals, to give out to their communities all possible information on our needs, in these days of apprehension and conflict, that we may be better prepared to meet whatever hardships the future may hold, in order to attain peace.

My own thinking, which I expressed there at the meeting, is that the basic need is for spiritual understanding and an acknowledged reliance upon God whose strength is omnipotent.

Some of the positive things that we can do after fully informing ourselves, are to give radio

talks, conduct round-tables, distribute literature, and tune our ears to absorb and help analyze the flood of continuing information and comment, directed to the people of America, which will fail reaching its objective if we do not expose ourselves to it.

Laborers, teachers, preachers, business people or college men and women, this is the time for every American who can think at all to realize his responsibilities, and to assume them gladly, as his share in maintaining a free world.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Training Needed In Communities For Negro Homemakers—Bethune

THE NATIONAL Council of Negro Women is meeting at Washington, as most of you know, on November 16 through 18, in its Fifteenth Annual Convention, and the new president, Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee.

The Council's news releases will provide the details of what promises to be a most interesting gathering. The International Night address by Mrs. Edith Sampson, alternate United States Delegate to the United Nations Organization, will be of tremendous inspiration to our women all over the country, but especially to our Council members, through whose united efforts Mrs. Sampson has moved forward to this post of international recognition and service.

But foremost in my mind today, as our women prepare to gather again in conference, are the panel discussion on employment and industry, and the workshop on the White House Conference on Children. For at this point, that of working women and their children, educational limitations and the economic pressures resulting from them have forced us, as a racial group, into low-income situations which make work outside the home a necessity for an unduly large proportion of our women.

I am glad that ample time is to be given to a panel presentation of the general problems of women at work, today, as they affect national production and family security, and of the very special problems of Negro women in the working force, by such competent and informed authorities in the labor field as Thomasina Johnson Norford of the Department of Labor; Maida Springer and Pauline Newman of the American Federation of Labor; Frieda Miller, Chief of the Women's Bureau, and Ann Mason Roberts, formerly of the CIO.

I hope that these women will present their discussion to a "full house"—of men and women and youth, because we must have a clearer understanding of the importance of getting ready now, of training now, for the stepped up program of production into which this country is entering and which must be continuously maintained for many years to come, if we in America are to remain free from aggression.

We must learn how to go to work in our own communities to provide training facilities of all types, in and out of schools, for youth and for adults, so that we shall not lose our chance to contribute to the nation's labor needs, nor our chance to earn more and gain new experience, because we lack the necessary basic training. We must take advantage of both vocational guidance and occupational counseling, and see that such services are available to all the people of our communities.

We do not want to be forced, anew, into situations which keep up inheritors of low-skill, low-wage jobs released by others moving up the ladder of employment.

The nation is even now gathering its work-

ers together, again, for this great production effort. Relatively few people in this country are unemployed. Women fortunate enough to be full-time homemakers will again be needed in industry. Part-time workers, young and old, will be needed. This should not mean children untended—left to shift for themselves as best they can—or home life otherwise disrupted. If our skills can demand enough pay to provide assistance in the home, it need not mean this. Where income is insufficient for such service we must look for help to public child-care facilities—and see that these are provided.

Negro women—non-white women, since there are so few "others"—are working women. Let us remember that. Those who "work out"—behind a desk, in a kitchen, in a classroom or in the railroad yards—will not forget it. The fortunate few who do not, must remember; must learn how to help; must lend a hand. Excluding farm women, about half of all non-white women were workers, in 1946, but only one-third of white women.

I hope that the forthcoming NCNW Convention will supply new emphasis on the need for an FEPC—for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. The old Committee proved its worth—we are still reaping its benefits, although limited in their extent, in terms of broader thinking among employers, and greater ambition and acceptance of responsibility among employees stimulated by increased opportunity.

We need another FEPC and we need it now. We need its effect on the impartial evaluation and use of all workers, regardless of sex or race, and hence its effect on lifting living standards and broadening opportunities for normal adjustment to their times, for our children in this age of threatened values.

# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Ralph Bunche Joins Twelve Other Americans In 'Peace' Hall Of Fame

WHAT A wonderful thing it is to see honor awarded where honor is due, while the recipient is alive and vigorous and at the peak of his powers of service to his fellowmen.

Ralph Johnson Bunche who has just been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950, becomes the twelfth outstanding American to receive this particular honor for effort in promoting peace among men.

The young UN official, who achieved international reputation by his arbitration of the Palestine dispute, was preceded in the Peace Awards by such Americans as Theodore Roosevelt, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jane Addams and Cordell Hull. There were others, too—former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, John R. Mott of the YMCA and Emily Balch, the economist and leader in the women's peace movement. But they were somewhat less generally known.

The "first" Roosevelt, who was also the first American to receive the peace prize, was honored within the active life of us older citizens, for his aid in bringing to a close the terrible Russo-Japanese War of 1905. Elihu Root's work as a statesman and a great civilian leader of the peace movement made him as well known to younger generations as was his great friend and contemporary, Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

It was these two Americans, acting jointly, with united purpose, who persuaded Andrew Carnegie, the great benefactor of American culture, to endow the Foundation for International Peace, which bears his name, and it was more than coincidence that both statesman and educator served as its head.

The name of Jane Addams of Hull House, who received the Peace Award with Dr. Butler, in 1931, will always remain an inspiration to those who work for peace. The award was for her work as chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. It is well to remember, too, that it was Cordell Hull who fathered the United Nations which Ralph Bunche has served with such devotion and distinction; and that Woodrow Wilson, in spite of his regrettable blind spots with regards to race, led the heads of government who established the League of Nations, as humanity groped its way towards peace, following World War I.

It is a measure of the worth of Ralph Bunche, scholar and diplomat, still young, wise, devoting his great store of knowledge and his powers of analysis and judgement to the cause of peace among nations, that he has been ranked in the distinguished company of such peers, by the Norwegian Storting, which makes the Nobel Award in the field of Peace.

It is reassuring, also, in these days of peril,

by Ralph Johnson Bunche—none for services more widely benefiting the people of our time.

It is of the greatest significance that the award, this year, goes to a man so typically American in every respect save that of equality of opportunity for his developing talents. Once again the barriers of race have been hurdled by character, ability and personality. But the odds for achievement are heavily unequal. We must set our combined strength against the barriers until they are downed.

We Americans are all proud of Ralph Bunche. Few men have been so appreciated and so liked. But in the midst of our pride we are saddened that he has been forced to turn his face away from the Capital of the country to which he has brought great honor, that his children shall not endure embarrassment and frustration in their own land, because of their proudly acknowledged racial heritage.

to remember that—like the Rust brothers with their first, really successful cotton-picker—Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, keenly felt the social responsibility attached to his invention, and sought to direct its use into constructive channels by setting aside, for the betterment of humanity, a portion of the fortune which it earned.

But while we realize the great value of all five categories of the annual Nobel Awards—those for chemistry, physics, medicine and physiology, and literature—I believe that the heart of the world, seeking hope, instinctively connects the name of this American-trained Swedish inventor and benefactor, with the cause of Peace.

The Nobel Awards began in 1901, and one out of four in the field of peace have been made to Americans. None, I believe, has been more worthy deserved than that received, this year.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Support Of Free People Of Korea Gives High Priority To Truth

WHATEVER name we may give to the type of military action in which we are now engaged, it is action which once more bares our minds to the impact of death and destruction on our lives and those of our neighbors.

American lads are dying in battle today, to help push back the forces of intolerance that menace the free world. More will die—following for the first time, the flag of the United Nations.

It is always difficult to resign ourselves to the fact of armed conflict. It is impossible to do so in the light of half-knowledge. Only truth can reconcile us to so great a sacrifice.

The peoples of the world are neither so gullible nor so ignorant that they are unable to understand and to accept the truth. There are in all populations, including our own, here in America, elements difficult to "reach" with the truth because of their limited contacts and of thinking distorted by demagoguery. In common with more millions of us whose opportunities have been vastly greater, they have not been conditioned to hearing the truth.

The news that we are once more fighting and killing and dying comes to us with greater shock because the hard truth, long-suggested by serious comment on international affairs, has been dribbled to us so diluted as to leave us unprepared.

The avoidance of unpleasant truths does us no good as a people. It reflects on our capacity to think when given the substance for thinking. It handicaps our moral development. If there is "nothing serious" in the corner behind the screen or tunes from the last war—behind the talk of what is not going on—then let us have the screen down!

As an organized people we are too old to be scared away from the dark corner with tales of "boogeymen." Let us know and understand fully and clearly these facts from which some would "shield" us. Then we shall be prepared to meet our situations calmly, adjusting intelligently to whatever sacrifice may be called for.

In my judgement, the same holds true of the representations which we make to the people of other lands about our democracy here in

America. Here again we find the great American failing of underestimating others—their intelligence, their skill, their ability to handle facts.

Neither we nor our neighbors can wait for a gradual, timid stimulation for our morale. The crisis is now. The casualties are now. Our moral built on truth, must meet the test, now!

Whatever of half-truths we release to our neighbors we shall pay for in cheapened respect and lowered confidence in our integrity at a time when we and the world can afford these least. Our neighbors in other lands are not stupid. The American people are not stupid.

What we say to the world must be the truth or it is better left unsaid. Those who direct the affairs of State and the affairs of the defense of the Nation will do well to listen closely to the voice of the people, and to speak often to that people, on whom they must rely for support—clearly, unequivocally and without condescension.

There must be a high priority for truth. The world needs truth. We, the American people, can stand the truth. Only the truth will keep us all free.

## Life Itself Must Be Pooled For Peace In A Free World

WE AMERICANS must realize, today as never before, that the safety or doom of this nation will include all of us, black and white alike.

As I write this, I have just received word that my grandson, an Army Reservist, a graduate student, married and the father of young children, has been alerted for mobilization. It is well that this is so, because in sharing to achieve peace in a free world, not only material and spiritual strength, but life itself, must be pooled. It is all a part of the great sharing which is the price of personal and national peace.

I feel this very forcibly as I go into our great cities, like New York and Chicago, during the drives for Community Chests, and see the words, WE SHARE, emblazoned in lights that shed their brilliance over all the people and all the resources of those teeming metropolitan centers. Those shining words must give to the humblest citizen the consciousness that through his pennies and dimes and dollars, his talents and skills, great or small, he can share in supplying the needs of his city.

And as we look over the world today and realize the distress that is so widespread, for want of peace through fellowship and understanding and justice among mankind, there must arise, in all our hearts, that desire to share whatever our contribution may be, in bringing about a just peace in a free world.

It is of the greatest importance that we share our confidence, our prayers and our encouragement with our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, on whose shoulders the burden of this crisis falls so heavily; that we share them with the delegates from our own country and from all the countries of the world, who direct the destinies of the United Nations, as all of us face, together, the conflicting problems that multiply, day by day.

We are called upon to share our minds—to take the time to be alert and informed and watchful of trends. And as we share our thought, we must take care that we evaluate past action, not in the spirit of carping or detraction, nor even in the spirit of negative self-accusation, but positively and constructively as a guide to action in the situations which we face today.

We are called upon to share our material substance. I think it is a very healthy thing that as we sit down to our tables in our homes in all parts of the land, we are conscious of the needs of others all over the world, for food and for shelter. That is as it should be. God forbid that we should lead lives of sheltered selfishness!

And if such a crisis can afford cause for rejoicing, then I rejoice that we can face this crisis

together, advancing along a path that points to freedom; that we can call upon our Commander-in-Chief to send down the line the mandates for daily living needed to maintain our security as a nation which is a part of the great community of the world—as a nation that knows it no longer lives alone.

Looking down from the airways that cross the skies, as I speed my visits to groups, often far apart, groups seeking counsel and guidance, I realize that the waters and the plains and the mountains, beneath me, which will always be a part of the world's economy, have already ceased to be barriers between its peoples.

Then I look with interest at my flight companions—teachers and salesmen and industrialists, and folks from Main Street visiting their families—all colors, all national origins, and doubtless, many religions. And I think how the well-being of all of us is bound up in the security of those hills and valleys below us—how from all of our homes must go the manpower to keep them secure.

And I feel that we must again call upon our Commander-in-Chief for that mandate down the line that will make every member of our Armed Forces know that he is fighting with equal opportunity under the flag we love; that he and his loved ones are sharing equally the sacrifice, and will share equally the returns, that are the price and the reward of peace.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Armond Scott Has The Human Touch We Need In These Times

*Repeuder*  
*Sat. 9-9-50*  
IN a restful moment, I love to sit in my "fresh-air study" in my Florida home—my breezy, many-windowed room on the second floor, where I often sleep and work on summer days, surrounded by scores of pictures of great and humble friends of the passing years.

*Cherry*  
*Sat. 9-9-50*  
I looked up, this morning, and my eye was arrested by the kindly, confidence-inspiring face of Judge Armond Scott in his judicial robes, looking down from the wall over my desk, near a cherished reproduction of the "Salisbury" Roosevelt. And I thought how blessed the people of Washington were, to have him there on the bench.

In these times when there is such great need for human kindness in meeting the problems of groups and individuals, it is refreshing to see this municipal judge spending long hours on the bench, giving so much thought to the cases that come before him—not sentimental, but understanding; not "soft," but merciful.

I like to remember a little story told me by an observer in Judge Scott's courtroom in the days soon after his appointment. The story goes that a breach-of-contract case came before him, in which the complainant, a time-payment firm, was morally wrong, but legally right. Judge Scott, it was said, painstakingly explained the legal aspects of the case to the defendant, pointing out, at the end, that he had no alternative but to find against him.

He then expressed an unflattering opinion of the kind of sharp practice that had brought the defendant into court, and instructed him in his right to take his case to a court of equity.

It has been stimulating to me to watch the comment of the daily press of Washington, during the years of Judge Scott's incumbency, or the conduct of his court. These comments have been almost universally commendable. His actions have been so understanding. All manner of people have had ready access to him. His decisions have been free of all racial or caste considerations. I hope to have the pleasure, one day, of taking two distinguished friends, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Ambassador Pandit, to sit with me, for an hour, at least, in Judge Scott's court, to see a real, American municipal judge in action.

I am reminded of the North Carolina country from which Judge Scott came. I think often of his advocacy for justice for the humble and untaught who were not in a position to plead for themselves. It is most rewarding, to see him today, well into his second decade of service as

a judge, maturing and growing in the confidence of the public and of his colleagues on the bench.

He is a fine example for our young lawyers and judges who are coming on after him. He has given us new respect and confidence in the just application of the law in conformity with the rights of the individual and the welfare of the community.

# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Warns Those On Home Front Of Their Debt To Boys In Korea

*Repeuder*  
*Sat. 9-9-50*  
EVERY American who is loyal to his flag and believes in the Declaration of Independence must be gravely concerned with the mounting threat to our democratic way of life and with the immediate need for defending it.

As the call goes out from the Armed Forces of the nation to men and women in towns and cities and country villages, the responsibility for the defense of a free world rests not only upon those of us who are called to active service, but upon those of us who are left behind to keep the strength of democracy unbroken at home.

*Repeuder*  
*Sat. 9-9-50*  
It is our responsibility to see that those who are called from our hearthstones are fully sustained with all the resources that we are capable of giving, in the anxious days between the call to the colors of our country and the United Nations, and the foxholes and trenches and mortar-filled roads—the highways of the sea and the danger-filled skies of the battle front.

*Repeuder*  
*Sat. 9-9-50*  
We have a duty to see that these youths are not forsaken nor neglected—in time of peace or in time of war. Our "peace strength" is your boy and your neighbor's boy, ready to meet an emergency. Our "war strength" is more of these same boys, yours and mine, alerted for action. We have a duty to them at all times. The uniform of his country should make no young man unacceptable to his neighbors.

It is ours to watch out for the boys out of reach of home—giving them a friendly word, a welcome to a decent home, to wholesome recreation and entertainment, for those days on leave that mean to so many of them only aimless, lonely drifting. Many of those same boys will be back home, one day, better or worse for their experience with their fellows while in the service of their country. What will they have to look back upon as our measure of their worth? All of the encouragement and comfort and opportunity that can be given to our boys, to keep

their morale high, we are called upon, every one of us, to give.

I pray God that the day has passed when a soldier of any rank—a sailor or marine of any rank, a flier of any rank, will be snarled at, and shunned and tossed about. Our organizations have a great, humane task to do to meet this need.

This need for cherishing and stimulating the men and women of our Armed Forces, applies to all Americans, of every race and creed and national origin. But there is another unfortunate situation in which the Negro in the service is singled out for rejection. Victorious in arms, he has been crushed in spirit—refused a place on the publicly-displayed rolls of the defenders of his nation, in the democracy he has bled to protect. It happened in my town. It has happened in hundreds of other towns across the nation. And as the sounds of battle roll in from the East, there is evidence that this spirit of separation is developing again.

Our concern over the call to arms needs to be two-fold. For that call is much more than a test of whether our boys can fight hard and shoot straight. It is an even greater test of whether we can work together — and think straight.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Health, Kindness and Compassion All These I Found In Mississippi

WHEN the hesitant Nathanael, called to follow Christ, asked of Philip the Apostle, "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?"<sup>1</sup> Philip replied, "Come and see."

A few weeks ago, while I was having particularly severe attacks of the asthma from which I have suffered for so long, my son, Albert Bethune, picked up the March issue of Liberty Magazine, and read of the great work being done for the relief of asthmatics at the Gay Asthma Clinic in Biloxi, Mississippi.

Albert at once telephoned across the country and arranged for me to enter the clinic on February 27, and after consultation with my physicians, here at Daytona Beach, in Washington and in Chicago—the fine doctors who have kept me going during all these years of my struggle against this affliction—it was decided that I should leave immediately for Biloxi.

How bread cast on the waters has come back to me! Both of my Daytona Beach physicians, Doctor Adams and Doctor Stocking, offered to take me to Mississippi. I finally made the trip of more than seven hundred miles, in Dr. Adams' car and under his care, with a nurse from our Bethune-Cookman College in attendance, and the way ahead made smooth—places for rest, and repose and attention—provided by friends among the Elks, contacted by my son, who is a great "Bill."

I do thank God for the Daughter Elks. They stood by, and sustained me and provided for my every comfort, during this ordeal. Bishop and Mrs. Robert E. Jones rushed to my assistance when they found I was there—Dr. and Mrs. David Jones, of Bennett College came to me immediately—offering all they had to give.

Many friends, throughout the country, were distressed when they learned that I was going to a clinic in Mississippi for treatment. "Why in the world would she choose Mississippi, of all places?" they asked, in astonishment and concern. I want these friends, now, to take my hand—to "come and see"—the good that I found, "in Nazareth." I touched and conceived of no racial antagonism whatever. Whether or not the people of my race have found the pathway there, I do not know. I had no visible sign of them during my seven days stay at this fountain of help. I was the only Negro there.

When I arrived in Biloxi, I drove directly to the clinic, wishing first of all, to meet the doctor in charge and find out whether I could be taken in immediately—a week before the

time appointed. Because my need was so acute, I had hope in my heart that Dr. Gay would accept me when I reached the clinic. He did.

The atmosphere of his office, when I entered, was radiant with the personality of his receptionist, a beautiful young woman who was a demonstration of the effect of a happy, responsive personality on those who enter a public office for any reason—so different from the frowns and clouded brows we find, all too frequently, in such places.

I said to this young woman, "I am Mrs. Bethune." "Oh, yes," she replied, brightly. "You are not due until the twenty-seventh." I told her that was true, but that I had come with a great hope in my heart that there might be an opening, that day, because, I said, "I need, now, what you have to give." Very gently, she told me to sit down and be comfortable, and left me to find the doctor.

Imagine, my dear friends, how overjoyed I was when she returned to say, "Your hope is realized. We can take you." How I thanked God! You know, it is wonderful, my friends, how God answers our prayers, even before we call, sometimes.

My nurse and I were ushered into the private office of the great Dr. Elmer Gay, one of the clinic heads—tall, broad-shouldered, fine-looking—with a youthful face on which a great and deep compassion for human suffering was clearly written for all to see.

He extended his hand, warmly, with a smile, and I felt that bond of sympathy from which confidence is born. He asked me to be seated, and I told him how I was. Twenty minutes later I had entered his clinic.

Every person at the Gay Clinic radiated a sincerity and human understanding that inspired confidence and invited cooperation. No doctor could have been more watchful and attentive; no nurse more tender and efficient. For seven days I remained under the care of Dr. Gay, one of the outstanding surgeons in his field, in the entire world.

At the end of those seven days, the Mary McLeod Bethune who reached Mississippi on February 21, so miserable and helpless—so unlike the self my readers know—had been transformed! Once more I breathed freely.

Then I retraced the long journey back home. As I write this, the peace of the night has come back to me. My energy and strength are beginning to return, as I rest here in my quiet home at the edge of Bethune-Cookman campus, with the beautiful trees overhead, and the breeze

coming in from the ocean. I am so much better. The Gay Clinic has meant much to me, and I hope that those who suffer as I have suffered recently, may find the kind of relief that has come to me.

I cannot fully express my feeling for those who have stood close to me—my physicians in Florida, Dr. Ferebee in Washington, Dr. Hall in Chicago, and friends from all over the country.

1 John 1:45-46

# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Woodson, Drew And Houston, Three Great Negroes Who Gave Their Lives For Progress

OF THESE three who have gone so recently from our midst, the last to go was "Charlie" Houston—that fine young warrior in the prime of life, who through all his years carried high the flaming torch of informed courage, lighting the pathways of America away from the ghettos, from Jim Crow travel, segregated education, and all the other refutations of democracy from which his country suffered.

He gave ceaselessly and unstintingly of his mind and substance and energy—and finally, with substance and energy gone, he gave up his life.

My old friend, Carter Woodson, the second to pass, never recovered, I am told, from the shock of Dr. Charles Drew's tragic death. I loved them both. I realize how Woodson, of my generation—his powerful mind housed in a body—draw strength from his association with the younger generation who had lighted their torches at his fires.

I adored Woodson. He was a prince among men. He dug into the cells of darkness and revealed to us the background of the Negro, while he kept us aware of history in the making, through the interaction of the cultures of the world on civilization—through a Charles Drew working to take the sting of death away from thousands—of all races, and all creeds and all nationalities. Carter Woodson gave to us the records of a heritage through which we might walk proudly and with confidence among men.

I took John Hope's place, thirteen years ago as president of Dr. Woodson's organization—the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. I tried to get away, this year, for the burden on my own shoulders was very heavy, and my years, too, are adding up. But he pleaded

the days that are granted to us to carry on, and give of ourselves, unselfishly, through Grace of God, heed the challenge of their service. May those of us who are still here by the and in the love of his fellowmen.

colorful Bulletin, must be carried on in the same scholarly manner in which they were begun—not ponderous—which is never scholarly—but historically sound and accurate, and well-written. Negro History Week must be stimulated and encouraged for our own information and that of the world—for such institutions as those, even in the Nation's Capital, which continue to exclude American Negroes, while, perforce, to avoid complications, accepting foreign nationals of obviously Negro ancestry.

The world knows that young Drew served it well—in medical scientific endeavor, and in training surgeons to serve, NOT JUST NEGROES, but HUMANITY. Like his friends, Charles Houston and Carter Woodson, he died poor in this world's goods, but rich in spirit.

The Journal of Negro History—"Woodson's"



# Integration Is A Two-Way Street; We Must Down The Bogey Of Race

He pointed to the increasing proportion of Jewish teachers "from Einstein down—at least equal to the Jewish proportion of the population." And to the fact that in the preceding six years fifty of our most important colleges and universities had appointed "a total of seventy-five Negroes to their faculties, most of them to regular, permanent posts."

Mr. Brannan tells us, also, what his Department is doing to meet needed changes in types of farming—improving cattle for wider markets and better diets; organizing cooperatives through





# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## A Greater Share In Government Should Be Ours In 1951

THERE IS GREAT turbulence in the world, today. The war signals are out. The defense of democracy challenges all that is in us. Never was there a greater need for unity than today, as we face the new year.

We have passed many milestones in the last five years. We have made many gains in integration—in education, in religion, in the opening of more areas of healthful living through the outlawing of restrictive residential covenants.

We have grown emotionally. We know what we want. We have learned how to "dig in" and direct our efforts single-mindedly toward our own goals without aid from friends of questionable sincerity. We have acquired a tough independence of spirit that does us credit, and have learned to unhurriedly appraise professional sympathizers over-solicitous for our welfare.

We have outgrown whatever misapprehensions we may have entertained about Communism as a legitimate political activity, and have learned to recognize it for what it is—a disease of the mind and of the spirit; a perverter of character and a destroyer of human dignity, which uses the rights of a democratic society as a bludgeon with which to destroy it. We call upon a Greater Strength than ours to combat the spiritual and moral corrosion of hate, in whatever guise it appears, that we may secure peace and goodwill.

In government integration we have fared less well—so we shall look forward to more! Recognition will come as we make ourselves felt, fully, effectively, persistently.

We have worked hard, these years, to fight for democracy, because we need it so acutely. But we have not received the recognition due us. We will not forswear democracy nor yield our loyalty to our country and our flag because of lack of representation—of integration in strategic areas of government.

The Negroes of the Southland have unfolded themselves in a most dramatic and courageous manner—practically without governmental recognition of any kind. They are crying aloud for recognition. Negroes from every part of this country have held up the hands of social progress and worked for the kind of broad-based legislation that the times and the people demand.

A few weeks ago, I spelled out, in this column, the things that Negro citizens should do

—that all citizens are expected to do—to acquire listing on Civil Service registers, in line for positions in the Civil Service of our government. And while we know that the so-called "rule of three"—the right of an official to choose from the top three on any register—makes discrimination possible, that is still Step One in safeguarding personal and group interests. From that point we must appeal to the consciences of those in authority to open wide the doors and give greater participation and integration to those who are trained and experienced in the many activities in which government is engaged.

This matter of government employment applies to our cities and towns, to our states and to our nation. The doors must come open. When the people from Hickory Hollow and the people from India and the people from Norway and Denmark and Italy—and England and the islands of the sea—come to America in 1951, I want them to see the faces of American Negroes looking at them from every kind of government office—intelligent, representative faces of high-calibre men and women who can produce with the best! I want them to become used to that sight—here in Washington and throughout the United States.

A GREATER SHARE IN GOVERNMENT  
SHOULD BE OURS IN 1951.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Present Crisis Makes More Housing An Emergency 'Must'

THE SITUATION in which America finds herself, today, is very like that of the mobilization situations which confronted her during the defense and conflict efforts of World War II.

It makes no difference at all whether we call this present emergency support for a "police action," for "localized fighting," or by any other name—what we are doing in Korea, what we may be called to do, elsewhere, for the preservation of peace and freedom, calls for full mobilization of all our available resources, and the time to mobilize is now.

During the last world conflict America suffered heavily because of difficulties in providing housing for workers called into war activity areas. Housing for Negro workers was a subject of constant controversy, lowering morale and hampering production. We may as well face up, right now, to the fact that America can attain full production from her workers only by providing full opportunity for all to produce, under like conditions of hiring and working, and like facilities for living.

The President should start now to require a firm policy of non-discrimination, all down the line, from all manpower and defense-contributing agencies, to see that production is not slowed or impeded at any point. What we finally did—much too late—in the last effort, we must swing into action and do NOW, in this present emergency.

The housing is needed, whether or not we succeed, in cooperation with the United Nations, in averting a major war, at this time. However the conflict develops or is resolved, America needs the stiffened morale of a people convinced that in war or in peace, all will share equally in the privileges of this democracy as well as its responsibilities.

The world, looking to America for democratic leadership, will turn a deaf ear to her pleas for democratic practice abroad, unless these can be demonstrated more clearly at home.

Minority groups, themselves, can do much in this matter, with the aid of others who realize the political implications of world magnitude which are involved, as well as the considerations of justice. They can work to develop stronger and more extensive financial backing for non-segregated housing effort—to break down the resistance against such financing in areas where both buyers and sellers are ready to cooperate and conditions are otherwise favorable.

Such groups should contact government housing agencies and learn from them what aids and opportunities exist for supporting housing effort that is acceptable, progressive and remunerative.

The Housing Act of 1949 gave us, at last, a national housing policy. The first sentence of that policy should be borne constantly in mind, whether we build for defense or for peace; because what is built for mobilization of national effort in an emergency will inevitably become an established part of peacetime living. That first sentence calls for:

**"THE REALIZATION—OF THE GOAL OF A DECENT HOME AND A SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY."**

Let us not be caught short on what constitutes a "suitable environment." We can safeguard minority interests by direct local action through representation on all local slum clearance and housing agencies such as: planning commissions, housing authorities, redevelopment agencies and advisory committees; by seeing that racial minority safeguards are a part of the laws and policies of these agencies by well-timed and wise use of political strength and by effective court action.

Much will depend upon strong and unequivocal directives from our Commander-in-Chief, the President. As much will depend on the willingness of all alert citizens and their organizations to get full and exact action on local and national housing situations, and to keep forever on their toes to plan and push constructive action in this vitally important field.

THE MOST amazing argument that I have yet heard in support of legislation to control Communism in the United States is Senator McCarran's recent charge that plans are afoot for an "Iron Curtain" diplomat, "trained to work among American Negroes, establish by revolution a Negro state, extend from Virginia to the Mississippi Delta."

If there were any evidence at all that the Negro citizens of this country are "separated," there might be some cause for Mr. McCarran's alarm. But it would seem that one look at the sort of legislation which receives the great bulk of Negro support, one look at the case, "challenging separation under the law, as they pass for review before our Supreme Court, should convince the Senator from Nevada that the Negro in America wants no part of any "fencing in." His fight is for full integrated citizenship, wherever he may elect to live, in this Land of the Free.

Nevertheless we are glad that Mr. McCarran is concerned, although, as I have just said, we are surprised that there is anyone on Capitol Hill who does not know, by now, that Negro Americans are not interested in curtains of any kind, whoever pulls them. The Senator may rest assured, however, that no one with any separatist schemes for dividing America into ethnic states has had any "training for work with American Negroes" that need occasion any worry.

The men who run the Soviet machine which supports and directs Communism as we know it, know nothing about American Negroes. They assume reactions which they, themselves, as Russians with Russian backgrounds, might possibly assume under similar situations. They do not know that first and foremost we are Americans. Our thinking is American. Our customs are American. And our determination to have full citizenship—full freedom of action and aspiration, under our common Constitution, is American.

The Soviet pattern of parceling out areas of control for various minorities has no appeal for the Negro whose "blood and sweat and tears"—skill and courage—have helped to build this Melting Pot of the World. When his rights as an American are trampled on, he will fight back like any other American. He will fight for the complete acceptance, here at home, of that democratic practice America would promote elsewhere in the world. But he will not accept alien leadership, direct or indirect.

## Our Goal Is Full Integration Writer Tells Senator McCarran

SEPARATION IS NOT OUR GOAL  
— sponsored by Communists or any one else in America

Help democratize Washington, Senator McCarran! Help get the vote for its voteless citizens! Help to knock out the cloakroom deals that sell democracy over the bargain counter of prejudice. Help stamp out segregation in the rest of America. Continue to promote the cause of freedom by your own votes and all the votes you can muster, for every bill that will free our America from the taint of segregation and discrimination, and lift her to her rightful place in the eyes of the world.

And there will be neither time nor cause for worry over alleged schemes for "a Negro state" of the United States far more dangerous to American unity, far more damaging to American prestige, than any fantastic attempt to direct Negro hopes toward more "separate but equal" nonsense, through Negro statehood. I refer to the brazen and shameful action of a National Capital group seeking the removal of Dr. Walter Hager, Wilson Teachers' College head, for his courageous and patriotic proposal to end segregation in the teachers colleges of the District of Columbia.

The leadership of this un-American movement to oust Dr. Hager, comes, as might have been expected, from two former presidents of



## There's Keener Need For Keener Vocational Vision

THOSE OF US who passed through the days of the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps have a realization of the important part that those two agencies played in the preparation of the minds and hands of our youth for skilled service.

As we view our situation today, we see ahead of us the pressing need for enlarged production in all fields of endeavor aimed to provide the people of the world with the necessities of life, and the many essentials of modern living in an age when great industrial and scientific movement is stimulated by tremendous social change.

Then we look about us and see thousands of minds and hands idle for lack of sound training—unable to meet the opportunities created by these needs, and we are immediately faced by the necessity of preparing ourselves to correct this situation.

The idle hands of these thousands of our youth point accusingly to our schools and colleges, which are becoming, daily, more dilatory in the development of what we call vocational education. We have been side-tracking it in favor of professions which, supposedly, endow us with culture and give us social standing. Community needs and individual aptitudes have been pushed aside—and opportunity along with them—while we have worked overtime trying to fit square pegs into round holes, to their own detriment; and to the great loss of the nation's production.

We educators and parents need to think more about "callings"—and to be sure that we are guiding our youth in the direction of a real voice, not in the direction of the echoes of a superficial ambitions. Let's put everything we have behind the boy or girl who really wants to be a doctor or a lawyer or a teacher, an industrial chemist or social worker or banker, and has special aptitudes for these callings. Let us put everything we have and can muster in the way of training and guidance behind the boy or girl who wants to be a cabinetmaker or a modiste, a bricklayer, a building contractor, a custom tailor or electrical engineer, a road-builder, a radio technician, a florist or a farmer.

The curricula-builders in our schools and school systems, our colleges and universities, must look closely into the needs of growing industries—into world trends which build industries—and open up the doors of opportunity for the coming generation through broader training and through personnel direction bulwarked with adequate knowledge, and insight and human understanding devoted to the youth whom it is our great privilege to serve, and to the future which they will shape.

Curricula must be built with broad vision. We must renounce the silly snobbery of differentiation between academic skill and industrial skill, knowing that all skill, well-taught, well-learned and well-executed is an important part of individual development and community progress; knowing that all phases of education are complementary and never in conflict.

I fear greatly, that we are moving, vocationally, in a vicious circle from which only great courage can release us. We must dare to point the way to vocational choice by aptitude, and to relate the instruction we provide to actual working conditions in the field, through cooperation with labor organizations and with management—through improvement with human relations which will enable the young newcomers in the national labor force to work side by side in shop and laboratory and on the scaffolding of tomorrow's buildings, in peace and understanding.

If we are to break through the unimaginative pattern of past years and achieve vocational balance, we must have keener vision, and the common sense and strength of character to work persistently to combine education for living and education for making a living into one harmonious whole.

## Oscar Ewing Lauded For Stand On Full Representation From Georgia

WE CAN well afford to applaud the action of Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, in reshaping Georgia's representation at the White House Conference on Children, affording equal voice in the process to all the people of that State.

To my mind, Mr. Ewing's action was as wise as it was courageous. For, refusing to accept, as representative of Georgia's racially mixed population, the all-white delegation named and insisted upon by the State's governor, Herman E. Talmadge, he still stood firm in protecting the right of representation for all the children of the State, on equal terms.

Those terms—proportionate representation, with a vote reduced accordingly—spell out again the hard fact that prejudice and discrimination have their price. The thirty-six Talmadge-named delegates will remember this fact when each casts the two-thirds of a vote now allotted, in order to extend Georgia's thirty-six votes to cover, also, the eighteen Negro citizens of Georgia invited as full participants by the President of the United States.

In the President's action, that of Mr. Ewing, and in the fact that all the South, Georgia excepted, freely went along with mixed delegations, lies great encouragement. Nor should the Georgia delegation itself receive the kind of blanket censure so often directed to the mass of Negroes.

Mr. Talmadge may feel that he has won a victory by forcing Mr. Ewing to go over his head to the Chief Executive, in order to give representation to that third of Georgia's population that is Negro. If he does he should know that it is a very empty victory. His delegates were not all in agreement with his dictates on the exclusion of Negroes, and the seating of these white Georgians—exposing them to what will be, for most, the new experience of participation in a fully democratic situation—will teach democracy much more effectively than merely slamming the door in their faces as young Talmadge slammed it in ours. Among those faces might be those of Will Alexander or an Arthur Raper—or Georgians who have fought and suffered for the cause of full integration.

However that may be, the drastic action taken by the Federal Security Administrator in the case of the Georgia delegation reminds us that key positions on Congressional committees are repeatedly held by legislators as unrepresentative as the originally-named Conference group from the Empire State of the South. They are held by "rotten borough" legislators—by members unrepresentative because thousands of their "constituents" were denied any part in their selection.

Back in 1832—a whole generation before our Civil War—Britain wiped out her "rotten boroughs" with the Reform Bill which stripped 145 seats in the Parliament from unrepresentative areas, and increased those of areas, under-representative, by nearly 70 percent. But here we are, more than a century later, still sending to Congress from our own "rotten boroughs" members who otherwise would not be on Capitol Hill, adding to the power of mischievous blocs.

The chairmanship of half of all committees in both House and Senate comes from such areas, today. The late Mr. Bilbo of Mississippi used his influence as a Senator and as chairman of the Senate's Committee on the District of Columbia, to maintain and extend segregation in the Nation's Capital.

We have been talking for many, many years about reducing the representation from Ameri-

ca's "rotten borough" territory. Now Mr. Ewing has brought the talk down to earth and given it substance. We should take a long, objective look at what he has done. Certainly there lie possibilities.



MARY McLEOD

Bethune



MARY McLEOD

Bethune

Legend. Sat - 2-18-50 31a



## Sees Basis For Presentation Of Negro History Gradually Broadening

FOR THIRTEEN years, since November 7, 1936, and history from people of other races all about I have served as president of the Association us—from those just opening their minds and for the Study of Negro Life and History—of the from those whose minds are already open and organization founded two years earlier and still alert and mature. directed by Carter Godwin Woodson.

With great pride I have watched the work of this organization take root and spread. It seems to me that one result of our efforts is growth in the ability of Negroes to analyze themselves—their past and their present.

As Negroes, we are showing greater discernment in selecting and developing, from what we have already accomplished, that which is sound and constructive; in identifying the pieces of real progress as we find them, and putting them into their proper places, according to their strength, in the foundations for broader living for which we are striving.

Sometimes, of course, reactions to the program of our organization seem to "well up" in the minds of individuals seeking to adjust themselves, which are unfortunate, but quite easily understood.

They are reactions often marked by a total misconception of the purpose of any study of the Negro; by resentment for designating as "Negro history" the findings resulting from painstaking research and compilation and interpretation of materials relating to this special group.

Such good people may say to us: "Why call this 'Negro' history? It's history, isn't it? It cannot even be proved whether many of the people studied are of Negro or other extraction. And, anyway, what is a Negro?"

Well, when we see a sign that reads NO NEGROES OR EASTERN EUROPEANS we generally have some idea as to whom it is addressed! My formula?

Why, I would think that any person who has the appearance of Negro lineage, or who shows no trace of Negro blood but yet claims that lineage, would be generally regarded as Negro. It is most interesting that there are so many self-designated "Negroes"—Negroes by choice!

The interest of these last mentioned, in our delvings into the past of Negro cultures, and into later and contemporary developments among those regarded as Negro, may be safely assumed. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for others to acquire this knowledge, which, in time, all must come to value and to use. Many thousands of "others" are doing this.

And there is increasing evidence of intelligent inquiry for information about Negro life

To meet this real need to help fortify ourselves and others who search for brotherhood among the conflicts and confusion of the centuries, the association, through the prodigious efforts of Dr. Woodson, has worked to broaden the base for the presentation of the history of the Negro, through schools and colleges, through libraries and public forums, through study clubs and civic organizations and the free press of the Nation.

We are getting very fine support from the educational press. "The Illinois Educator" recently made extensive comment on the forthcoming observance of Negro History Week, which opens on February 12, this coming Sunday, and will continue through February 19.

Courses in Negro History are being introduced in many educational institutions seeking to prepare the citizens of America and other countries for living in a world that is preponderantly non-white.

"The Negro in Our History" is a text at Mankate Teachers College in Minnesota. "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861" is a text at New York University. Both were authored by Carter Woodson.

For several years, New York University also has used, annually, nearly a thousand copies of John Van Dousen's "Black Man in White America," distributed by our organization, making it required reading in all sociology courses.

We must continue to broaden this base of accurate knowledge—among Negroes themselves and among their fellowmen of all races. The example for the Negro History Week observance, this year, will be FREEDOM OF OPPORTUNITY. There could be no better objective and no better time to bring new friends into the ever-widening circle of students of Negro life.

## Visit To Houston, Texas Shows Problems Sour Progress

A MONTH ago I went to Houston, Texas, to make preparations for an endowment fund drive, there, for our Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida.

The week that I spent there I wish that I might have shared with all my readers—all my friends. I had a sense of being in the midst of progress. I could almost hear the strides—women as well as men. I could see and feel the squaring of shoulders, facing civic and educational problems with the clear vision that seems typical of the West. It did me good to be there.

First I want to tell you about the beautiful, modern Court of Calanthe Building, erected by the twenty thousand Texas members of the Grand Court Order of Calanthe—a fraternal life insurance organization, now fifty years old, staffed solely by women, with assets of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Without borrowing or levying additional taxes on its members—and there are five thousand in Houston alone—these women, last year, completed their home office at a cost of almost 170 thousand dollars, from their accumulated funds which, until then, had been invested in first mortgage loans.

The building contains four shops or offices and a much-needed meeting hall for lodges or civic groups. All the offices are occupied and the hall is in constant demand. Mrs. Fannie A. Robinson, for fifteen years executive-secretary of the Texas State Teachers Association, who has been Grand Secretary-Treasurer of Calanthe since 1944, is largely responsible for this fine development. She is a sister of Mr. Rufus Byars, well known Washington theater manager.

Then there was the El Dorado Building, built and owned by Mr. C. A. Dupree, with its beautiful ballroom and modern shops. And the Club Matinee, owned and operated by Mr. L. W. Dickerson, one of the finest and largest night clubs in the country, with spacious lounges and modern dance and dining facilities.

Not are all the splendid edifices built for pleasure. One of the finest structures in the city is St. John's Church on Dowling Street, built by Mr. Cuney W. White, contractor of San Antonio, who constructed more than 13 hundred edifices, most of them in Texas, including many places of worship.



Beautiful homes abound in many parts of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Carter Wesley, of the former chain of Southwest newspapers, have a lovely home out in the suburbs. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Cullum, Dr. and Mrs. Rupert Roett, Mr. and Mrs. Dupree, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. Thelma Patton Laws are only a few among the many Houstonians whose gracious homes give evidence that culture is firmly rooted in the Southwest.

And they have learned, out there, to do philanthropy. I was amazed to find there a splendid Child Center to which one young woman, Mrs. Anna Dupree, has contributed twenty thousand dollars, part of the fruits of her own enterprise and initiative as a businesswoman. Mrs. Dupree is now raising funds for a real home for the aged, as a memorial to her mother, Eliza Johnson. What a fine and worthwhile example of social responsibility.

While in Houston, I was the houseguest of Dr. and Mrs. R. O'Hara Lanier. Dr. Lanier, who left his post as United States Minister to Liberia to go to Texas, is one of the fine, strong men in education, for whom there will always be need.

I was impressed, too, by the sturdy growth of the effort to share freely, all the fruits of democracy, which I observed among the strong people of Texas—black and white alike.

Such people will remain strong, and will be assets to democracy wherever they go. They are vocal, unafraid and politically active. They will battle whatever they need to battle, to make democracy a working reality, and they will be there, side by side—Mexican, white and Negro.

The light is breaking—in South Carolina, Mississippi and also in Texas. Prejudice and discrimination cannot put out the sun of progress. The people of Texas have already demonstrated, marvelously, their ability and determination to secure the gains they have made on every side and to get on with the business of democracy—unfinished in Texas as it is throughout the land.

MARY McLEOD

Bethune

Wanderer, Vol. 3-11-60



## Jefferson-Jackson \$100 Plate Dinner Proves We Are Learning To Pay Our Way

WHATEVER our political preferences may be, the recent get-togethers, at Washington, of the two major parties, should be a special source of encouragement to those citizens who are Negro.

Some years ago, I asked an older, civically-active friend, who had been conspicuously successful in the Mid-West of the Eighties and Nineties, how he got along, so well, in those days so much closer to the problems of Reconstruction.

"Well," he replied, "If we got along better, and I sometimes think we did, it was probably because we jumped in and did everything that others were doing for the general good, without waiting for 'racial benefits.' There were many times when we made ourselves felt, simply as citizens, in matters in which race did not enter."

That was an interesting statement to me. I believe that we demonstrated this constructive attitude very clearly, by our attendance, this month, at the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, held by Democratic leaders at the National Guard Armory, where there were more than one hundred Negro guests—paying guests—among the more than five thousand people present. In view of the price—100 dollars a plate—it was an encouraging number. The 35 Negroes present at the Republican leaders' dollar-box supper which was shared by 12,000 guests, was also encouraging.

In neither instance, of course, were we interested in the food, whether served in a paper box or on fine china. We were there to share, with other members of our respective parties. We were there to show our concern for what these parties were thinking and planning—to make it clear that we were a part of that thinking and planning—all the way, from the cashier's desk to the ballot boxes. We were there to support the practical aspects of American politics. The leaders who drew us to these rallies—Congressman Dawson and many others—are to be congratulated. President Truman is to be congratulated for requesting our lovely Lena Horne to sing for the Democratic dinner.

I hope that, another year, our numbers at these affairs will be multiplied many times, whatever the cost may happen to be. The fact of getting together — of taking a visible part in these activities — is what counts.

The informal box lunch told nothing, of course, as to racial integration, but the seating at the tables at the Jackson Day Dinner told much. There was progress; we were everywhere. And the only racial groups visible, I am told (I was unable to attend, but did pay my way) were those of parties reserving tables.

Down at my school in Florida — Bethune-Cookman College — the faculty and students know that after every game they will have a call from me, wherever I am, wanting to know who won; wanting to know the score; wanting to know who scored! They know that before each game they will have a wire assuring them of my support. Because I know that there must be "heart" in every effort. I know that it takes organization and direction and enthusiasm to carry on — in sports, in politics, in education, in religion — in every phase of human effort. And I know that we will speed up achievement—particularly in government — when we make ourselves a visible, vocal, paying part of the activities of our country; of the great political parties which shape our destiny here in America.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## A Word Of Advice To Graduates Think Deep, And Speak Straight

THE NEXT few weeks will see an estimated 494,300 graduates of American colleges and universities moving up into the ranks of more seasoned citizens. Most of these graduates—426,000—will receive the bachelor's degree; 61,500 will receive the master's; 6,800 will become doctors in their particular fields of learning.

What a mass of trained minds to augment those already concerned with local and national affairs in the United States, and the impact of American affairs on the rest of the world!

I pray that these graduates, whatever their race or religion, will feel, deeply, the responsibility of all of us who belong to that great family, for any reason of race, or creed, or color. ly called AMERICANS, to THINK DEEP and to SPEAK STRAIGHT—that we may strengthen that honest understanding on which rests the peace of the world.

Just now, I am greatly concerned by some of the representations of American life, and in particular of its race relations of today or yesterday, which are reaching the sensitive ears of American youth, of American citizens striving to adjust wisely to domestic problems, and potential friends abroad.

Here, my readers, are four instances of the kind of representation or misrepresentation which gives rise to my concern: First is the interpretation recently given to our civil rights issue and to the President's program by the State Department's international broadcast, Voice of America; second is a statement made by a United States District judge to an Americanization school graduating class; third, the statement of a student in a college of our National Capital which still excludes democracy; and finally, a case of a religious body presenting a distorted racial picture to a foreign citizen in order to justify the practice of segregation.

Clearly, somewhere along the way, in spite of training and degrees and profession of religion, the writer, the judge, the student and the church members failed to look about them with open minds; failed to think deeply and explore widely; so they became confused. And because they were confused they could neither WRITE, NOR SPEAK, NOR ACT—STRAIGHT!

### THE VOICE

Our potential friends abroad were told by The Voice that "the moot point" in the controversy with the South, is not whether additional opportunities should be granted the Negro population for improving their status, but rather, to what extent such additional opportunities should be controlled by the federal au-

thorities and how much control should be left to the individual states." At another point, information on racial densities in the North, used more state rather than metropolitan figures, and so failed completely to correctly reflect the situation thus "interpreted" to the world.

There is but one real point in the struggle for civil rights for all Americans—if that is what is meant by "controversy with the South;" that point is that full citizenship—the right of every American, is not something to be "granted" or "withheld"—is not subject to qualification or for the setting apart of any citizen from the rights and privileges intended for all by the Constitution.

There can no longer remain a question as to whether any part of the Nation will abide by our common Constitution.

### THE JUDGE

A few years ago, the United States judge told the foreign students of many races in an Americanization class, that they should not expect democracy to mean the absence of segregation—that America had its customs which they should observe.

### THE STUDENT

The poor, young, uninformed student from George Washington University—"miseducated"—in-dear Carter Woodson would have called him—wrote to the daily press, only a few weeks ago, to announce that Negroes were excluded from this school because of their inferior intellectual capacity! Oh, my Father! And he was speaking his little words, in big print, in the capital of this country—a capital lighted up by the big brains of Negro scientists and educators and jurists—in a country whose biggest universities are enriching their faculties with Negro educators.

### THE CHURCH MEMBERS

And the people of that Southern church, who answered a foreign friend's question about the absence of Negroes in the congregation by taking her out on the outskirts of the city—into a dilapidated Negro ghetto—and showing to her a squalid little Negro church serving the best it could the least-advanced Negroes in the community, saying, "You see? This is why we must keep them apart!"

Such seed is not without its harvest. Again, I would say to our Half Million American College Graduates of 1950, and to all those other millions who will follow in other years, THINK DEEP: SPEAK STRAIGHT: and above all. BE HONEST!

## Busy Month: Court Edicts, Abbott Award, Conference, Commencement And A Wedding

THIS HAS been a full month. The Texas-Oklahoma Supreme Court decisions, the Abbott Award to my friend, Madame Pandit, meetings with young graduates and with elders, have all combined to make these inspiring weeks.

The eighth of June found me at the Mosque Auditorium in Richmond, Virginia, where, with six thousand other guests, I thrilled to the sight of 317 outstanding young people at the June graduation exercises of Armstrong High School.

I was greatly moved by that audience. So many in it were the sacrificing mothers of Negro children in all stages of development. I left them with the feeling that we had been mutually close and mutually helpful in those rewarding moments of watching the first upward steps of yet another generation—steps repeated in thousands of other cities throughout the land.

Two days later, on Saturday morning, I was six miles away at the Chicago Airport, with John Sengstacke, Dr. Thompson and others, awaiting the arrival of Ambassador Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, who was receiving, that day, the Robert S. Abbott Award for outstanding service to humanity.

At last the plane came in, and, as often as some of us had been privileged to see her, we were fascinated anew as she descended from the plane in all her beautiful, gracious simplicity. A police escort speeded us on our way to the Sherman Hotel, where a huge throng awaited. Everyone was there, it seemed—judges, lawyers, teachers, social workers, laborers and distinguished editors—all there to do honor to the first woman ambassador to the United States, and to share in the realization of the dreams of that far-seeing American publisher, Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender, and one of the later-day pioneers of the Negro press of our time.

It was a great day. John H. Sengstacke, nephew of the founder and the present owner and publisher of the Chicago Defender, presented the plaque.

It was pleasant, at this gathering, to meet President Sparling of Roosevelt College, a fellow-speaker. He was a very dynamic person and ready with quips. "Mrs. Bethune," he said, "you are overdue at Roosevelt—we've been looking for you. One of the things I have made up my mind to do is to make you take white students at Bethune-Cookman College!" But I had an answer for that. I told him that my doors had always been open, and that all white students needed was to have the courage to come!

From the Abbott ceremonies I flew immediately to Detroit to witness the Sunday afternoon wedding of my foster son, Edward Rodriguez to Miss Jody Smart. It was a very lovely ceremony and the reception that followed on the spacious lawn, dotted with satin-covered, flower-laden tables was beautiful.

Earlier in the week I lunched with Chairman Tobias, Walter White and James Johnson of Internal Revenue, to discuss matters of interest—changes needed to help speed the birth of full democracy, and attended a conference at the Club Club, in the interest of the National Fund for Medical Education.

I spent a wonderful day at the court of Judge Anna Cross, who was the principal speaker at the breakfast given for the women of the First Region of the National Council of Negro Women, at the Statler Hotel on June 4—a magnificent gathering of women whose progressive influence is growing throughout their area. And a week later my beloved National Council honored me by naming me Woman of the Mid-Century, at the annual reception honoring those named by the Council as outstanding women of the year. That made me very happy indeed. It is wonderful to receive such honor from the hands of one's "children."

I counted myself blessed as I returned to my home at Daytona Beach, to rest and to mingle with the teachers of Florida as they gathered for another Summer Session at Bethune-Cookman College.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune MARY McLEOD Bethune

## The Impact Of Straight Thinking: A Progress Story Told In 4 Parts

A FEW weeks ago I spoke, through this column, to all the new graduates of this country—graduates of all races, and all colors and all religions—about the need for straight thinking.

I told them a four-part story about muddled, unfactual thinking and its results. I felt that this was needed to help these half million citizens about to come to grips with the world, to first come to grips with themselves.

Our commencement story was an alert against warped thinking. I trust that today's little story may serve as a demonstration of the helpful impacts of straight thinking.

### WILL ALEXANDER

On June 20, Will Alexander of Chapel Hill, N. C., was honored at Tuskegee Institute, at the Conference on the Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture. I was happy to add my words of appreciation to the volume of grateful and loving thoughts presented to him at that gathering. Because for two generations Will Alexander has given solid, courageous leadership to the cause of healthy relations between Americans of diverse racial origins, and in so doing has forwarded immeasurably the movement toward world peace and world democracy.

Whenever I observe a trend toward interracial "nearsightedness"—toward carping and hair-splitting and the belittling of those imperfect human beings who have nonetheless wrought well and fought for our right to express these dislikes, I think how I used to meet, thirty years ago, in Atlanta, with Will Alexander's Committee on Interracial Cooperation, and now, because we were an interracial group, we had to lower the shades in our meeting place as a precaution against violence! We were all treading, at it were, upon stores of gunpowder that might burst into destructive flame at any moment, but Dr. Alexander worked on fearlessly at the supports of a sound, organized effort in race relations to bridge the gaps that were destroying national unity with fear-inspired prejudice and injustice. These were some of the things that I remembered when I sent my little message to Will Alexander of Atlanta and Chapel Hill, and the Farm Security Administration and the Rosenwald Fund. I hope that my readers, too, will remember them.

### BENNIE MAYS

That is a name for straight-thinking to conjure with—Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College in Atlanta, former head of the School of Religion at Howard University—honest, eloquent, unabusive and unequivocal! Dr. Mays went up from Atlanta to Washington and talked to the graduates at Miner Teachers College—the one reserved for Negroes in the National Capital. Some of those graduates talked to me.

They said that he told them that the acquisition of knowledge, per se, was no cure-all for fallacious theories and prejudices and would

revolutionize nothing. That was an important statement. He said that the people of any race who were up top were going to try to keep segregation so they could stay up top. But he said that with the imminent breakdown of segregation their newly-acquired skills would face the acid test of competition no longer limited by race or sex.

The graduates were stimulated and challenged. But they observed that there was much "squirring" among adults with a vested interest in segregation. Will Alexander and I have retired, but we need not be apprehensive for the future with men like Bennie Mays giving forthright, informed leadership on today's problems to today's youth.

### THE METHODISTS LOOK UP

The Methodists are looking up, and I am glad because I am a Methodist. Out at Redlands, California, my friend, Bishop Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, presided over the 100th session of the Southern California-Arizona annual conference of the Methodist Church, on the campus of the University of Redlands. He was specially invited by the conference to preside at the gathering. It was, they said, the first time in Methodist history that a Negro bishop had presided over a "white conference." That is an encouraging step. The next one is to eliminate separate conferences, so that the complexion of the presiding officer will no longer be an occasion for amazement. The Presbyterians moved into line last year, electing a Negro moderator in the Jim Crow Washington-Maryland area. Our brothers in Christ are thinking on Him. God be praised! Now our young people can busy themselves helping to set His house in order.

### MIXED FACULTIES

A young man about ready to enter the teaching field, tired of the qualifications of his non-white skin, wrote to G. James Fleming, now editing *Who's Who in Colored America*, for light on integrated faculties. The reply he received should give heart to the defeatists. He was not provided with a long list of "openings," but was told that the situation was breaking so rapidly that a list would not long remain valid. The suggestion was made that he apply to schools in whatever locality he was interested. As an example, Dr. Fleming cited the junior and city colleges of California which are now hiring faculties across racial lines.

## Writer Relates Race Progress In Interview With Indonesian Friends

FOR just a few hours, last week, I took time for a visit at the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, in Washington, where my capable successor, Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, the new president, and her staff of devoted workers are putting new strength into the structure of our great organization.

While I was there, two interesting young men came in to see me, climbing the long, carpeted stairs to my own comfortable little nook, as many friends of all races and nations and levels of achievement have done, to sit before my fire and seek understanding.

These two visitors, Mr. Raden Sudiono and Mr. D. S. Tasriff, of Djakarta, Indonesia, are with USIE, the United States Information and Education exchange, abroad. They are members of a group that is visiting this country to become more familiar with the many aspects of American life.

Our Indonesian friends wanted to know how the Negro minority fared in the United States. What an order to fill! They wanted to know about education and segregation—and lynching. They smiled and said, "We are colored, too. We want to know how it is here!"

I recall telling them that I, myself, was born and reared in the rural South where the going is hardest; that there are still many sections of the South where the light has not yet penetrated, where occasional barbarous outbreaks still punctuate and retard the forward groping in these less-enlightened areas.

But I told them, also, that as I have moved about the country, this year, I have seen evidences of progress that would have been unthinkable thirty or forty years ago. I pointed to the New Negro and the New White Man coming on the scene—a white man ready to face facts honestly; a Negro throwing off his fears and stepping forward to face the world without flinching—both determined to use the Constitution of the United States, not for the unequal advantage of the few, but for the good of all.

I said to our guests that Negroes were holding fast to their right to vote, in spite of economic and physical intimidation; that the cases before the Supreme Court (since favorably decided) bearing on the educational inequalities of segregated, tax-supported schools, and of segregated dining car facilities, were evidences of our determination to destroy segregation while

pressing for increasingly greater shares of culture and security within its walls, so long as one remains standing!

In education I spoke of the advanced requirements for teachers—for all children, and to the beginning of integration in the South—in Kentucky, with Berea College free once more, under state law, to open wide her doors; in Texas and Oklahoma, under the impetus of Supreme Court decisions; in Florida, by the voluntary action of enlightened educators who have engaged an outstanding Negro American, Beulah Whitby of Detroit, to work, this summer, on the staff of the University of Miami—a school which, only a few short years ago, vowed that a Negro should never speak from its platform!

I told them how far we still have to go in the way of real interracial and international understanding, but that in spite of the dark spots which we are all working to erase, the Negro in this country is on his way up—that every step he makes is an advance for democracy, at home and abroad.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Recalls Vision Of John A. Kenney As Negro Health Week Approaches

IT WAS beautiful, to me, that Easter Week, this year, should also be Negro Health Week; that our special yearly refreshing of the spirit should coincide with the time set aside for attention to the strengthening of our physical selves, with all that this implies.

The memory of our great humanitarian and educational adventurer, the revered Booker T. Washington, is ever green as the observance of the Health Week—in so large a part his own—turns our minds gratefully to April 5, the day he selected as the probable date of his birth.

I hope that all who listen and learn—and act—this year, on the lessons of Health Week, will bear in mind, also, that it was the alert mind of that truly great physician, John A. Kenney, that caught the vision of need for an organized attack on our problems of health and sanitation and brought them to the receptive attention of the great educator. It was the progressive, hard-working, self-effacing little school physician and surgeon, whose big mind and heart and skillful fingers were recognized all over the land, who brought the great, dynamic power of his beloved chief, to bear on the health needs of a disadvantaged, struggling people.

Like most great movements, Health Week was the result of a need, pointed up by emergency. Back of the attention focused by Tuskegee on the health of the people in 1909, was a serious epidemic at the growing institution. With a thoroughness characteristic of both Dr. Washington, the educator, and Dr. Kenney, the physician, measures were immediately undertaken to prevent a recurrence of the misfortune.

Then, as the health situation on the school's extensive grounds was improved and brought under control, the eyes of the institution, from which the larger education of thousands of rural folk was carried on, turned to the health problems in the surrounding areas of Macon County, Alabama. The movement grew there, and proved its worth.

The Washington mind reached out. If Macon County, Alabama, needed this help, what of the rest of the country? Statistics showed a crying

need for nation-wide help, with nearly half of all Negro deaths classed as preventable; with half a million of us seriously ill all the time; with sickness and death costing the Negroes of this country 100 million dollars every year.

In 1915, Dr. Washington sent out the call for a first National Negro Health Week. It went to the doctors, the women's clubs, the press, the church, the civic, business and educational organizations. Dr. Washington knew that unless a movement reached into the masses—it died. And he knew how to reach the masses.

National Negro Health Week lived and flourished, carrying the seeds of physical rebirth across the land. The pastors will be preaching medical care and nutrition, screening, immunization, drainage and better housing, tomorrow, because we need renewed bodies for our renewed souls! That is good religion!

Dr. Kenney left us, this year, thirty-five years after his beloved chief passed on—thirty-six years after their far-sighted work became Government-sponsored under the guidance of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, director of the Office of Negro Health, now a part of the Federal Security Agency.

I hope that I will live to see one day of National Negro Health Week called, JOHN A. KENNEY DAY, that his name, also, may be remembered each year, in the week devoted to the great movement which he helped to found and which he guided through its formative years.

## Progress Made By The Race Symbolizes U. S. Democracy

A HUNDRED years and more, ago, while Davy Crockett, the old Indian fighter, was a member of our fledgling Congress, he once remarked about himself:

"When a man rises from a low degree to a place where he ain't used to, such a man starts the curiosity of the world to know how he got along."

It seems to me that in Colonel Crockett's matter of fact comment we have the real American story in one brief sentence. The world was curious to know then, and is feverishly eager to know, now, how people "get along" in a country where a man or a woman may rise "from a low degree to a place he ain't used to."

Those were marvelous days, timeless and understandable as we read of them, now. There was our backwoodsman, Congressman Crockett, saying his say, being heard, being recognized among lawmakers with all kinds of backgrounds. There were Calhoun and Clay and Adams and Webster, and the President, Andrew Jackson—as homespun as Crockett, himself—toughly leading them all.

They were days of significance—one of *The Liberator*, of the founding of Chicago, of the first American railroad, of the appearance of the national idea as opposed to the "states rights" idea. Men were feeling their way ahead, arguing—freely.

We are doing these same kinds of things, today, and it is a little hard, sometimes, for our neighbors elsewhere in the world to understand us, our Andrew Jacksons and Davy Crocketts and Frederick Douglasses—our unceasing battles for righteous causes. Our underprivileged who acquire great standing and influence, without acquiring with these, a vengeful determination to grind all opposition under heel!

It is hard for them to see that, whatever our momentary handicaps and set-backs as groups or as individuals, we, in America, whoever we are and wherever we are, are always on our way to greater growth—to becoming something better. And there is nothing to stop us!

The Negro in America, today, is both, its

largest and most conspicuous minority. Many of us have "gotten along" to places "we ain't used to," in a manner that perplexes and astonishes our neighbors in other lands, more than backwoodsman Presidents and Congressmen ever did.

Today, it is the Negro, moving into fields new to him, who symbolizes American democracy

—American processes of trial and error; of willingness to understand one's neighbor; of disagreement without hatred; of changing with the times.

Those who have "gotten along" up the road to high places—the men and women who are setting the pace, giving and taking, sturdily, alertly, but without malice—are carrying on in the tradition of America. And they understand, fully, that theirs is the burden, not only as still disadvantaged Americans, of catching up with the times, or, as other Americans, of adapting to the times, but of bearing witness for the kind of life which they have for so long struggled to make their own.

Because they and their forebears have endured more for democracy than most of their fellow-citizens, they value it more; they study it more intently—how to preserve it, how to extend it, how to share it. So that today, they have become, for a watching, curious and eager world, both measurement and symbol of American democracy.

(Reprinted by Request)



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Easter Monday Of 1950 Was My Day Of Reaping

ON THIS past Easter Monday, Bethune-Cookman Day was observed at Paradise Park, Silver Springs, Florida—one of the states most beautiful recreation centers. It was a glorious day for me.

The generous gesture of the owners of the park, Messrs. Ray and Davidson, in contributing all the proceeds of the day's activities to the treasury of our beloved Bethune-Cookman College, was a pledge of confidence, an expression of appreciation and an act of benevolence to be remembered.

Thousands of my alumni and former students and friends, from as far back as forty years ago, flowed in the park in a steady stream from early morning until late afternoon. They made me so happy.

From all over the state of Florida they came—afoot, by train, in chartered buses and in motorcades. Teachers with their students from high and elementary schools came to make use of the park's resources for obtaining scientific data. They came to talk and confer with me about the Negro in government affairs.

It was a joy to me to shake hands with eager youth and enthusiastic oldsters who had come to meet me in person for the first time. There was a glint in their eyes and sincerity in their expressions that made me thankful to God for the strength and courage rendered me to serve him and to fight for the rights of my people and of all minority groups.

As I listened to the comments of love and appreciation and devotion rising all about me, I was assured that my graduates and friends would continue the service that I am no longer physically able to render.

The weather was ideal, and the setting perfect for the occasion. The beautiful Silver Springs mirrored a clear, blue sky. As I watched the bathers swimming in the sun-warmed water, I looked back forty-six years to my arrival in Daytona Beach—unheralded and unknown—rich only in my desire to serve.

I recalled the little group of people that heartened my humble beginnings—so unlike Easter Monday, when the people from the grass roots came thronging to do me honor—seven thousand strong!

This was my time of reaping. The presence of these thousands said, "Well done, Mary Mc-

Leod Bethune." Now, again, I can go forward, secure in the knowledge that my people are forging ahead toward every goal that means fuller living. I know that in Bethune-Cookman College they will continue to find a torch for intellectual and spiritual power and for vocational efficiency.

I am deeply grateful to the owners of Paradise Park, to my alumni, and to my multitude of friends for one of the greatest tributes paid to me in my life.

And as my heart rejoiced at this touching tribute, I was filled with pride at the contrasts of those forty-six years. It lifted my spirit to see my people moving about—well-groomed, well-poised, economically and educationally strengthened.

And I thought of all those who call me "friend"—all over America. Silver Springs was a challenge to all of us to use every opportunity for advancement; to realize the importance of our franchise; to register and vote in every nook and corner of this country until our civil rights are fully realized.

Easter Monday, 1950, was my day of reaping. But the day this column appears, together with every day that is given to me is my day for planting seed!

# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Constructive Action In Haiti Depends On Unity Among People

HAITI! Our beautiful Haiti! My heart bleeds for her even as I count myself blessed that I am here in America—our great country so full of error and yet so full of hope—where I can sit down in brotherhood with black Negroes and brown Negroes and mulattoes and Indians and Chinese and Jews and Caucasians, without hatred for any because of past injustices to me or mine from any of these groups.

How I wish for Haiti that whoever guides her destinies at one period or another, as the years pass by, she may develop those bridges of the spirit which lead to unity. How I hope that divisiveness among her people will disappear; that the energies of all may be turned back from dissipating and frustrating recrimination and suspicion, and may be conserved and focused on constructive planning and action for the welfare of Haiti!

As I look at the beautiful decoration of the Order of Honor and Merit presented to me, just a brief year ago, by President Estimé, how I pray that the hearts of the people of Haiti will soon beat, as they did on the night of my decoration—not as "blacks" or "mulattoes," but as Haitians!

How lovely my Haitian friends were, that night, so like the rose garden which is my favorite comparison in explaining American life as we are struggling to make it—roses of all colors, all needing the same care and cultivation; each contributing to the beauty and fragrance of the garden.

I was so happy to see the Maya Deren article on Haitian women in the May issue of *Mademoiselle*. I think the feeling of the need for bridging gaps is caught and well-expressed in the concluding paragraph, which says:

"Haitian history testifies to the extraordinary courage and power which people of all classes and groups (bold-face emphasis mine) bring to whatever problem they face."

I looked at the faces of the four Haitian women presented in that article—the interesting, intelligent faces of an artist, a physician, a laboratory technician and a secretary in the National Bank of Haiti. Thank God, they were not all of any one color! But one thing these young women had in common—that was service to their fellowmen over and above that called for by their daily duties, without regard to their backgrounds, or to the years in which their families had had the benefits of security and comfort and culture. Thank God that they had it and are using it, now, for the good of all. Thank God that others are now getting it.

That timely tribute to the business acumen of the peasant women. I loved that! It was a thoughtful, sympathetic and searching article. I hope that many people will read it, and will realize as they read, that no people, nor any group of people possesses all the virtue or integrity of any country, nor harbors all of its shortcomings.

I so hope that we shall hear less wasteful talk of "blacks" and "mulattoes" in Haiti; that we shall all do our part to help Haitians of every color in that island garden to promote culture and education and economic stability and the franchise—for all Haitians, whatever their sex or their color. Women astute enough to drive a hard bargain in the market place, are astute enough to drive another at the polls! We must help our brothers and sisters of Haiti to break down their own self-defeating prejudices exactly as we must break down ours in this country. No people can make progress—in America, in Haiti, or in any other country, by hating, distrustful, envying or suppressing each other.

May Haiti, my adopted country, learn to cherish every rose in her garden, bringing together the wild ones from the slopes and those of longer cultivation. Goodwill and support will come—not to "blacks" or to "mulattoes," but to a Haitian people working in a sincere effort to achieve internal unity through tolerance and charity and understanding.



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Killers of the Dream of Many Kinds In Strange Places

IT WAS LONG AGO, when I was struggling, as I am still struggling, to secure help for Bethune-Cookman College, that I took a group of singers from my school to a resort hotel in the town of Daytona Beach.

As was always my custom, I spent some time in conversation with the proprietor, telling him what I thought that needed to be done for the people of that community—the community of which my school was and is a part.

A young girl—the proprietor's daughter—listened with earnest attention to our conversation. The years passed and the observant young girl who listened shyly that day became filled with the urge to help men of all races and creeds to understand each other. And Lillian Smith began to write.

Her latest and most poignant book, "Killers of the Dream," is the keen, clear statement of a woman of the South who happens to be white, speaking for all womanhood; of a member of a race which for years has dominated its environment recognizing the strange and bitter fruit of that domination and striving with words of strength and wisdom and stark reality to bring this recognition to others, that this and succeeding generations may be spared the waste and sorrow of learning by harsh experience. That these generations shall not kill the dream because they turn their heads away from unpleasant reality, refusing to recognize its existence, and so continue to stumble blindly down the old, destructive paths of futility and fear.

There are many, today, black and white, who are helping, unwittingly to kill the dream of brotherhood. There are those of us who are white, and "Aryan" or "Nordic"—as though it made a difference—who fancy that by helping to keep others pushed aside, spiritually and economically, they are protecting some mythical right to rule, for themselves and their children. They think that to be good Americans they must "corner the market" in democracy, and issue it out, in prescribed amounts, to "less-er" people. They do not know that when democracy is "cornered" it is also dead.

Then there are those who are white, but not Aryan nor Nordic, who, pushed aside themselves—themselves frustrated—find a sorry balm for their wounds in their capacity to discriminate against others, whom they in turn can push and, at time, patronize. It is one of the shameful lessons which, unfortunately, America is teaching to many of the displaced persons who have found, in our land, refuge from their own misery abroad.

Finally, there are those among us who are not white, but are principally of Negro descent

—those who have felt too often the sting of discrimination and segregation, and so cloak themselves with resentments, and lock their hearts against the spirit of brotherhood. To such I would tell this story:

The little daughter of a Negro friend came home from school, not long ago, holding in her hand a clipping which she had taken that day, for current events. It was a clipping about a little child, like herself—a little child who was ill and needed help. The story in the paper told how the people of the sick child's community came together and supplied her with the fruit she needed to combat her illness. It was a wonderful lesson in brotherhood. But the teacher in that segregated school in the Nation's Capital had told her young pupil:

"Don't come bringing in anything about some little paleface. If that had been a little black child, she'd just been left to lay there! Don't be bringing in anything like that!"

You and I know what lay behind that rejection. We can but sorrow that so many who teach our youth have been so subjected to repressions, so hurt and handicapped, that their souls have become warped, and their minds are ever alert for the chance to vent their wrath. They only know that their hearts are sore from needless hardship and handicap—from senseless insult and affront—and so they strike, blindly, at everything that symbolizes to them the source of their illness of spirit, even if that symbol is a little, helpless child.

So the story that might have turned those young minds into gladness and helpfulness was made the occasion of bewilderment and dismay for that little child and her companions. A dream was killed.

Such are the fruits of bitterness, the futile planting and cultivation of social disorder of which Lillian Smith would tell us all, about which she would warn us—black and white, Jew and Gentile, rich and poor.

"Let us search our culture," she says, "for the worm at the heart of it." Those who "brag and boast and strut" their superiority, and those who nurse their bitterness and pass it on to others need to listen to Lillian Smith. It is on her kind of quiet courage that American democracy must depend to save it from the prophets of hate and despair—the "killers of the dream."

# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## A Word Of Advice To Graduates Think Deep, And Speak Straight

THE NEXT few weeks will see an estimated 494,300 graduates of American colleges and universities moving up into the ranks of more seasoned citizens. Most of these graduates—426,000—will receive the bachelor's degree; 61,500 will receive the master's; 6,800 will become doctors in their particular fields of learning.

What a mass of trained minds to augment those already concerned with local and national affairs in the United States, and the impact of American affairs on the rest of the world!

I pray that these graduates, whatever their race or religion, will feel, deeply, the responsibility of all of us who belong to that great family called AMERICANS, to THINK DEEP and to SPEAK STRAIGHT—that we may strengthen that honest understanding on which rests the peace of the world.

Just now, I am greatly concerned by some of the representations of American life, and in particular of its race relations of today or yesterday, which are reaching the sensitive ears of American youth, of American citizens striving to adjust wisely to domestic problems, and our potential friends abroad.

Here, my readers, are four instances of the kind of representation or misrepresentation which gives rise to my concern: First is the interpretation recently given to our civil rights issue and to the President's program by the State Department's international broadcast, The Voice of America; second is a statement made by a United States District judge to an Americanization school graduating class; third, the statement of a student in a college of our National Capital which still excludes democracy; and finally, a case of a religious body presenting a distorted racial picture to a foreign citizen, in order to justify the practice of segregation.

Clearly, somewhere along the way, in spite of training and degrees and profession of religion, the writer, the judge, the student and the church members failed to look about them with open minds; failed to think deeply and to explore widely; so they became confused. And because they were confused they could neither WRITE, NOR SPEAK, NOR ACT—STRAIGHT!

### THE VOICE

Our potential friends abroad were told by The Voice that "the moot point" in "the controversy with the South, is not whether additional opportunities should be granted the Negro population for improving their status, but rather, to what extent such additional opportunities should be controlled by the federal authorities and how much control should be left to the individual states." At another point, information on racial densities in the North, used state rather than metropolitan figures, and so failed completely to correctly reflect the situation thus "interpreted" to the world.

There is but one real point in the struggle for civil rights for all Americans—if that is what is meant by "controversy with the South;" that point is that full citizenship—the right of every American, is not something to be "granted" or "withheld"—is not subject to qualification or for the setting apart of any citizen from the rights and privileges intended for all by the Constitution, for any reason of race, or creed, or color. There can no longer remain a question as to "whether" any part of the Nation will abide by our common Constitution.

### THE JUDGE

A few years ago, the United State judge told the foreign students of many races in an Americanization class, that they should not expect democracy to mean the absence of segregation—that America had its customs which they should observe.

### THE STUDENT

The poor, young, uninformed student from George Washington University—"miseducated"—dear Carter Woodson would have called him—wrote to the daily press, only a few weeks ago, to announce that Negroes were excluded from his school because of their inferior intellectual capacity! Oh, my Father! And he was speaking his little words, in big print, in the capital of his country—a capital lighted up by the big brains of Negro scientists and educators and jurists—in a country whose biggest universities are enriching their faculties with Negro educators.

### THE CHURCH MEMBERS

And the people of that Southern church, who answered a foreign friend's question about the absence of Negroes in the congregation by taking her out on the outskirts of the city—into a dilapidated Negro ghetto—and showing to her a squalid little Negro church serving the best it could the least-advanced Negroes in the community, saying, "You see? This is why we must keep them apart!"

Such seed is not without its harvest. Again, I would say to our Half Million American College Graduates of 1950, and to all those other millions who will follow in other years, THINK DEEP: SPEAK STRAIGHT: and above all, BE HONEST!



# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Nostalgia Grips Writer; Traces The Glorious Days Of Her Youth

HOW conscious I was, in the month just past, sister, buried only the day before, who was a of the moving finger of time! A great, com- missionary in China when we were children. pellying urge to think again upon my youth, in Across Sumter County, in a beautiful farm- surroundings of my early life, drew me to my- ings section called St. Charles, I found another old home near Sumter, South Carolina, where, niece, Leola Carter. And finally we drove to the early on a lovely Saturday in May, I set out with quiet hillside where the loved ones who had left Jerona Miller and Wilhelmina Amos, daughters us were sleeping. I thought of my sainted father of two of my sisters, to visit the old scenes. and mother, Samuel and Patsy McLeod, and of the brothers and sisters who lay beside them.

We rode out to the farm of Jimmy Mays, the brothers and sisters who lay beside them. where my nephew, Samuel Holman, lives in one I thought how the finger of time had written of the typical farm houses so familiar to the the story of these, my people, as it was writing young Mary McLeod. Samuel joined us on the mine and that of my younger relatives, and how pilgrimage to Mayesville, my birthplace, where each was a part of the other, and all were a we found another niece, Rebecca McLeod, at her part of progress. little home, so neat and clean. She was so happy I do not know that I shall retrace again the to see me! writing on these pages of my youth. But I am so

I was keenly aware of the common heritage glad that I went; so glad that I caught again and background shared with all these loved ones, he warmth of family ties, among rural teachers and was humble in the recognition that the fun- and tillers of the soil; so glad that through them damentals of a good life—cleanliness and godli- I could take new hold on the substance of life. ness and industry—were in all of us, modified and re-root my vision in the realities of our here and accentuated there, with differing ad- times. vantages in contact and opportunity.

I moved through the undeveloped streets of the old town, thinking back into the past. I saw the old dry goods and grocery stores, now as then, centers for trading and neighboring, and for conjecturing on the life suggested by the passing trains—life beyond the limits of farm fences and county roads. I saw myself again, as I was so many years ago, yearning for the light that has since come. It was all very real to me.

As we passed through the branch and the swamplands along the old road that leads to the spot where I was born, I saw how the present had absorbed and carried forward the past. The old well was filled. The trees were dug up, and cotton presses had taken their places, for Sumter County still clings to the traditional economy of the South.

At the old Wingate house I paused again. Only one member of the adult generation of my youth remained—a farmer for whom I had once picked cotton. He gripped my hand and said, "Now you are a great woman!" "No," I replied, "I am only doing my best."

It was the same at the home of another old neighbor, Bradley Wilson, for whom my parents worked until they had earned enough money to buy their original five acres. He, too, caught my hand, telling me how happy he was of the work I had been able to do. He told me of his

# MARY McLEOD Bethune

## Defeat Of Pepper And Graham Warns Of Danger To Democracy

ONCE again the red herring of race alarms is being dragged across the path of democ- racy's advance, to divide and confuse leaders and followers.

The circumstances contributing to the defeat of Claude Pepper in the Florida primaries and Frank Graham in the North Carolina run-off elections should alert all of us to the real dangers facing democracy at home.

These dangers grow in significance as we see the same red herring of "race" that was drawn between voters and the real issues which spelled defeat for these friends in the South, now being used in reverse in the Korean crisis, to discredit the international enforcement of UN commitments with the support of American arms. It is time for us to understand where our dangers lie.

Our ability to think clearly and dispassionately, as we have never thought before, will determine, largely, the extent of these dangers to our development as free men and women. We can no longer afford the luxury of emotional decisions.

As we grow in stature, politically and economically, we shall become, increasingly, the target for propaganda from elements of all kinds, at home and abroad. Much of this attention will be honest and constructive; much dishonest and divisive.

Sensing this, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, sounded a grave warning in his July 1 letter to the New York Times, against propaganda aimed to "crack wide open" the morale of Western democracies, and the confidence of the world of color in the international aims and policies of the United States.

He pointed out attempts to relate North Korean attacks in the Republic of Korea to attempts here to free Haywood Patterson, the Scottsboro youth, from further imprisonment, or to anything else that would inflame the passions of Negroes against the United States in the Korean struggle, and the threat of freedom inherent in world domination by Communist culture.

I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Randolph. The race propaganda he cites is simply the reverse of the "WHITE PEOPLE WAKE UP" campaign used against Frank Graham in North Carolina by his opponent Willis Smith, who could not defeat him as a proponent of measures for better living that the common people wanted. It is the reverse of the race-baiting used by manufacturing interests to defeat Claude Pepper in Florida.

And remember this, my readers, the race-baiting of Negro against white and white against Negro, to conceal vital issues in domestic and international affairs **HAS JUST BEGUN!**

We must be fortified to move ahead toward our objectives, straight across the ground where

the red herrings are dragged!

Several important primaries are still ahead of us—Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, this month; New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Kansas and Kentucky next month. Next month, too, there will be primaries in Mississippi, where, with 50 per cent of the population, we are still numerically powerless at the polls. Arizona, where we are few in number, but politically recognized, will hold September primaries, as will Michigan, Maryland and Rhode Island.

The same anti-liberal elements that defeated Pepper and Graham are already at work in many of these states—north as well as south of "The Line."

We must hold our line against the exploitation of color, as a technique more terrible than physical terror, in the winning of elections or wars.



# THEY LEAVE DIXIE

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

**C**OLORED workers in the South will continue to leave the farms and rural communities for many years to come. Representatives from the Government, high-ranking agriculturists and college presidents all agreed in this conclusion at Tuskegee last week.

The introduction of new farming machines and modern methods of scientific agriculture are rapidly cutting down the need for manpower. Tractors are taking the places of plows and mules.



Mr. Bibb

Cotton pickers are being laid off steadily because machines are more efficient. Since most of the Southern, colored people are farmers, they do not find it easy to survive on the plantations. They are leaving Dixie in droves.

**CONTINUED** mistreatment and abuse by Southern whites have likewise stirred thousands and thousands of the darker minority to leave.

C. Aubrey Williams, editor of the Southern Farmer, a Montgomery, Ala., publication, writes, "We will never solve the problem of the Negro in Southern agriculture until we come to grips with the problems of discrimination."

At the confab on the agricultural problems of the South held at Tuskegee Institute, Ernest Neal, director of the Tuskegee Rural Life Council, urged colored farmers "not to rattle the chains of their discrimination."

None the less these chains will be rattled while protests will rise and mount. Colored people are by no means helpless. They

## Southern Colored Folk Are Packing Their Bags And Heading Northward

workers will steadily leave the South. The North and West will surely have to come to grips with added and perplexing problems.

**JUST HOW THE** steady flow of Southern migrants can be absorbed and assimilated up North is causing many headaches. But there is no ducking the blazing, burning issue. The colored American is causing the ingredients making up a democracy to be forever run through the test tubes.

World conditions place the darker American in a most strategic position. The Southerners have no feasible proposals or plans that can be submitted to civilized society whereby the colored citizen will be continued in his insufferable role.

The Northerners know that they cannot promote general good-will and international respect by adopting Dixiecratic philosophies. Provisions must be made to receive and accept the migrants from Dixie. As has been before stated in this column, "They are displaced persons."

**IT IS GOING** to be a trying, vexing job to acclimate and secure gainful employment for those now fleeing from Dixie. Already it is claimed that 40 per cent of the nation's employed are members of the darker minority. That is why the crusade for "Fair Employment Practices" must be intensified.

Perhaps in the not-too-distant future the ruling powers of the nation will submit the problems of migration and employment of displaced colored people to a well-briefed commission. Ways and means must be found for the continued existence of the submerged one-tenth.

Colored people, themselves, are by no means helpless. They

work hand in hand with the social service agencies, industrialists, labor unions and politicians.

**IT IS HIGHLY** possible that adjustment in Northern communities by the migrants can be aided and smoothed immeasurably by the sympathetic cooperation and guidance of those who understand the conditions.

But the frozen facts are before us. The Southern colored people are slowly but surely packing up their belongings and crossing over the Mason-Dixon Line. It is America's problem. transfer price. Even when thus restricted, however, original cost has sometimes been taken to mean the price for which a newly constructed property is delivered to the person to whose order it is constructed, rather than the outlay incurred by the builder or manufacturer.

"Moreover, original cost is used at times to refer to the acquisition cost incurred by the present owner, regardless of the mode of acquisition. One of the chief merits claimed for actual cost as a basis of valuation, lies in its supposed ease of ascertainment and in its high degree of objectivity."

**OWING TO THE** elusiveness of value, the actual cost value of the property is seldom employed in determining the final price, particularly of colored properties. This is because many colored persons purchased properties which have been used for a number of years and during that time other factors have intervened which destroyed the original cost concept.

Recently, a two-flat, frame building which was over sixty

years old was sold. Possibly the actual cost originally was less than \$1,000, but this building sold for \$8,500, with \$1,000 down and payments running \$85 per month. Another factor, the acute housing shortage in Chicago intervened and raised the price.

**ANOTHER LARGE** twenty-room building constructed about 1890 which cost not over \$10,000, recently sold for \$25,000.

There are, then, current market values, actual cost values and finally, replacement or reproduction cost values. Bonbright defines replacement cost as that cost "that would be incurred by an actual or potential owner in acquiring an acceptable substitute property."

What will it cost to reproduce or replace another piece of property similar to the one in question?



# DANGER IN HOUSING

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

ARE COLORED Americans in larger Northern cities doomed to live in the ghettos? Will the administration in Washington support the discriminatory policies now being advanced in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and other melting pots?

These highly provocative questions must be faced.

Already it has been decided by local authorities in various metropolitan cities that slum clearance is the definite goal—and that colored Americans must be kept in the rehabilitated slum areas. They are being denied access to new and more desirable communities by politicians, who declare that the presence of colored people in other areas would be undesirable.

Large areas are being condemned in Chicago and sold to private concerns, who will not permit non-racial and non-discriminatory provisions. Such is the situation in Detroit. It is quite obvious that evil schemes are in motion to segregate colored citizens and by artifice and device keep them jim crowed.

IT IS INDEED surprising that the issue of housing for colored Americans has not aroused more of the influential citizens of this land. The Federal Housing Administration has been grossly unfair in aiding colored people in arranging plans for new homes. Why this bitter reality has escaped the attention of the "guardian angels of human liberties" is indeed strange.

For a long time the housing problem has almost been the paramount problem of the Government. Democratic leaders have not been able to extract performance from the Federal Housing Authorities and the present situation is alarming and disturbing.

It is hard to visualize or con-



Mr. Bibb

ALL EXPERTS of sociology freely admit that congestion and inadequacy in housing for colored people has contributed to the high rate of crime and delinquency. But the Administration and the local authorities appear to be stamped and deadlocked on procedures.

As colored Americans rejoice over the thrilling and inspiring Supreme Court decisions, they are still grimly faced with the mean and evil schemes and practices that compel them to live like cattle.

If the far-flung plans are accepted for keeping colored citizens circumscribed and imprisoned within their virtual concentration camps, then all the pretenses of the "Fair Deal" will be stripped and bared. People who live in sub-human fashion are denied the benefits and blessings of a Democracy.

Housing should take precedence over many of the other phases of "civil rights." Civilized beings cannot survive amid environs of dirty disease, filth and contagion. Even the more fortunate colored people—with money—cannot escape from the iron ring of jim-crow housing. They are compelled to live in the ghettos, the slums and the blighted areas.

LOCAL POLITICIANS SAY, "It would be an encroachment upon the rights and prerogatives of white people for colored people to move near them." In Chicago and Detroit many subversive organizations are right now bitterly protesting any changes in the present conditions.

As candidates for the next Congress are pruning themselves for the November election, they should be qualified as to their attitudes on housing. Those who endorse and support the present inequalities and unspeakable practices are not entitled to the suffrage

Evil Schemes Are in Motion To Jim Crow Colored Citizens Through Artifice and Device

and support of the colored electorate.

The Federal Housing Administration should be subjected to pertinent inquiry and its failure to approve loans to colored people should be assailed with determined courage. The heathenish housing conditions are a blot and blemish on America.

Particularly so, as this nation now sends out billions to foreign countries under the Marshall Plan. There are uncounted thousands of loyal, colored American citizens who now live in shacks, shambles and hovels hardly above the standards of ravished Europe's war-torn areas.

BLEEDING HEARTS POUR out their life stream for the unfortunates of Europe, but they freeze up as the lowly colored American makes his piteous plea for "living space." Herein is an issue that must be faced. It has been side-tracked and suppressed for much too long a time.

# ODD STATESMANSHIP

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

DR. W. E. B. DuBois has long been a storied and legendary figure among his fellow-Americans. A brilliant champion of human liberty and almost an ascetic scholar, he has been held up to his people with a halo shining around his head. There are those who have regarded Dr. DuBois as an erudite elder statesman.

Walter White, indefatigable secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has likewise been placed, by many, on high and hallowed ground.

After long years of public service and bold contention on the bristling fronts of race relations, DuBois and White have been sometimes ranked as statesmen. DuBois, a scholarly seer of eighty-two years, could have well fitted into the exalted status of elder statesman for his people.

WALTER WHITE, a deft diplomat and a clever campaigner for the rights of minorities, as well as a tactful lobbyist for civil rights, has been held up in many quarters as a forthright exponent of freedom, justice and liberty. He has repeatedly denied, however, that he played partisan politics, while serving as executive secretary of the NAACP.

There are those who would like to consider him as a sound and profound statesman. But like DuBois, White is demonstrating a strange and perplexing brand of diplomacy.

He seems to be playing partisan politics, while Dr. DuBois is himself seeking to be elected United States Senator from New York—running on the ticket of the American Labor party—supported by many Communists and Red Front organizations. He and White are dis-

playing a peculiar brand of statesmanship.

WHILE THE AGED DuBois is prancing around with the same sects and cults that Henry Wallace deserted, Walter White has been down in Ohio scorching the hide off Senator Taft, now engaged in seeking re-election.

DuBois seems to be in a state of frustration and bewilderment, while Walter White is giving basis and foundation to the persistent charges that he is engaged in playing New Deal politics, and at the same time exploiting the functions of his highly honorable position as executive secretary of the NAACP.

These men are revealing a puzzling and demoralizing brand of political behavior. Their actions are diametrically different from those of a true statesman.

THERE IS LITTLE or no chance for DuBois to be elected to the Senate. Even his sponsors are cognizant of that. His expressed attitudes on the Korean War, while critically analytical in many respects, are at variance with the expressed policies of the overwhelming majority of American people.

His candidacy in no way advances the interests of the colored race, nor does it aid the pitiable plight of suppressed colonies.

DuBois is gaining little ground for colored Americans. He is not really promoting peace nor lifting up the darker people. His candidacy indicates frustration and confusion. He falls far short of being an elder statesman to whom his fellow-Americans might look up to for sage counsel and seasoned advice.

WHITE, WHILE HOLDING a strategic position, is either intentionally or inadvertently catapulting the NAACP into partisan politics. In this scribe's opinion, and in the considered judgment of objective students of public affairs, Walter White has been doing that very thing for a long time.

In his book of recent publica-

Antics of DuBois, White Leave Much to Be Desired In Realm of Statesmanship

unless the record of Taft's opponent had been scrutinized at the same time. It is within the province of the NAACP to submit the records of the candidate to the people. It is not the province of White, in his official capacity, to make campaign speeches. These tactics do not measure up to statesmanship. They strike the level of cheap politics. This is not the type of leadership that colored Americans are engaged in.

Last week while Sen. Robert Taft was engaged in a life-and-death struggle for re-election, White spoke at Lima, Ohio, under the auspices of the local branch of the NAACP. He used the occasion to review Taft's record.

THIS WAS A rare opportunity for Mr. White to influence the colored voters. It does not strike this scribe that this was the statesman-like thing to do, the Man Called White, he referred to President Roosevelt several hundred times; but he gave mention to Governor Dewey but once. Dewey had put into execution in the State of New York many of the reforms, including Fair Employment Laws, that Both F.D.R. and Truman had promised. It is quite obvious that Thomas E. Dewey is persona non grata with "statesman" White.



# HARRY'S FAILURE

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

NOT EVEN the gallantly and heroics of colored fighters in Korea have moved the Democratic administration to fulfill its solemn pledges made to America's colored citizens.

Not only has the entire "Civil Rights" program proved

a fraud upon the voters, but even where the President could have acted, he has failed utterly and miserably.

Few colored citizens have been named for dignified service in the State Department. Not a single ambassador or high-level consul has been named. Very few ranking positions in the huge Federal system have been allotted to the darker minority. Little but the Hastie appointment to the Federal Bench has even been gestured.



Mr. Bibb

When Judge Hastie was named for his post, a white man, DeCastro succeeded him as Governor of the Virgin Islands. There was talk about picking Dr. Ralph Bunche as Minister to Moscow. That petered out. However, it is hard to conceive how any citizen in these United States could have done worse in handling our foreign affairs than President's Truman's appointment.

SEGREGATION HAS NOT been curbed in the nation's capital, Washington. Only a few moons have passed since colored people were denied service in a Washington restaurant. When suit was brought, they lost their case.

The President promised to lead the fight against segregation and discrimination. Such was an important part of his

program. He has done nothing but fumble and fidget around.

What puzzles and bewilders this scribe is how so shrewd and canny a politician as Mr. Truman can expect to retain the colored vote for the Democratic candidates for high office in the coming elections? Perhaps the President operates under the theory that it is not necessary to make good on his pledges or pass the patronage around to colored people when their political spokesmen are asking for nothing.

It appears no where on the record of public affairs where the Democratic administration has been importuned for a fair and reputable share of Federal patronage.

When inquiry is made as to what the colored Democratic leaders are doing for their constituents, the answer is always the same, "They are working silently with the 'Committees'—that is the way to play the game." Suffice it to say that nothing has so far come out of these back-room methods.

This sort of business is both disturbing and distressing to colored Americans, who are fully aware of the fact that 70 per cent of their voters stood steadfast for Truman.

IT IS GROSSLY unfair for staunch followers and supporters of President Truman and his party to leave the colored citizens out in the cold, after it has been so widely proclaimed that the colored vote was such a prime factor in the party's sweeping success in 1948.

Colored voters in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, New York and Michigan, where huge majorities in heavy-voting colored areas guaranteed the victory, now find themselves neglected and unrewarded.

None of them have been named for the vacancies in the

Truman and the Democrats Have Reneged on Their Promises to Negro Citizens

Federal Bench in Illinois and other Western regions. Strikingly ironic is the fact that few or little demands have been made for such recognition by the colored electorate. In all fairness to President Truman and his wheel-horse politicians, perhaps, they cannot be

"The thinking Negro refuses to accept the idea or even the theory that race prejudice is natural and inevitable, that it is inherent in the child, either white or black. He insists that it is acquired and cultivated, and that the greatest single aid to its cultivation is segregation." R. R. MOTON.

expected to deliver without insistence from the colored people, themselves.

Note carefully that I did not use the term "pressure," because in some circles it has become objectionable.

STILL IT DOES seem that the President would note the abstract justice of recognizing the rights of colored Americans, not only because of their faithful support, but because colored soldiers are waging such a brilliant battle against the Reds in Korea.

Maybe the Democrats will be shocked and aroused in November when many of their deceitful and prejudiced Senators and Congressmen will be asked to explain why they by-passed the FEPC?—And why they have been so timid in breaking down the nauseating racial restrictions in Washington?

Many of Truman's key men will surely be unseated.

Mothers and fathers, whose sons are being drafted again, are much perturbed. They avow and declare that the stupidity of the Democrats at Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam have made another war almost necessary. They will flinch further when higher income taxes are levied against them.

But, the crowning offense has been the cold-blooded hypocrisy made manifest by the refusal to deliver to the color-

ed American a fair share of jobs and a voice in the administration of the Government that he has so stoutly supported.

## QUITS 'TOM ROLE

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

CLAIMING that the producers of the televised "Beulah Show" insisted that he play "chicken and pork" roles, Bud Harris announces that he has quit the show. "I will play no Uncle Tom parts," he affirms. Harris is right. His attitude shows courage, character and vision. Colored Americans have been depicted as buffoons, scoundrels, and ignoramus long enough and it is time to call a halt.



Mr. Bibb

But sad to relate, it seems that Mr. Harris will tread a lonesome road. Very few colored actors refuse these shameful imitations and the majority of the colored American citizens have not expressed any uniform resentment.

WHILE HARRIS QUITs the Beulah show there are those of his people who praise the burlesque skit. Some have gone so far as to hail Beulah as a strong factor in improving "race relations." But on and off the stage, misled members of the darker minority have functioned as "Dear Old Mammies" and "Blessed Uncle Toms."

Down South, where such fawning characters are cherished and adored, the relations between the races are sorely strained. The Southerners would like to perpetuate the bowing, scraping type of colored citizens.

These wily Dixiecrats have no use for red-blooded, upstanding colored citizens. That

is why they ban first-rate pictures where colored people are permitted to play respectable roles.

BEULAH, AMOS and Andy, the Kingfish, Rochester, and other silly, ignorant, ridiculous characters are highly acceptable to the Proctor and Gamble Soap Company. These sponsors of Beulah and Amos and Andy employ more than two hundred thousand workers.

It is claimed that none are related in race to Rochester, Hattie McDaniel, nor the rest of the darker Americans, who play the parts of flunkies, scullions and nitwits on the screen, on the air, and now on television.

This commentator warned his readers that television would soon seek to perpetuate such abominable stereotypes.

BUD HARRIS does not understand how the presentation of "Beulah" is going to better any race relations. That is why he refuses to be portrayed as a ghost-fearing, crap-shooting, gin-drinking jester. Lena Horne has taken the same stand.

The salaries received by the actors in burlesque roles does not fairly compensate for the harm done. The colored American has been overpaid to play the fool. Stepin Fetchit stamped colored people as being lazy and shiftless. Many other movie stars of color have been depicted as being villains, thieves, panderers, and petty criminals. It is time for this sordid business to be halted.

It is disturbing and puzzling to this reporter to comprehend and understand why so many colored people endorse Beulah characterizations. It is strange that they do not realize that it is the desire of the opponents of racial equality to keep colored people "in their places."

Actor Bud Harris Rates Accolade for Showing Such Courage

have declared from time to time that "the Negro is all right in his place." Proctor and Gamble deem the darker citizens as being all right in Beulah roles.

The boys in Korea and the countless thousands now being drafted into the armed forces most certainly are deeply desirous of first-class citizenship.

Bud Harris is tired of being a second-class citizen and there are thousands and thousands of colored people who loathe such piffle as is dished out by Beulah, Amos and Andy, and the Kingfish. "It ain't funny, McGee." Bud Harris does not think so. Neither does Lena Horne.

COLORED AMERICANS should fight for economic representation. They should contend for fair employment opportunities with Proctor and Gamble. These radio and television fiascoes are insufficient. The great George Bernard Shaw used to say that "in the kingdom of the blind, a one-eyed man is king." Bud Harris is not one-eyed, but his eyes are wide open, while those of his fellow-workers are shut tight.

Colored Americans who play the roles of Uncle Tom and Aunt Dinah—on and off the American stage—are tragically blind. They do not comprehend the implications. They do not calculate the psychological effect. They do not seem to perceive the dangers and hazards of the stereotype.



**BUD HARRIS** should be awarded a vote of thanks. He has won the accolade. He has taken an heroic role that will pay his people much higher dividends in the long run than playing on the Beulah show.

Meanwhile colored Americans should inform the producers of these insulting farces and fiascoes that they do not approve of them. Maybe it would be wise and diplomatic for the NAACP and the Urban League, and the pulpit and the press to seek better job opportunities with Proctor and Gamble. Beulah and Amos and Andy are insufficient. We agree with Bud Harris.



# TAYLOR RESIGNS

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

ROBERT R. TAYLOR, chairman of Chicago's Housing Authority, resigned last week after eleven years of outstanding service. He has long been recognized as one of America's foremost experts on public housing. More than fifty million dollars have been flawlessly administered under Mr. Taylor's administration.

Chicago editors have, with almost complete unison, given unstinted approval of his brilliant service. But public housing in Chicago, and all over the country, is far from satisfactory.

Taylor's resignation after a long and bitter fight with the Chicago City Council, the National Association of Home Builders, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has thrown the focus of public opinion squarely on the housing muddle.

**HOUSING IS RECOGNIZED** as one of America's paramount social and political issues. In Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit and in truth in most of the nation's melting pots, the grim issue of housing has been most controversial.

In Chicago, it was only after a sordid exhibition of racial hatred and class prejudice that the Government's one hundred and twenty-five million dollar allocation was saved. Robert Taylor fought unrelentingly and unyieldingly against cheap politicians and powerful real estate lobbies.

The housing set-up in Chi-

cago is far from satisfactory and the plan finally worked out was a last-ditch, desperation measure, amounting in final analysis to nothing more than a "half loaf."

## MOST OF CHICAGO'S POLITICAL

rulers worked feverishly and fiercely to scuttle the "model plan" proposed by Bob Taylor and the Chicago Housing Authority. Taylor has on various occasions bitterly and grimly complained that raw, mean, racial prejudice precipitated the opposition. Chicago does not want non-discriminatory public housing.

The Federal Housing Administration, likewise, has been lax and derelict in aiding colored Americans in securing decent homes. The Truman regime has been guilty of gross failure to take a determined stand on the issue.

It has surrendered to the whims and caprices of the real estate lobbies and to the notions of hypocrites who champion segregation and discrimination.

**MAYOR** Martin H. Kennelly's Democratic regime in Chicago consistently scuttled the liberal proposals of Chairman Robert R. Taylor and Alderman Archibald J. Carey. The Taylor resignation has aroused and shocked the thinking element of colored Americans.

Colored political leaders of the Democratic party, both in Washington and Chicago, have been inactive, ineffective and apparently unconcerned. Like President Truman, they have attempted to coyly play politics with this consuming and vital issue.

Colored Americans have not only found it difficult and

## Phony Housing Policies Should Arouse Flaming Reaction Among People

agonizing to secure loans for homes through the Federal Housing Administration, but they have been compelled to accept home-sites near glue factories, railroad tracks, garbage mounds and disposal streams. In Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia, "slum clearance" has proved to be such a hot potato that men like Robert Taylor have been compelled to fight with their backs to the wall.

**TAYLOR, WHO HAS** served without pay in Chicago for more than a decade, has on frequent occasions publicly declared that he intended to resign as soon as Chicago's Federal grant had been worked out. He has informed the writer that he did not give up the fight in disgust but that the pressure of his private affairs demanded his time.

His efforts should not be soon forgotten. The fight for adequate, integrated, non-discriminatory housing for all Americans should continue. Taylor's resignation should open up the issue. Now is the appropriate time, when politicians are seeking election to public office.

Congress has played football with the issue. Only widespread publicity, with concentrated effort, can change the present trend.

**IN THE BIG** cities where colored people are living like cattle, and where they swing the most powerful and determining vote, the tragedies and disgraces of housing policies should be exposed and attacked. The situation in Chicago is typical.

The White House, glib with promises, loose with pledges—but supinely weak in performances—should not be spared. President Truman, the "second

great humanitarian of our generation," promised more and better homes.

As it is now, colored Americans are living in squalid conditions that are a living disgrace to a nation that seems able to underwrite the needs of the world. Taylor's resignation should sound the warning note of distress, discontent and dissatisfaction.

## JUST RIDING

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

**A** FINE study in interesting contrasts will be presented to those who would make an analysis of the riding habits of colored Americans. A fancy part of the huge, ten billion dollar, annual buying strength of the darker minority in the United States goes for automobiles.

They but the most ramshackle, dilapidated gas buggies still afloat and at the same time, they somehow arrange to show up with a numerable fabulous, sparkling, expensive contraptions that cause wide-eyed wonderment whenever they are seen. Thus it appears that colored people make staggering investments in the cheapest and likewise the finest automobiles in America.

It is a paradoxical situation, when it is considered that the colored American gets little more than the privilege of riding out of his investment. Again he shows up in the unenviable state of being a consumer but not a producer.

## WHITE AMERICANS HOLD

a practical monopoly in automobile financing and on lucrative agencies. The colored citizen is blocked out. True enough he is employed in the factories—seemingly in some sort of quota basis—but after the car leaves the factory, the ripe and luscious profits that

go to the "middle man" in the auto industry are denied him. He just rides and pays heavily for the privilege.

Ironically enough, the colored newspapers get only a token percentage of highly profitable advertising revenue. I short, the administration of the fabulous and lucrative automobile industry has operated to the practical exclusion of colored Americans.

This situation is grossly unfair. It is ridiculous to say the least. Here is a concrete instance of a minority group, wisely or unwisely, spending stupendous sums of money for products that return them little more than pleasure, vanity and a false sense of importance and security.

## THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

is one of the backbones of American economy. In a large measure the steel and rubber concerns are tightly interlocked. This situation, when studied, discloses a most revealing cross-section of big business in America.

As colored people spend such staggering sums for automobiles and reap so little of the collateral benefits from the giant industry, it is plainly evident that the issue has never been wisely considered by the auto producers or their colored patrons.

There are no sound and logical reasons why the motor manufacturers do not grant agencies to colored people. Colored Americans have proved good and profitable customers. They buy in wide diversity—out of the proportion to diverse other groups.

## Colored Folk Do Not Get Fair Returns for Huge Sums Spent for Cars

**THESE FACTS SHOULD** clinch the contention that in the heavily-populated areas colored people should be cheerfully invested with agencies. There is well known profit in this "middle-man" capacity. The manufacturers, themselves, seem in this respect to be filled with blind spots.

The colored Americans, however, are to be charged with gross ineptitude in not pushing for this recognition and for not developing finance companies to expedite the transfer of motor cars. It is widely known that the "carrying charges" involved in the purchase of motor cars is serious business. The folks who buy the contracts for automobiles and underwrite the transaction are famous for extracting good profits. But not any colored people. In this respect they are almost entirely to blame. It does not appear that dealers, selling to colored people, could object to colored finance companies. What could they lose, unless they maintain some kind of underhand alliance with underwriters?

## COLORED NEWS PAPERS

have never received a fair amount of advertising from the manufacturers or the dealers. Plainly a case of discrimination. This is glaringly true when such sociologists as Gunnar Myrdal, of the Carnegie Foundation Study and author of "The American Dilemma," so correctly conclude that, "The Negro newspaper is the greatest single power in the Negro race."

When the colored American is able to break the ice and



Mr. Bibb



Mr. Bibb



gain honorable recognition in the motor industry, it will give tremendous lift to his social and economic status.

Automobile manufacturers have been deluged with well prepared brochures and sales arguments for colored newspapers without hearty responses, but the colored buyers have never been skilfully advised in the wisdom of demanding a share of agency franchises.

THIS CAN AND should be done. The scope of fair employment theories most certainly covers it. As things now stand the colored American is paying a staggering sum just to ride. He should be granted the right to sell cars and to finance them through his own people. His newspapers should receive advertising justly due them.



# TAN FIGHTERS

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

**C**OLORED Americans are placing the bloody bravery of their fighters in Korea squarely before the bigots, the hypocrites and the tyrants in these United States. Opponents of freedom for colored people are being rebuffed in their efforts to prevent civil rights by being asked to consider how the colored soldiers are so valiantly battling in Korea. The most bitter enemies of the darker minority have to hang their heads, when they are confronted with the stories of the immortal heroes of the Twenty-fifth Division.



Mr. Bibb

Accounts and recitals of the bravery and heroics of the mighty colored regiment in the hills and fox holes of Korea have been flashed all over the world. Editors, even in the benighted Southern states of America, have been compelled to publish the thrilling stories of the bronze fighters.

**THE FACTS CANNOT** be discounted, nor can they be ignored. A new heritage of freedom and liberty has been won by the darker minority.

War correspondents have been unstinting and unremitting in their praise. The colored soldier has performed magnificently. No longer are there any military critics coming forth, denouncing the valor of these stern fighters. No longer is it asserted that the GIs of dark skin "melt under fire."

In the war of propaganda in the United States, nothing can be of more substantial value to the cause of colored people than the tragic and blood-chilling epic of these remarkable military men of color. Those

who filibustered against civil rights have not been totally defeated, but they have been perceptibly weakened in their constant crusade against colored people.

**NARROW-MINDED** Southerners will continue to oppose "equalities" to colored people. They will still oppose "fair employment practices." They will continue to expound the doctrines of imperialism and white supremacy. But they have been weakened. Much of their force and power has been destroyed. Counter arguments will confront them.

They cannot answer with the same swaggering derogation as in days gone by. The colored fighters in Korea have made history. They have blasted the fallacious contentions of the Rankins, the Eastlands, the Elenders and the Dalmadges. Nothing that the Dixiecrats may say can diminish nor detract from what has been done by the fighting minority in Korea.

American diplomats, including the astute public relations men, have recently been compelled to face the facts of color discrimination in America. It is now known in Washington that the Russian propaganda mills are arduously engaged in poisoning the minds of the Asiatics against the United States.

**MISTREATMENT AND** exploitation of the darker minority has been used as a major theme to influence the teeming millions of colored people all over the world. If the colored fighters in Korea return to their native shores and are again mutilated, jim-crowed and discriminated against, the Kremlin will let the Chinese, the Malaysians, the Burmese, the Hindus, the Indonesians and even the aroused natives of darkest Africa know all about it.

That is why the tragedy in Korea may well prove to be

Heroics of Colored GIs  
In Korea Should Silence  
Slander by 'Supremacists'

the turning point in interracial attitudes in America. The colored fighters in Korea have aroused a sense of shame in the thinking of many who heretofore have advocated jim-crow armies. It again seems that it takes the storms of adversity to bring out the harmony in the souls of men.

The White House has a tremendous responsibility, not only to the people of America, but also to the members of the UN, to live up to the principles of democracy. Perhaps that is why Atty. Edith Sampson has been appointed as alternate delegate to the UN Assembly in New York.

**THAT APPOINTMENT** was a very fine gesture, but not near enough to satisfactorily answer the screaming critics of democracy. Americans of color must be integrated into all of the affairs of America. The colored fighters in Korea have won the right to a fuller share of citizenship.

Meanwhile, colored editors and publishers will herald to the world just what their people are doing to stem the tide of communism. They will point to Korea. They will cite the bravery of the colored fighters. They will not be cowed or intimidated by those who still think in terms of the Civil War.

A new day for minorities has dawned in America. Korea, more than seven thousand miles from America, has been a flaming beacon for new hope and new determination. Wherever race prejudice arises and racial friction crops out, colored Americans may well point to Korea.

# THURGOOD MARSHALL

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

**THURGOOD** Marshall, peerless pleader for Civil Rights before the highest courts in this land, told a huge gathering of citizens in Chicago recently just what the upshot of the latest Supreme Court decisions affecting colored people actually meant. He said: "Jim crow, discrimination and segregation in this country are doomed, but they will not cease if we do not fight to the bitter end."



Mr. Bibb

Addressing the annual meeting of dentists at a public mass meeting, the special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People boldly asserted that the doctrine of "separate but equal accommodations" will sooner or later be wiped out and the Supreme Court decision that has been standing for more than fifty years will be overruled.

**THE PRESENT** Supreme Court, by the trend of its more recent rulings, seems to indicate just what Attorney Marshall asserted. Colored citizens have been guaranteed the right to vote in Dixie, to attend Southern universities and to ride on interstate conveyance without being stigmatized. Other cases have been filed and will soon be tested. Unless there is a sudden and abrupt change of attitude by the "Nine Old Men," colored Americans will ere long have a new birth of freedom.

Civil rights—the same as whites enjoy—will not be bestowed on colored Americans unless and until they press the issue. Thurgood Marshall aptly pointed out that "jim-crow thinking must be eradicated and inferiority complexes on the

part of colored people must be banished.

"Despite the lowering of the bars in Southern universities, the valiant advocate bitterly reviled Northern members of the darker minority for tolerating, and sometimes contending for, segregated schools. He denounced the apathetic citizens of Chicago for the jim-crow set-up at the DuSable High School, where the mass meeting was held.

**"THIS SCHOOL DOES NOT** have many whites here," he said, "therefore it cannot maintain an interchange of culture and ideals. That is why 'separate but equal schools' can never entirely be equal to institutions where racial restriction is not practiced."

The man who has been in the front line of the fight in the "Civil Rights" cases was greeted with thunderous applause when he spiritedly intoned, "I do not like to be called a Negro if it is to understand that the term 'Negro' carries with it the connotation of inferiority." Marshall added that it was all right to be styled "Negro" if the terminology did not carry with it the badges of inferiority.

From what this scribe has been able to discover, by intensive research and investigation, the term "Negro" carries with it implications of inferiority. Most of the definitions so delineate. Marshall further stated that he had serious doubts whether there was any real Negro race any way. Most of the ethnologists have expressed and recorded similar opinions. The term "Negro"

should be discarded as the gruelling conquest for civil rights continues. It is highly derogatory and repugnant.

**THE GREAT LEGAL** work of Thurgood Marshall, Charles Houston, and the brilliant luminaries of colored legal talent has brought the status of the barrister of color to a higher level. Great colored advocates have been eminently successful

Crusading Counsel Tells  
Chicago Audience Civil  
Rights Fight Just Begun

ful in pleading their own causes in the state, Federal and Supreme Courts.

The most talented lawyers of Dixie have been repeatedly defeated and overshadowed. This isolated instance, in itself, tends to blast the premise of inferiority that is the basis of so much second-class citizenship.

Colored lawyers have pulled the fangs from restrictive covenants. They have destroyed the fiction of unequalized teachers' salaries. They annihilated the "white primary laws." They have blasted away the subterfuge and artful devices used to bar colored students from Southern schools.

**THEY HAVE MADE** the railroads, steamship lines and bus companies who jim crow members of the darker minority, pay off in hard cash. But the battle has not ended.

Crafty Southern shysters are fomenting schemes and laying plans for further stigmatizing people of color. Marshall warned of that. The fight cannot be relinquished. It must not lag. Now is the opportune time to battle for civil liberties.

Marshall warned that millions of darker people all over the earth are eagerly watching what we do and what is being done to us.



# CALLING ALL GHOSTS

Atlanta Journal Editorial  
Brings Wizard and 'Gene'  
Back From Their Graves

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

A scathing editorial against The Pittsburgh Courier appeared in the March 5 issue of the Atlanta Journal. "Look at This Stuff Preached to Negroes" was the editorial title.

The Georgia paper, published by Southern whites, lampooned the make-up and general appearance of The Courier. It charged that the typographical arrangement was imitative and out-moded. The Georgia scribe viciously scored the character of a advertisement carried in the powerful Courier, but it admitted that it had a wide circulation.

After denouncing The Courier for sensationalism and dealing with "race issues," the Atlanta Journal editorially stated that "The Courier has a staff of editorial columnists who write with notable skill and finesse."

IT SEEMS THAT the influential Atlanta daily newspaper was aroused, inflamed and angered because Horace Cayton ridiculed the sincerity of "National Brotherhood Week," and because J. A. Rogers depicted the success of Russia's propaganda among certain darker races of the world.

Rogers had written that white oppression and exploitation of the darker people had given the Communists an advantage with their anti-imperialistic propaganda.

The editor from Georgia then set upon Joseph D. Bibb because I declared that "A worker's evolution was in motion," and that "Entrenched wealth and special privileges appear doomed."

"It looks like sinister business," concluded the paper that "Covers Dixie Like the Dew." The editorial is not sound. It does not indulge in fair comment. It reveals notions of superiority.

IT SUGGESTS NAIVELY that colored Americans are being impertuned to aid and abet the Communists in violent revolt against the Republic of the United States.

Such drivel reveals a splendid cross-section of the Georgia technique. Its meanness, its hypocrisy and its ego-mania are barred. It also shows how subtly certain institutions in Georgia are advocating Dixiecrat theories.

Almost all of the oppressed people of America favor a change in conditions. Colored Americans want evolutionary changes most certainly. But they do not countenance revolt by force. Orderly processes are preferred. Such has not been the attitude of the Atlanta Journal.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL has never been friendly disposed to the advancement of the darker minority. I spent my hectic boyhood days in Atlanta, Ga. I remember, vaguely, how this same prejudiced, overbearing publication added fuel to the flames of racial friction during the time of the bloody Atlanta race riot.

Blazing headlines against colored people aroused hatred and inflamed the passions of Atlanta's ignorant white citizens. That really was sinister stuff.

The same paper has spread its nostrums, along with the Ku Klux Klan, Hoke Smith, Tom Watson and the Talmadge boys for more than a half a century. The Journal has never taken a broad and humane position on "race relations," like its contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution.

THOUSANDS OF ATLANTA'S colored youth departed from the "Gate City" of the South because the "Journal Covers Georgia Like the Dew." Atlanta is a city of seven hills, like Rome.

Seven splendid colleges, erected on these hills, educating colored people, have made this fine city a cultural center. Atlanta, despite the Journal, the banking interests, the railroads, the plantation owners and the barons of Georgia, has produced some of America's most progressive citizens. A lot of them colored.

This town, appealing and captivating, still gives nostalgic impulse to those who were compelled to flee the viciousness and

IT HAS NOT done a good job in making Georgia a better place in which to live. Its influences have been evil and destructive. It has brought agony, suffering and burdens for us to bear.

That is why the Journal's editorial cannot be taken seriously. It is superficial. It is out of shape with the times. It brings back the memories of the terrors of scoundrels like Judge Broyles, who held court on Decatur Street and sentenced hundreds of innocent colored people to the chain gang.

Yes, the Journal's philosophy summons up to memory of the frightful Georgia chain gang. The "Stockade," and Old Man Donaldson.

IT BRINGS BACK Wizard Simmons from his grave, along with ex-Governor Eugene Talmadge. The Journal does not stimulate bitterness nor resentment. But rather pity and intolerable revulsion.

If colored Americans should ever contemplate any sort of revolt, it should start against the Journal and kindred spirits.

# FALSE SECURITY

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

ONE OF the "Darlings of Democracy," a favored and esteemed "race leader," once told one of his closest friends what he cherished most was.

Said the famed dignitary in color, "I desire — above all things else — financial security for me and my wife."

While very few prominent members of the darker minority have been frank and candid enough to make such a bold admission, their public records

will reveal and disclose the same, identical ambition. But, ironically enough, modes, customs, and systems in this country do not permit colored people very much peace and happiness even when they have "hoarded up for themselves, treasures on earth."

As individual colored Americans amass wealth and win financial security, they are still faced and confronted with the bar sinister. They are still socially taboo.

They are constantly butting their heads against barricades back and south of the border come back and relate with breathless enthusiasm how glorious was the feeling of freedom there.

They are ostracized from the high levels of big business. They are engulfed in the palls of color castes. They and their heirs are not permitted to walk with dignity upon the rialtos of American success.

Whatever color, persons so short-sighted and narrow-minded as to concentrate on personal security alone are seeking the paradise of fools. Bitterness will be the inevitable result of such one-tracked thinking.

SOME OF THE most demoralized and frustrated people that this reporter has run across are those of the rapidly

growing school of ruthless colored people who have secured money without considering that wealth alone would not eradicate the stigma of second class citizenship.

With all of their stocks and bonds, with bulging, safety deposit boxes, with palatial homes, liveried servants, sleek and shining motor cars and fabulous country homes, these people have not been able to escape the evil systems and the rude prejudices that have brought gall and despair to their less resourceful, fellow citizens of color.

The desire and urge for personal security is indeed praise-worthy. It is not to be eschewed and condemned. It should be encouraged and emphasized.

But whatever member of the darker minority group makes a self-security paramount, he is in for a let-down.

NOT LONG AGO, a man of parts took an extended trip through the Caribbean.

He visited many of the black republics of the islands. Upon returning to his native shores in the United States, the man of parts stated dejectedly, "For the first time in my life, I felt like a free man."

Those who sojourn in Mexico and south of the border come back and relate with breathless enthusiasm how glorious was the feeling of freedom there. The majority of these travelers, to whom we refer, are colored Americans who have acquired personal security.

Those with children cannot buy equality for them here. Freedom and civil rights are not to be gained solely by securing personal wealth.

SOMETHING MORE is needed in this country. Opposition to the advancement of colored people is becoming more frenzied and intense.

A long, hard, gruelling conflict looms up before us. In self-defense, if for no other

Opposition to the Advancement  
Of Colored People Is Becoming  
More Frenzied and Intense

It is to be regretted that there is a positive penchant and definite tendency of the monied classes of colored people to disassociate themselves from the seething struggles of the masses.

MANY DECLARE that they are "fed up with fighting," and that the odds against them are too stiff. But when they move into a "restricted neighborhood," and are besieged by angry and aroused whites, they hasten to throw their problems into the laps of militant institutions and courageous organizations fighting for freedom and liberty.

Let some of these people who are personally secure be denied services at hotels, or perhaps ejected from Pullman cars, they then wax indignant in protesting to those who are still in the thick of the fight.

PERSONAL SECURITY is not enough for colored people in America.

As the conquest continues for broader educational, civic, political, economic and social opportunities, those who are personally secure can do well to pitch in and fight. Some of their wealth should very definitely be put into the crucial campaigns for a better way of life in America.

Loathsome and disgusting are those who have risen to wealth and power through the faith and on the backs of the little fellows and then ignore them. Almost all of the financially secure, colored Americans have acquired and achieved their wealth by reason of their race.

Too many individualists are now abounding.



# MURDER IS CHEAP

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

THOUSANDS and thousands of colored people kill and maim each other in this country every live-long day.

The judges and juries seldom convict the killers and culprits. Lawyers all over the land know when colored people destroy

each other that acquittals are none too difficult to secure. Not much premium is placed on the lives of colored people—not even by themselves. Because of this tragic situation, ghettos are overrun with crime and viciousness, and there is little respect for law and order.

If the law were strictly enforced in communities where colored people abide, a higher and finer pattern of living would be established, even in these miserable areas. But in the blighted districts, down by the railroad tracks, very little attention is paid to the enforcement of law and order.

**VICIOUS CHARACTERS**, in every colored settlement in America, boast loudly that they can get away with murder. That is if the victim is a person of color.

The standard and stock method used by wily and avaricious lawyers is the theory of "self defense." All they have to do before the average judge or jury is to have the sneering defendant swear and aver that the dead person "made a motion toward his hip pocket," or "attempted to draw a knife on him."

That was the exact defense of Mussolini for brutalizing the land of Haile Selassie. His words of vindication added up to the effect that "Haile had drawn a knife on the Italian people."

DAY IN AND day out, brutal, vicious murderers stalk haughtily out of the courtrooms with their beaming baristers, scot free, turned loose

to again run amuck in the gloomy ghettos where poor people of color are compelled to abide.

It is a matter of common knowledge that judges and juries are not prone to seriously weigh the facts and evidence when a colored person kills or assaults one of his own race.

The judge is oftentimes anxious to slip out of his judicial robes and amble out to the golf links or take a seat in a round of poker at his favorite club. The "ladies and gentlemen of the jury" are most desirous of getting home to their own firesides and families.

They are often heard lowly whispering to each other, "Let's hurry up and get this thing over. It is just another case of one Negro killing another." Murder is cheap at this price.

Because of such notorious conditions, with attendant evils, life in these terrible districts is most hazardous and fraught with peril. But a worse tragedy than that is the utter breakdown of law and order in the vile and shocking ghettos where poor colored people are packed in like sardines and hemmed up like sardines.

**THE OBVIOUS REACTIONS** and repercussions to such lack of law enforcement is the obliquity of morals, the perversion of ideals and the misplaced emphasis on the non-essentials of life.

Colored Americans, themselves, are not totally to blame, for these almost incredible conditions. They are not to be held blameless for failing to contend and agitate for strict enforcement of the law.

White people of America are primarily guilty of creating and tolerating this shameful system. They are paying for it, too. On frequent occasions some blood-thirsty villain, with a lengthy criminal record, will venture out of the shadows of his own shambles, and commit heinous crimes against whites in sedate and select residential communities.

It is another case of the pendulum that swung out swinging back again. Like disease and germs, crime will not recognize

White People of America Are Guilty of Tolerating Crime in Negro Ghettos

**IF THIS SHOCKING** state of affairs is ever seriously taken under advisement by the ruling whites, it will be learned that they are the proximate causes of the staggering crime committed in colored communities. They seldom get aroused and indignant unless and until a brutal killer of color takes the life of an innocent Caucasian. Then all h-ll breaks loose. The newspapers, with slanted stories, will accentuate the race hatred in the hearts of many of their attentive readers.

But if the victim had been some unfortunate member of the darker minority, none would cry for the killer's blood, and the chances would be heavily in favor of acquittal.

**IN THE INTEREST** of a better way of life, and because civilization is tarnished and defiled by such lax procedures, law should be enforced in colored communities and a higher premium should be placed on the lives of the darker minorities.

The hangman's noose or the electric chair would throw the fear of the law into the hearts of those who now aimlessly flaunt it.

# FOOD FOR THOUGHT

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

**I AM TIRED** of fighting against segregation, when so many colored people accept cheerfully and—sometimes—pay their good money to be jim-crowed.

That was what a friend of mine, an able lawyer, told me last week. My friend, obviously disgusted and disturbed, pointed out that colored people from Northern cities spend fabulous sums to be segregated at the storied Kentucky Derby.

He told how many wealthy citizens of color are traipsing down to Florida for winter vacations. Where they balk and reveal on the segregated beaches in Miami. Said he, "What are you going to accomplish in the gruelling fight on segregation, when members of the darker minority go far afield and pay extravagant prices for the dubious distinction of being viciously segregated?"

**THERE IS UNDENIABLE**, unvarnished truth in the grievance of the salty lawyer. But because he chooses to quit fighting by no means suggests that conquests against second-class citizenship should be relaxed. Not for a single second.

The fact that so many people of color do not flinch and shudder at segregation does not make it an acceptable institution. But the issue does take on an ironic twist when, in the interest of truth, it must be conceded that certain colored people freely pay out their money for segregated amusement.

For a long, long time intelligent and highly sensitized colored Southerners positively refused to pay their meager money to attend theatre and moving pictures when and where they had to sit up in the "buzzard roosts" or in the "peanut galleries." Uncounted thousands, even before the advent

of the automobiles, would walk miles and miles rather than ride on jim-crow trolley cars. They accepted segregation only where they were compelled to do so.

**ONE OF THE** cardinal reasons why large numbers of the most wealthy and cultured colored families bade farewell to Dixie and migrated North was to escape the demoralizing, stultifying system of Southern segregation.

Far-seeing parents have been sending their children to Northern educational institutions from time immemorable, because they knew that their offspring would be handicapped in the conflict of life if they be of constructive thinking. Think came saturated and permeated with notions of inferiority.

The fact that a few shallow-thinking colored Americans pay to be segregated and travel hundreds of miles to be socially circumscribed does not connote that segregation is either acceptable or popular.

True enough, there are many members of the darker minority, now living in the North, who have fostered, supported and even established segregation. There is all the more reason to work and fight. Education, which leads out from ignorance and stupidity is a crying need. Not all educated people think, but most of them are prepared to do so.

**THE COLORED** Americans, in overwhelming majority, are now convinced that the bane of their existence is segregation. They clearly perceive that they will never gain a firm position in the temporal or secular life of this nation wearing the badges and insignia of social difference.

That is why so many cases and so much litigation, involving discrimination and segregation, are now on the dockets of the American courts.

Many battle-scarred warriors and front line fighters are faced, upon occasion, with disconcerting and embarrassing situations. But even though

An Overwhelming Majority Of Colored Americans See Segregation as a Big Evil

Thoughtlessness is the chief impulse behind voluntary segregation. Those who pay to be segregated do so without measuring the consequences. They do not think. In truth very few Americans, either white or colored, are prone to think.

**A SERIOUS WRITER** on contemporary events puts down in his latest book that many of the Presidents of the United States have never been guilty of constructive thinking. Think does not precipitate the motivation or activities of most people.

Constructive thinking is both an art and a science. Failure to utilize the faculties of thinking logically underlies most of the ridiculous activities of colored Americans.

There will be no cessation in the arduous struggle for first-class citizenship because of the performances of lightweight thinkers. There is all the more reason to work and fight. Education, which leads out from ignorance and stupidity is a crying need. Not all educated people think, but most of them are prepared to do so.

That is why I gave my check for the United Negro College Fund. There will be less voluntary segregation as education mounts and thoughts become more profound.



Mr. Bibb



Mr. Bibb



31a 1950

Negro (Mrs. Booker T. Bradshaw)



*Afro American - 9-13-50*  
Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Bradshaw and son, Booker Jr., prepared to board plane at Byrd Airport, Richmond, for NYC, on first leg of 6-week tour of Europe. Mr. Bradshaw is Richmond insurance executive and his wife is AFRO society correspondent in Virginia capital.



**AFRO Columnist,  
Family to Europe**

*APRIL 29-50*  
RICHMOND — Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Bradshaw and their nine-year-old son are leaving here this week for a six-week tour of Europe.

Mrs. Bradshaw, AFRO social columnist, will write her impressions from various points of the tour.

The group will be in London from April 28 until May 3, on which date they leave for The Hague and Amsterdam. They will visit Brussels, May 7 and 8 and will then go to Paris where they will remain until May 17.



# CAYTON

While Being Criticized  
The Negro Press Keeps  
The Race Informed and  
Fights for Its Rights

By HORACE CAYTON

The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.

RECENTLY read an article on the Negro press which I

found neither very exciting nor enlightening. It was printed in the *Courier* on New Year's Day and was written by Roland E. Wolseley.

Wolseley stated a lot of

rather well-known facts about

the Negro

press: that it

was not gener-

ally read by

white people,

that there were

about 300 Ne-

gro papers

with a circula-

tion of close to

three million.

The author

regretted

that many of

the papers

played up

crime news and had cheesecake

pictures of pretty girls. He also

pointed out that Negro news-

papers did not get much of the

national advertising.

HOWEVER I THOUGHT that

the writer's main point was

this: "As racial conflict dimin-

ishes, the Negro press can sur-

vive only if it gives up its 'se-

gregated' status." This point I

thought was obvious.

The function of the Negro

press (or for that matter the

press of any minority group) is

to inform Negroes about what

is happening in the world that

is of special concern to them.

It is to report the special injus-

tices which Negroes have to en-

dure in America.

It is to bolster up their cour-

age by telling of Negroes who have surmounted almost unsurmountable difficulties. It is to direct and guide Negroes in a fight for a greater share of democracy.

THE NEGRO PRESS has another function. It is the medium through which Negroes know about each other socially. The Negro community in each city suffers from isolation. But through the Negro press people in Tacoma, Wash., know what their friends in Chicago, Ill., are doing.

Things that do not get into the white papers, the special happenings which interest and concern this group are printed there and only there.

Obviously when all racial barriers are down there will be no need for a special Negro press. As Negroes are more and more integrated into the general society there will be less and less need to have special organs to report their injustices, achievements or social doings. Personally I will welcome that day but it is a long ways off, make no mistake about that.

MR. WOLSELEY GOES on to say: "The Negro press has a chance for survival only as part of the general press. It can survive the subsiding of racial conflict and the amalgamation, socially if not physically, of the Negro with other groups by taking an interest in the problems of all peoples and moving gradually away from an obsession only with those of the Negro himself."

Again obviously. When the Negro in America can afford to stop thinking about himself as a Negro and just think of himself as a person, there will be no need for the Negro press as we now know it.

But again Mr. Wolseley has not examined all of the facts. More and more the Negro press is taking an interest in world politics. The problems of the Indians, of the Africans and of the non-white people all over the world are reported in its pages.

THE NEGRO PRESS has become more and more interested in the fight of labor for a more

equal share in the wealth of the land. I do not think that a careful reading of the press today, as compared with a few years ago, will show "an obsession only with . . . the Negro himself."

Finally I believe that when America finally destroys all barriers the Negro press has a very good chance of becoming a part of the regular press. Editorially, technically and in every other way it is improving. When the time comes it will be able to compete with any paper.

There have been some insightful articles written on the role and function of the Negro press. I don't think that this one falls in that category.

## CAYTON

Television a Medium  
That Is Working Well  
For the Betterment  
Of Racial Relations

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

TELEVISION is a wonderful medium of communication. It is doing a lot for race relations.

Let me give you a few examples of how important it is in educating people. There are many shows in which Negroes give specialty numbers. That is all to the good, especially as these acts do not necessarily use "Negro material."

But more important are the places where Negro and white people appear in integrated scenes.



Mr. Cayton

ARTHUR GODFREY, the white-haired, red-headed boy of TV, has a mixed Negro and

white singing group on one of his shows. No one has to announce there are Negroes in the group. In fact that would spoil it. That is the advantage TV has over radio.

More important than the Godfrey Show is that of Paul Whiteman. He now has a program which originates from Philadelphia. It concerns itself with the talents of teen-age kids.

In every show there is what is called a "production number," which means a little skit or some organized dancing on a rather large scale. In one such production number the plot was that a bunch of high school kids were planning what they would do for a play.

A COMMITTEE MEETING was called and these teen-agers sat around discussing their problem. In the group were white boys and girls and Negro boys and girls. They all talked and all had ideas; they worked together to get the show organized.

Nothing was said about race. No long lectures about the necessity of integration. Just a group of Negro and white kids working together to put over a show; working toward a mutual goal which was important to them.

That, my friend, is education. They say that a picture is worth more than a thousand, or is it a million words. In this case it certainly was. And how else could such a message be put across. Certainly not by radio.

PERHAPS ON THE stage, but not many people get to the theatre. There are millions who look at TV, and soon there will be hundreds of millions.

Of course I am not trying to say that TV has reached any democratic perfection. All I am trying to put over is the fact that in some, no many, instances, it is teaching a lesson that could be taught in no other way.

If one wanted to complain about the treatment of Negroes by the industry, I guess he could write a column about that. If so the logical place to start would be with employ-

ment.

ONE IRONY ABOUT the recent cycle of pictures about race relations which Hollywood gave us was the fact that while all of the good-will was being acted out there was not a single Negro technical worker on any of the lots.

Yet all of the pictures spoke about the discrimination against Negroes in industry and the result of that economic deprivation.

The same might be said about the TV industry. Although there are a few Negroes employed, there are far fewer than would be the case if the industry was an open market in which all workers could bid for employment regardless of race, religion or nationality. You can't get away from it, the economic issue is basic.

THEN THERE IS the question about the use of more Negro talent. Ed Sullivan, a New York columnist, has a Sunday evening show in which he uses a great deal of Negro talent.

Some few months ago he had a public discussion with Cab Calloway. Calloway claimed that Negroes were not getting enough "breaks" on TV. His answer to the problem was a packaged Negro show.

I don't know whether Calloway was right or wrong about the amount of employment Negro entertainers are getting. I suspect that he was right. I don't know the merits of the case for a packaged Negro show.

ALL I KNOW is that if it comes about, I hope that such a show will have whites and Japanese and Chinese intermixed, so that it will have the same integrated pattern of the other shows I have been speaking about.



# CAYTON

## 'Gradualism' Among Negroes Viewed As A Psychological Danger

By ARNOLD ROSE

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

THE chief psychological danger of gradualism," says Arnold Rose, one of my favorite writers, "is that it becomes elevated to a principle." This is his main argument in a penetrating little article published in the August issue of the Progressive Magazine. Here is Rose's line of reasoning.

Gradualism among Negroes has come to mean defeatism. Any one who says he is a gradualist is often referred to as an "Uncle Tom" or a "handkerchief head"—that is a person that is selling out his race for some personal gain. There is no doubt that lots of Negro leaders, like leaders of all groups, do become "Uncle Toms" either through fear or to make personal gains.

For these reasons lots of people really don't want things changed, but do not want to come right out and say so. Their defense is that change will take time. The trouble is that for them a long-time program often means some time in the next two or three hundred years.

THE WHITE GRADUALIST who wants to protect his preferred position can mouth liberal and democratic phrases, but work as hard as possible to keep things just as they are. The Negro who receives advantages as a business man, a professional or a politician

from jim crowism can do the same thing—holler to the high heavens about the injustices of segregation but work like the devil to keep his own protected market.

From these people gradualism is dangerous for it is actually used to prevent progress.

HOWEVER, IF WE are at all realistic we know that actually every gain we have ever made, or will ever make, came about gradually. Take just a couple of break-throughs that we have won lately and see just how long it took us to make a gain. The decision of the Supreme Court on the school question is a good example. For years the NAACP and hundreds of individual Negro and white citizens had been working on that problem before there was any measure of success. At any time they could have been called gradualists by a person who did not see the longer fight. Even now it is but half a victory, but to rejoice at it does not make one a "handkerchief head" or a gradualist.

However, in realizing that all gains will be gradual gains does not mean that one has to accept as a fact that social change necessarily has to be slow. Some changes come about with amazing rapidity; some take years. Every situation has to be analyzed separately to see just how far it can be pushed. In adopting these tactics it is often necessary to accept a compromise. And that's the question. When do we compromise?

TOO OFTEN WE have come promised when we could have gotten a lot more. Just one case will illustrate the point. During the last world war, there was the question of Negroes in the Air Force. Some of our leaders and our friends were so anxious that Negroes be included that they compromised for a small jim-crow

position can mouth liberal and democratic phrases, willing to go much further, but work as hard as possible

Now looking back from our present position it looks like a foolish compromise. On other instances we have not compromised and won. Take

for example the March on Washington Movement which got us the FEPC. There was plenty of temptation to compromise but Walter White and A. Philip Randolph and others played the cards right and won.

So compromise we must, as it is the only way for a weak group to change things. But when we make compromise a principle rather than a tactic we are in real trouble.

THE ONLY WAY to avoid this is look at every gain no matter how large or how small as a step toward democratic acceptance—never as the major victory, for the major victory can only be complete democracy. Further, we should write a floor under our behavior and say for these things and on these questions there can be no compromise even if it means our existence.

Only by holding on to these beliefs—that we will never be satisfied until we have gained all that is possible from every situation and the dignity which comes from knowing there are things which we will never compromise—can we see the compromise is occasionally a necessary tactic.

# CAYTON

## Kentucky Colleges Are Showing the Nation That the State Really Can Outgrow Jim Crow

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

THERE is so much discrimination and prejudice that we often overlook the fact that progress is being made. Just recently I picked up a magazine which had an article by O. C. Dawkins which made this point. The author is a member of

the editorial staff of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the article is entitled "Kentucky Outgrows Segregation." Mr. Dawkins presents a strong case.

The most dramatic part of Kentucky's growing up is the progress which she has been able to make in the field of education. In an unprecedented action five institutions of higher education opened their doors to Negro students. Others, it is believed, will soon follow suit. The University of Kentucky, although not voluntary but through the insistence of the Federal Court ruling, has also admitted some Negroes. The action on the part of the schools who acted voluntarily is the first such action that has been taken by a Southern college since the days of Reconstruction.

BEFORE ANY OF these institutions could admit Negroes it was necessary to repeal the forty-six-year-old Day Law which required segregation in all schools. The Kentucky General Legislature did this in 1950. Now it is theoretically possible for Negroes to attend any school whose governing body accepts them.

The first of the schools to accept Negroes was Berea. Berea College has had a curious history. It was founded by a minister who took his religion seriously. When it was reopened after the Civil War it enrolled Negro students and continued to do so for a period of forty years. Then Representative Carl Day got wind of this democratic practice and introduced the Day Law, forcing 174 Negro students out of the College.

Only since the recent legislation have Negroes been allowed to re-enter Berea, not because they were not wanted but because they were forbidden

to attend by law. All of that is changed now.

FOLLOWING THE ACTION of Berea, three Catholic colleges in Louisville immediately followed suit. They were Nazareth and Ursuline College for girls, and Bellarmine College for boys. Then came the University of Louisville which voted to accept Negroes to the University's graduate and professional schools this September, and to the whole university next year in September, 1951.

One instance occurred of which I am particularly proud. There is an all Negro section of the University of Louisville called the Municipal College. Dean Bertram W. Doyle is the head of this branch. By a trick of fate the very progressive step of admitting Negro students to the University of Louisville endangered the jobs of the twenty-odd faculty members at the Municipal College.

When confronted with this fact, Dr. Doyle stated that he and the other faculty members were in favor of the integration of the two student bodies even though it might mean the loss of their jobs.

IT IS NOT always that a person in a secure and comfortable position will take such a stand as did Dr. Doyle and his faculty. It is so easy to rationalize prejudice if you get your living from a jim-crow institution. I have seen many race leaders fight a good fight to get rid of segregation until it endangered their own income. More power to Dr. Doyle for his stand.

However, virtue is sometimes rewarded and this looks like one of those cases. Not to be outdone by the selfless attitude of the Negro faculty members of Municipal College the university faculty members have called on Dr. Taylor, president, to fill the U. of L. posts with the best qualified teachers from the two institutions regardless of race. If Louisville does this she is really growing up.

In any competition on grounds of individual ability

Dr. Doyle will have a job for the rest of his life. He is a sociologist of national note. While at the University of Chicago he had a distinguished record as a student and is the author of the authoritative book, "The Etiquette of Race Relations." Any university in the country should be honored to count him among its faculty.

# CAYTON

## With Jan Smuts Dead Malan Has a Blank Check to Establish A Hitler Government

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

THE DEATH of Field Marshal Jan Smuts again brings up the question of South Africa.

Although it is hard to realize, Smuts was (for South Africa at least) a racial liberal. The United party which he formed and headed was opposed to totalitarianism. Its racial policy was harsh, but in keeping with South African thinking.

When Smuts was defeated two years ago, he was replaced by Dr. Daniel F. Malan and his Nationalist party. Malan has a program and that program differed little from Hitler's as far as race was concerned. Step by step, methodically and relentlessly, Malan went about the work of creating a master race, a Herrenvolk.

THE CORE of the program of Malan and the Nationalist party is "apartheid" or racial segregation in order to insure white supremacy. Smuts was defeated on this issue. The plan is to divide the country into compartments according to



Mr. Cayton



Mr. Cayton



Mr. Cayton



the color of the inhabitants. This move has been fought most vigorously by the Indians. In the present General Assembly of the United Nations, no doubt, the Indian delegation will present its case.

But where at first "apartheid" applied only to the Indians and the native blacks its application has now been widened to include the "Cape-colored," a mixed blood group which has enjoyed privileges hitherto denied the natives. Further the program also aims at not allowing this group to vote and to take away the white representatives of the black population.

THE WHOLE RACIAL program is, in itself, reactionary and unthinkable in a civilized, democratic world. But that is not all. With the curtailment of democracy in one quarter there is always curtailment in another. It is an old and familiar pattern.

Hitler did not persecute the Jews just because he did not like Jews. He had it because he wanted to enslave all Germans. He did it because he wanted to form a totalitarian state. This is just what Dr. Malan is attempting to do.

By disfranchising the "Cape-colored" and by removing the representatives of the native blacks, Malan has strengthened his party. With this accomplished the Nationalists will be ready to fight in the national election with great chances of success.

IF SUCCESSFUL, THE program of the party will be for continued legislation to give the government greater authority and power over the individual. It will attempt to control the individual: to control education, labor, industry, commerce, social welfare and eventually to control thinking.

What Malan and the Nationalist party is after, in the final analysis, is a police state, a fascist state. His aims are no different from Hitler's, his method the same.

There is a powerful lesson to be learned from South Africa. One man cannot be robbed of his freedom without all men suffering. If one race is segregated and mistreated, eventually all races will receive the same treatment.

FREEDOM IS NOT divisible

like a pie, one getting a small piece and one a larger piece. Freedom must be for all or eventually it will be for none.

So we see developing in our midst another fascist state. What will the United Nations do about it? Will they recognize it for what it is and apply political and economic sanctions? Will the freedom-loving world unite and fight for the rights of men? Or will the Western World for political reasons deny the reality which exists under its nose?

## CAYTON

### Facts in Gilbert Case Warrant Intervention By President on Basis Of Common Justice

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

LIEUT. LEON A. GILBERT of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment is under sentence of death for refusing to obey an order. Only President Truman can intervene. I think the President should spare this man's life.

Here are the facts. Gilbert was a soldier in Korea. His outfit was under fire. He refused to obey an order which would have probably meant certain death. He was tried by a court-martial which found him guilty and sentenced him to death.

Those are the facts, the facts the general public is given. But there is more to the case. That is why I think President Truman should act in Gilbert's behalf.

IN AN ARMY you have to have discipline. A soldier can't take a vote on whether he wants to obey an order. All armies are run that way and there is no other way to run them. I am not basing my case on that issue. It is the



Mr. Cayton

facts that have not come to general knowledge that convince me that the President should act.

Fact One: There is good evidence that Gilbert did not get a fair trial.

Fact Two: There is evidence that he was a sick man.

Let's start with the second fact first. Here is the testimony of Lieut. Robert Ellert who defended Gilbert. "Gilbert's behavior was beyond his physical and mental control and this fact is borne out by examination by three doctors, including a psychiatrist. . . . Military authorities want to make an example of someone and through circumstances Gilbert was selected."

GILBERT WAS A sick man. There comes a time when a soldier just can't go any farther, then he cracks up. This is a form of illness just as real as physical illness.

Soldiers who crack up are war casualties just as truly as those who are shot with a gun. The Army knows this. This is why they have psychiatrists, physicians who are specially trained to handle such cases. It is so common that there is a name for it: battle fatigue.

The trial was not fair. The men from his own company who saw Gilbert crack up were not permitted to testify. When a man's life is at stake, everyone who has pertinent information should present it. This was not done.

I DON'T KNOW why the court-martial wanted to make "an example of someone," but I have a theory. Negro soldiers received a lot of credit as fighting men at first. Maybe this was for foreign consumption to show that the war was not a racial thing.

It was good to let the people of India, China and Africa know that both black and white Americans were fighting. In any case, the pictures of Negro soldiers were spread on the front pages of papers from New York to San Francisco and they were written about in glowing terms.

Now they are being criticized as soldiers according to most of the reports.

How come? People don't change that much over night.

THE GENERAL ARMY practice is to take a sick man out of combat. Hundreds of thousands in our Army, the English Army and every Army I know about suffered from the same illness in the last war and were given medical care.

Lieutenant Ellert spoke about "an example." Was that example an attempt to "put the Negro" in his place by discrediting Lieutenant Gilbert and the much dogged all-Negro Twenty-fourth? Was it an attempt to avoid the inevitable integration of colored and white in our armed forces?

At this critical moment, if there is the slightest bit of evidence of unfairness the President, as Commander-in-Chief, should see that justice is done.

## CAYTON

### The Supreme Court Is Gradually Making This Country of Ours a Working Democracy

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

IF YOU are down in Miami, Fla., and want to play a game of golf you won't have to wait until Monday. That is if the recent ruling of the Supreme Court is followed and I don't see how the decision can be avoided unless they shut down the golf course.

They had a neat little device down there. The municipality owned and operated the Miami Springs Country Club. On Mondays, when a person should be out earning a living, they would allow Negroes to play.

The rest of the week was for whites only. Several of the Negro residents of Miami took the case to the Florida Supreme Court and sought, what in the legal terminology is called, re-



Mr. Cayton

lief. The Florida courts were not sympathetic; in fact they were downright hostile to the idea.

THEY DISMISSED the petition and claimed that this restriction did not work unconstitutional against colored people because after all they could play on Mondays.

My Miami friends were not satisfied and took the matter to the United States Supreme Court which "vacated", that is cancelled the findings of the Florida Supreme Court. This was a strong step for a higher court. So if you want a game of golf down in Miami don't wait until Monday — just drop around when you have a few hours off and the sun is shining.

I WAS VERY pleased about this decision. Not being much of an athlete in my youth I didn't learn many games. But I always wanted to play golf. It would come in right handy now as they tell me it is a good game for the middle-aged: not too strenuous, not too fast. You just walk around with three other guys in the open air.

But I was raised in a town where Negroes were not allowed on the golf course. So I didn't learn how to play. I am afraid that the tired old muscles couldn't be trained now. Somehow I have a special resentment toward this bit of prejudice.

But of course the case is more important than this personal reaction. This case like the cases of Heman Marion Sweatt and G. W. McLaurin of the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma, show how rapidly the racial barriers of the South are breaking down.

EDUCATIONAL BARRIERS were the first to go and now the fight for equal opportunities in recreational facilities is being opened up. It is about time.

I remember teaching at Fisk University and finding that there were certain parks in Nashville that you could not ride through at all, others that you could ride through just on a particular day. And yet the support for these parks came from everyone's taxes.

In New Orleans a man wanted to show me a rare type of bird that they had in the zoo but could not because it was not the day for colored visitors. And this man was a big taxpayer.

EVEN IN A town in Pennsylvania I found a swimming pool where Negroes were allowed to swim only on Saturdays, just before they changed the water. But the Supreme Court decision has changed all of that now.

And people should forget about this social equality stuff. No one has to socialize with anyone they don't want to socialize with. In Seattle I just wanted to learn golf. In New Orleans I wanted to see a rare bird.

In Pennsylvania it was a hot day and I wanted to take a swim. On none of those occasions was I looking for so-called social equality but that was the dodge that kept me out.

Things are moving fast, getting better. And by the grace of God and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court we may have a democracy here even in spite of ourselves.



## CAYTON

Redding Excellent Plot  
Is About a Negro Who  
Gradually Sells Out Both  
His Race and Himself

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

DEAR J. Saunders Redding: I've just read your book, "Stranger and Alone." I am impressed no end. It's one of those types of books that you try to put down but can't. I know this sounds corny, but it's the truth.

I picked it up about 2 o'clock on a restless night and said to myself, what in the hell does this Saunders guy have to say. I then read it cover to cover and even read the blurb on the dustjacket. Man, it's a great book!

WHAT GETS ME is how you had the strength, the courage and the fortitude to write it. The plot is about a Negro who gradually, imperceptibly sells out his race and most important himself.

Teaching in a Negro college, I know what you had to go through to get that book down on paper. Few people know or understand what writers are up against.

In every book, every paragraph, every sentence they reveal themselves and thus endanger themselves. There's nothing for a real writer to do but just that. And that's the score, and that, my friend, you must live with.

IT'S LIKE A WOMAN giving birth to a child. No one can really help. They can hold her hand, have compassion but the suffering she must endure.

So with writing a book you give birth to an idea. The driving necessity to tell the truth as you see it will and must surmount all. You've picked a tough game, my friend, but you couldn't dodge

it. You couldn't dodge it because that's your fate.

How will Negroes receive this book? Many of them will be frightened. They will be frightened because it will show them to themselves as they are. Frightened, confused and compromising. You knew that when you wrote it. You knew just what revealing the truth without hysteria, without rancor, without bitterness would mean. Yet, you had the fortitude to write it. For this I commend you.

I HOPE THE BOOK will sell, for as a very sensitive Frenchman said: "This is not a book, but a deed." I don't exactly know what all this means, but it does mean to me that it took a great deal of inner courage to do it.

Frankly I'm going to plug the book because I think it's that important. In the last few years I've only been impressed by three books in the field of race relations. Dick Wright's "Black Boy" I thought was a tour de force in that Dick revealed the inner landscape of hate and frustration; the human tragedy augmented and compounded by the cruelty of our race relations—that peculiar infantile system of domination and subjugation which exists in the United States.

I thought that Chester Himes' "If He Hollers Let Him Go" and "Lonely Crusade" were books of major importance although and perhaps because they were hysterical. Lillian Smith's "Killers of the Dream" is something else again. It's a calm book, it's like your book. I wonder how you, a Negro teaching in a Southern college, or she, a Southern white woman living in Georgia, could have the fortitude to say what you had to say and still, because you both realized it, endure the inner suffering which comes with speaking as you must speak but speaking quietly.

IM ALWAYS REMINDED of Shakespeare when I read something that impresses me profoundly. Hamlet, his greatest play, has a terrific and "awful" line in which Hamlet speaks to Horatio when he is dying. It goes this way:

"If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

Absent thee from felicity awhile, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain, To tell my story."

You have told your story. You have told a story of the Negro

people. You have suffered in telling it but, my friend, you are a writer. And that's about all I can say.

HORACE R. CAYTON

## CAYTON

Hodding Carter's New Book Is an Indication That He Is a Turncoat On Ideals of Democracy

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

HODDING CARTER, the so-called Southern white liberal, has just published a book entitled "Southern Legacy."

Frankly, Mr. Carter has disappointed me a great deal. In his "Winds of Fear" Carter showed the devastating results of race prejudice. The present work classified him as a racial reactionary.

I know that Mr. Carter will feel that it is unfair to categorize him as such. However, one quotation from the book will show you what I mean:

"Neither mockery nor protest nor legislation can, in the ascertainable future, change the white South's conviction that racial separateness at the mass levels of personal contact is the only acceptable way by which large segments of two dissimilar peoples can live side by side in peace. Any abrupt Federal effort to end segregation as it is practiced in the South today would not only be foredoomed to failure but would also dangerously impair the present progressive adjustments between the races."

This to me is a statement which is undemocratic and untrue.

THROUGHOUT THE BOOK, Carter pleads for sweet reason-ableness. He tells a number of stories to show how the South is a peculiar part of the country, has a feudal background and then ends by asking that the rest of the world in no way interfere with it.

I have said that Mr. Carter's statement was untrue. Lillian Smith in reviewing it for the New York Times said, "It is, therefore, somewhat surprising that Mr. Carter, a forward-looking Mississippi editor and Pulitzer Prize winner, should write a book in 1950 based on the assumption that segregation cannot be questioned in Dixie. Not only can it be questioned, it has been questioned and it is crumbling."

She then goes on to say that segregation has broken down in a number of Southern cities where Negroes use the library facilities, where Negroes attend some colleges and even where Negroes are members of white churches.

What I think has happened is this. Segregation is crumbling so rapidly and a sure knowledge that the racial problem will have to be met head on for the good of the South, the country and the whole democratic ideal has frightened the man that once wrote daringly about the South.

WHY SHOULD HE have written "Winds of Fear" which exposed the entire system and its incredible cruelty and then come back just five years later to apologize for the maintenance of that very system of racial injustice?

What has happened in between that time? The cold war between Russia and the United States has become deeper and tenser. The British Empire is falling apart at the seams.

It has become evident that the so-called democratic forces of the world must give up their petty color prejudices if they are to win the world struggle for power.

All this Mr. Carter knows as he is a newspaperman. He

knows, too, that if the two Truman factions or the Mr. Cayton States' Rights Democratic group will gain control of the party.

First, let's take up the question of the county-unit state primary system. This is a device whereby the state-wide elections in counties are counted as a unit regardless of the total number of voters in any particular county. Thus, a small, thinly populated, county may play as large a role as a large, urban county.

YES, I THINK Mr. Carter knows all these things, that is, he knows them intellectually but not emotionally.

Just like the South, he is afraid to face giving up the special privileges he has as a white man. He is really afraid to face the agony of the maturity which must come when a democracy really works.

I wouldn't blame Mr. Carter so much for this present book if he had not shown by his previous writings the awful effects of segregation.

The present book in terms of the fact that the author knows all these things indicates that he is a "turncoat" on the ideals of democracy.

## CAYTON

In Many Rural Areas  
Of Georgia It's Still  
Dangerous for a Negro  
To Register and Vote

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

THINGS are happening in the State of Georgia.

This week the Supreme Court will be asked to hurry up and decide whether Georgia's county-unit state primary system is constitutional.

The decision of the court will be important in deciding the influence which both the Negro and labor vote will have in that state. It will further have ramifications for the Democratic party

—whether the

THE EFFECT IS to give the rural areas control of state politics. Atlanta, for example, under this system is evaluated at only one-eleventh the weight given ballots from other parts of the state.

In 1944, a Supreme Court decision opened the way for Negroes to use their votes effectively by invading the Democratic party. Under the leadership of such forceful men as Austin Thomas Walden of Atlanta by 1946 the number of registered Negro voters has jumped from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand.

This was a great advance and there is the continued campaign to get more and more Negroes registered.

HOWEVER, THE ROAD of the Negro voter in Georgia was still a tough one. Right away he ran into the unit state primary system which worked to his disadvantage.

In many rural counties it is still dangerous for a Negro to attempt to register and to vote. He may find that his job or even his person is threatened. Further, in those same rural counties the Negro population is not as heavy as it is in the urban sections.

So even with an increase in the registration of Negroes as long as this county unit system exists the state political machines will be in the hands of the politicians who call on the "rednecks" of the backwoods for their support.

THERE IS ONE distinct ad-



Mr. Cayton



Mr. Cayton





vantage in the situation. This always stuck in my mind. When same system which tends to make the Negro vote less effective also works to the disadvantage of the urban population and the labor vote. There are clashes of interest among these powerful groups and the backwoods men. Therefore, whether by choice or necessity, the Negro has allies in his fight against the unit system.

This whole development is important to Negroes in Georgia as well as to urban and labor groups in the state. But its implications have national significance. In the first place, it will test how far any state can go in its efforts to dilute the votes of groups it does not like.

All of the Southern states will follow the outcome of the case in view of either their own particular type of attempts to block unpopular groups or to see if Georgia's example could be followed by them.

IN THE SECOND place the question will have importance in terms of the recent flirtation between Northern Republicans and the Dixiecrats.

If the county unit system is upheld it will strengthen the hands of the Dixiecrats. If not there is the possibility that labor, urban groups and the Negro vote can make great changes in the political structure of the state and defeat Republican-Dixiecrat fusion in the coming national elections.

In any case watch Georgia. Things are happening fast down there. And congratulations to Austin Thomas Walden.

# CAYTON

Some of Our Negro Leaders Must Satisfy Their White Masters or Be Stripped of Power

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

THE ROLE of the leader is not an easy one. That goes for all leaders. For the Negro leader it is doubly hard.

I had to work on the police force. There I learned a lot of things. One phrase has

police men were talking about themselves they would always say that they were "in the middle."

Finally, I got around to asking an old-timer just what that meant. "Well," he said, "the crooked politicians want a wide open town so that they can get graft. The reformers want the town closed. But we are appointed by the politicians and have to do what they say or we will be put walking a beat in the sticks about twenty miles from home. So we go along with them."

"But, every so often, the reformers get pretty hot and the politicians have to do something. What do they do? They jump on us. Then we have to go out and close down the town they have ordered us to keep open. Son, we are just in the middle."

And that is the way it is with many Negro leaders. YOU HAVE OFTEN heard it said that our leaders are appointed for us—that white people create our leaders. They create them by giving them big positions, appointing them to important boards, electing them to office. There is no doubt that most of our leaders arrive just that way. And would it further surprise anyone that white people pick the leaders who will follow their orders—a safe leader. They would be fools if they didn't.

Some times they make mistakes, but seldom. There are many conferences before any Negro is appointed to any position of authority. They go over them just like the FBI goes over the appointments to the State Department.

KNOWING FULL WELL how they were chosen and why they were chosen, the appointed Negro leader proceeds to play his role. But it is a difficult role.

In the first place, he has to satisfy his master—that is where the power lies. In a split



Mr. Cayton

second he can be stripped of all of his power by his white master. The living is easy. His wife, whom he loves, has, at last, a mink coat.

He has security for his children, a comfortable way of life and, perhaps, if he's a big shot, a Cadillac. Those things are nothing to be laughed at in this materialistic, money-mad society.

But, that isn't the whole of the story. This leader is also a Negro. He knows the injustices that have been heaped on his people. He, like every other human being, is striving for a certain amount of dignity.

SOMETHING WITHIN HIM, something deep and unsilent within him, revolts at the use of the sticks about twenty miles from home. So we go along with them.

But, every so often, the reformers get pretty hot and the politicians have to do something. What do they do? They jump on us. Then we have to go out and close down the town they have ordered us to keep open. Son, we are just in the middle."

Let me add quickly that there are a number, more and more each year, of staunch, loyal and courageous Negro leaders. With all of the temptations it is a wonder.

IN THIS REGARD I believe that the American Negro has shown, perhaps, as great fortitude as has any minority group in the history of the world.

But, what about the leaders that fall by the wayside? Many become cynical, corrupt and arrogant. We may know their inner struggles and have great sympathy for them as individuals, but we must also fight them.

They are "in the middle." They are trying to please white people and get along with colored people. But they should not be allowed to work both sides of the street.

This we must teach them.

# CAYTON

'Scottsboro Boy' Is a Grim, Terrible Commentary on Life in the Deep South

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

THE SCOTTSBORO case is back in the news. Now it is the subject of a book, "Scottsboro Boy."

There are two stories: the story of the book and the story behind the book. Let me tell the last story first.

Haywood Patterson was the eldest of the Scottsboro boys and he was the toughest. When the State of Alabama double-crossed the Scottsboro Committee by refusing to pardon the boys as they had promised, it took special vengeance on Haywood. For nineteen years Haywood served time for a crime he did not commit. Then he escaped and came North.

Since 1948 he has been a fugitive from justice, living like a hunted animal in the Negro sections of many of our North cities.

LAST YEAR, through friends, he met a newspaper man to whom he told his story. This man, I. F. Stone of New York's Daily Compass, made it possible for Haywood's friend, a writer named Earl Conrad, to meet a liberal book editor.

This editor was Ken McCormick of Doubleday and Company. McCormick, a liberal and courageous man, heard the story and was moved. He then made it possible for Haywood and Conrad to have enough money to put their story together, could tell Haywood's story.

Now the story of the story of nineteen years of suffering. It is the story of what happens to a black peasant who becomes a cog in the frightful system of race relations and



Mr. Cayton

justice in the deep South. It is a story of man's injustice to man—especially when that man is a black man.

HAYWOOD'S STORY IS a grim, terrible commentary on life in the deep South. The Unwittingly and unwillingly hopeless and helpless position of Negroes. But more, it shows the misery, the frustration, the failure among the poor whites whose only consolation is that they are "superior" to Negroes.

"Scottsboro Boy" is the story of just one boy—Haywood Patterson. It is not a history of the Scottsboro case. That book has yet to be written and needs sorely to be written. But, in the present work, we have a valuable, powerful, personal document.

Many people will feel that this book should not have been written. They might think that it would give aid and comfort to our enemy in the cold war. I can't agree with this point of view. In the first place we would just stop talking about writing about or thinking about any form of social injustice for fear that our enemies might find out about it. Well, they already know about our Scottsboro cases. Further, we can never correct our many terrible injustices if we don't talk about them.

EDITOR PRATTIS recently had something to say about this. He quoted former Secretary of State George C. Marshall in his column to this effect: "Every item of discrimination which can be shown to exist in the United States serves as fuel for the totalitarian propaganda machine. This propaganda machine rejoices at every job discriminatory practice, at every racist inference..."

Commented Prattis, "General Marshall, of course, is correct." There is no doubt then that this book will be received with delight by the critics of this country. But that cannot be helped and should not be helped. The facts are that the Scottsboro case was a disgrace to Western European civilization and it is a fact that Haywood Patterson, one of its victims, is still a hunted man after nineteen years of imprisonment. Hiding these facts does not cure the evil.

AS TO HAYWOOD Patterson and all of the Scottsboro boys, we are under a



# First Negro Woman On New York Daily Compass

NEW YORK—The slave market of domestic workers in New York City is exposed in a series of articles beginning this week in the Daily Compass, carrying the by-line of Marvel Cooke. Mrs. Cooke is the first Negro Woman to work as a full-fledged writer on a daily newspaper. She has been on the staff of the Compass, the city's youngest daily sheet, since November.

Mrs. Cooke is not confined to "Negro" news. The staff is small and her duties compare equally with those of other editorial staffmen. She serves on the rewrite desk, writes stories which effect any and all racial groups, and assists with research.

Marvel Cooke is well known in the Negro Newspaper world. She began her journalistic career on the Amstardam News in 1933. From there she went to the People's Voice where she was employed for five years as copy editor, and associate editor. She is well known among members of the New York Newspaper Guild and served for a while on its executive committee.

The newspaper woman was born and reared in Minneapolis, Minn. She is married to Cecil Cooke, business man and sports enthusiast.



## First Negro Woman On N. Y. Daily

NEW YORK—The slave market of domestic workers in New York City is exposed in a series of articles beginning this week in the Daily Compass, carrying the byline of Marvel Cooke. Mrs. Cooke is the first Negro Woman to work as a full-fledged writer on a daily newspaper. She has been on the staff of the Compass, the city's youngest daily sheet, since November.

Mrs. Cooke is not confined to "Negro" news. The staff is small and her duties compare equally with those of other editorial staffmen. She serves on the rewrite desk, writes stories which effect any and all racial groups, and assists with research.

Marvel Cooke is well known in the Negro newspaper world. She began her journalistic career on the Amsterdam News in 1933. From there she went to the People's Voice, where she was employed for five years as copy editor, and associate editor. She is well known among members of the New York Newspaper Guild and served for a while on its executive committee.

The newspaper woman was born and reared in Minneapolis, Minn. She is married to Cecil Cooke, businessman and sports enthusiast.



## Negro Editor Speaks To Wisconsin Grads

CHICAGO. — A Negro addressed a University of Wisconsin graduating class for the first time in its 102 years history. when Freda DeKnight was the principal speaker last Thursday at the graduation exercises of the Chef's School in Memorial Union at Madison.

In making her address, Mr. DeKnight, food editor of Ebony and author of "Date With A Dish," set a double precedent since the occasion was also the first on which a woman has been honor speaker at the Chef's School.

Another Negro, Carson Gulley, is a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Chef's School of Commercial Dietetics.



# Women Looking Forward

31 by Dorothy B. Ferebee

Every woman in America has reason to be proud when she learns that one of the newest bright spots in this country for easing the health burdens of a rural settlement is a direct outgrowth of the work of women. Moreover, there is further reason for pride on learning that a lot of money is being put forward for the construction of this hospital center is being donated in memory of a woman physician.



It will be located in Mound Bayou, Miss., the only incorporated all colored community in the Mississippi Valley.

A few years back, many of Mississippi's million colored persons were entirely without medical care. In response to this need, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, back in 1935, initiated its now famous Mississippi Health Project.

## Five Straight Summers

For five consecutive summers, the staff of this health clinic journeyed to Mound Bayou to carry its message of health and of hope to thousands who had never seen a doctor or a nurse.

There small children were vaccinated against smallpox, injected against diphtheria and examined completely for physical defects.

Although these findings were very carefully tabulated on survey record cards the group knew that nothing would come of them, that they would be filed away with many another survey card.

## No Facilities Available

There was no permanent clinic, no neighborhood hospital, no facilities for carrying out the recommendations.

The best one could hope for was an occasional "break" for some ill child who would be taken 100 miles to a Memphis hospital or 150 miles to one in Jackson. Little, hot, dusty, cotton-bound Mound Bayou had no services to offer.

## There's the Needed Spark

But the work of the Alpha Kappa Alpha health staff was so outstanding that their spade work and their recommendations caught fire.

In the South, many benevolent and fraternal organizations offer life, burial sickness, and hospital insurance. One of these became so inspired by the original work of these sorority women that it raised \$100,000 and has built a long one-story hospital building, adequately equipped and designed for 76 beds.

Memorial to Dr. Sara Brown  
Now a second hospital on the site of one of the sorority's first clinics is in process of construction.

This second hospital is to be endowed by the family of a well-known physician and trustee of Howard University, and is to be known as the Sara Winifred Brown Memorial Hospital.

It will contain long, spacious wards and service rooms, a specially designed operating room and laboratory space for every type of modern diagnostic equipment.

Sleepy, shadeless, dusty, cotton-bound Mound Bayou of 15 years ago is now a thriving little town with a new look and a new fame as a medical, as well as a cotton, center.

# Women Looking Forward

31a by Dorothy B. Ferebee

The Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth has been an extraordinarily fine example of democracy in action. There were many people thinking, planning and working together to achieve new ways of strengthening the lives of the youngest segments of our great nation — our children and youth.



Next to the importance of the conference itself was the appearance and participation of teen-age youths through out all the programs. Never let any one tell you again that youth is too giddy, too frivolous, too juvenile to know or care what is going on in the world.

In these sessions, their poise, their clarity of expression, their straightforward talk, their look-you-in-the-eye sincerity were an outright inspiration.

## Force Elders to Listen

They talked straight from the shoulder, without the guile or glib double-talk we older ones use to cover up and wrap about our words. Theirs was a refreshing breeze fanning into the smoldering embers of concealed, submerged issues. The elders were not only sitting up taking notice, but also sitting up taking notes.

They looked at the home, church, lessons they were learning. They asked questions that were obviously painful and searching, but which must be answered if an effective action program is to be built for the future.

## Sick of Mere Theories

These youngsters were insistent

that we demonstrate respect for the individual dignity and integrity of every child. They were determined that every child should have complete and unfaltering belief in the basic principles of democracy and that each should have an equally deep belief in the integrity of those principles.

They felt deceived by our professions of democracy, when, in their every day living, they encountered so much so far removed from what they were taught to believe. They saw and felt with their minds that the fabric of our honesty was full of ugly holes.

So, before coming to their nation's capital the citadel of world democracy—these 150 young delegates to this unique conference made up their collective minds they would test and taste democracy on their own. They would put democracy to work.

Proved It Could Be Done  
They pledged, all of them, boys and girls, colored and white, from the North, the South, the East and West, to live, to eat, to plan and work together while in Washington. No discriminating laws or practices, no defenseless maneuvers of a Southern city would keep them apart. And they won. For all 150 of them traveled the distance each day in chartered buses to Fort Myer, Va., where they lived as one big family.

Their experience and demonstration is a clear-cut case of how discrimination and segregation can be licked when there is a will. Youth, when let alone, can be courageous and strong.

They are the hope of tomorrow in making the American people fully conscious of the three R's of democratic citizenship—Rights, Respect and Responsibility."



# Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

My series on the aims and accomplishments of the National Council of Negro Women will be interrupted from time to time by happenings on the current scene indicative of the scope of the work and influence of the organization. One such event merits reporting as an international aspect of our program. Last week in New York, Mrs. Ferebee



the Council's department of international relations, chaired by Mrs. Edith Sampson of Chicago, former chairman of the executive board, played a significant part in a Town Hall presentation of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

The Begum, with her husband, is on tour of the United States to learn something of this great democracy and to tell something about the important role the women of Pakistan are playing in building up their country.

## Membership Extended

The Begum, a beautiful woman speaking flawless English with a resonant charm, was overwhelmed with appreciation and delight when Mrs. Sampson presented to her for the women of Pakistan, an honorary membership in the National Council of Negro Women.

The membership was documented by a beautifully engraved scroll carrying a citation in praise of the indomitable courage and determination of the women of Pakistan in acquiring a new self-confidence.

The Council, through this membership affiliation, also extended the hand of fellowship in the cause of strengthening democracy and maintaining peace.

Mrs. Sampson, an international chairman and personal friend of Begum Liaquat, made a magnificent presentation speech, while photographers and movie men flashed lights.

## Madame Pandit the First

Their friendship began last year when the Town Hall of the Air on its World Tour, made one

of its 13 broadcasts in Pakistan.

The new affiliation broadens our international relationship, begun in 1947, when the Indian Ambassador, Madame Pandit, became a life member and the women of the All-Indian party became honorary members.

## Abundance of Hardships

The Begum told of the reasons for the staggering hardships and misery existing in this young country, now two and a half years old politically.

When the partition of India in Aug., 1947, gave rise to Pakistan, a new and separate homeland for nearly 80 million Muslims was created.

When an additional 7 million homeless Muslims were driven into Pakistan from India, many hungry, wounded refugees greatly complicated the task of a new government already thwarted by poverty and ignorance.

## Much Volunteer Work Done

Nevertheless, through leadership of the Begum, the women of Pakistan have done great work as voluntary social workers, collecting food, clothing and medical supplies; as nurses assisting the few available doctors giving hospital aid in East Pakistan where only 2,000 hospital beds must serve a population of 45 million.

What the women of this brave country have done gives testimony to their social consciousness and to their acceptance of their new role as builders in a young democracy.

# Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

Last week one of the most significant assemblies of the Western Hemisphere was held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the crossroad of the Americas, to arouse in women of Haiti a deeper awareness of their responsibility and opportunity to further the progress of their people. Women came from all the provinces of Haiti, as well as from Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba and the United States to discuss the economic and social status of women in Haiti.



Mrs. Ferebee

Naturally, any focus on the problems of women would include also a survey of the problems of children — high infant mortality rate, high birth rate, premature births, illegitimacy, care of the orphaned and treatment of the child laborer.

## Determination Wins Admiration

The Haitian women were deeply concerned about these problems and brought to their discussions a seriousness and an objectivity that inspired admiration for their earnest determination to find measures to eliminate the grave social and economic ills of their small island.

From this group there were representatives from many women's organizations, including:

Mrs. Menon, Status of Women Commission of the United Nations; Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, vice-president of the National Council of Negro Women; Miss Dorothy Height, national president of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority;

Mrs. Laura Lovelace, national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Mrs. Ruth Wilson of the American Association of University Women; Miss Eloise Brainerd, of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom.

## Madame Estime's Leadership

They were greatly impressed with the way in which the Haitian women were looking with respect and allegiance to the leadership given by Madame Estime, wife of the Haitian President, who

was honorary chairman of the Congress and gave the opening address.

She also served as the official hostess and extended courtesies of the Presidential mansion to the delegates. In addition to serving as hostess, she showed vital interest in all the problems under consideration, thus giving personal as well as official sanction to the program outlined by the Congress.

She is keenly interested in, and is the sponsor of, an orphanage which is already rendering significant service to the unfortunate children on the island.

## Fight for Social Security

President Estime has endeared himself to the masses, for in the short time he has been in office, he has made valiant efforts to effect social security measures.

As we know them under a highly developed industrial system, these may seem relatively easy but, in an agrarian economy, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain such benefits while struggling to strengthen the basic economic structure of the country.

The Haitian women are to be congratulated for their farsightedness and for their willingness to join forces with women of the world, particularly with women of minority groups working to further welfare programs for their people.

# Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

The new Mid-Century Register have access to the council, the of Women, recently initiated by organization has welcomed and the National Council of Negro Women, provides a highly significant opportunity for re-interpretation of the aims and achievements of that organization. The thousands of women whose signatures are to be affixed to this register will be historically identified with a spiritual and intellectual renaissance of women of America.



Mrs. Ferebee

Back in 1935, the National Council grew out of a need for united planning and concerted action of women to solve serious problems affecting their economic, social, educational and cultural welfare, not only in local communities, but on national and international levels.

This called for a union of many national organizations to achieve the stature necessary for representation at home and abroad.

It was in keeping with the vision and inspired leadership role of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune that she would be the one to recognize the need for unity to meet that challenge.

## A Three-Pronged Setup

She called together 12 or 14 women's organizations to see how, through capturing their interest for working together, they might become the unifying force, the numerical strength needed for power and for action.

As the idea of the organization spread and caught fire, individual members enlisted. Now any woman who wishes to become a part of the organization may do so through a metropolitan or junior council.

To make it quite clear, then, the National Council is a three-pronged organization—composed of national organizations, life members, through metropolitan and junior groups and individual members.

Contrary to some widespread

It is an inclusive organization—truly a cross section, reflecting all elements in a community—civic, church, labor, educational, fraternal, professional and Greek letter groups.

## Skilled Leaders Developed

By developing an informed and vocal leadership among women, the organization moves closer to achieving its expressed goals:

Increased benefits for the working woman, adequate housing for every American family, better standards of living for all people, equal educational opportunities, integration of colored people into the normal channels of American life;

Full and unrestricted citizenship privileges and responsibilities, promotion of the physical and spiritual development of children, and a fuller understanding of the work and achievements of the United Nations.



# Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

There is something new under the sun. Women have a new role in the field of medicine. Not just trained women, but all women—housewives, clerks, domestics, professionals—are to be enlisted as aides to medical men in a new campaign to discover cancer at an early stage, when the chances for cure are greatest. Under



a new technique, employing the movies as a valuable tool in public education, women are to be taught how to assist their physicians in the early detection of cancer.

The National Cancer Institute of the United States Public Health Service and the American Cancer Society have released a new sound film in color which will help to educate millions of women in what to look for and how to examine themselves.

## Stress in Breast Cancer

Released at a special showing in New York City, the film is called "Breast Self-Examination."

The early discovery of breast tumors was chosen as the subject because thousands of women could save their own lives if they knew how to discover cancer at an early stage.

Except for certain mortal cancers, breast cancer is the easiest kind for woman herself to suspect. Despite this ease of detection, more than 50,000 cases develop yearly and within five years more than half of the patients die—and because the disease was not discovered in time.

## Four-Fifths Could Be Saved

At least 80% of these patients could be saved by surgery, if suspected earlier by women themselves.

This new film demonstrates the technique of self-examination. It gives step by step the correct method of examination—the position of the body before a mirror, the position of the body lying down, the changing positions of the arms, the flat surface of the hands for gentle pressures and feeling sensation.

The doctor in the film points out that these steps can be easily followed by the patient herself every month.

## Small, Firm Lump First Sign

He emphasizes repeatedly that for many months after it begins, breast cancer as a rule produces no symptoms. At this stage the only sign is a small, firm lump.

If discovered, it can be operated on and removed completely, thus curing 9 out of every 10 patients. But this is possible only if the lump is discovered early.

To discover this small, firm lump is the job for the new aides to the physicians—the women of the nation.

## Scientific Portrayal

The film is carefully and scientifically produced. The scenes are handled with dignity and good taste, and create a healthy psychological atmosphere.

From the point of view of the physician, the training of aides to supplement this once a year examination with the possibility of catching developments between the periodic check-ups, is a great boon.

From the point of view of the patient, any technique to curb the advance of cancer gives hope and peace of mind to women looking forward to longer, happier living.

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

Last Saturday, the National Council of Negro Women was privileged to honor 11 women for outstanding achievements in

1949, and one woman of the Mid-Century for 50 years of faithful service to human welfare. Council House, the scene of the celebration, was a literal international meeting point for persons of many races. Americans of many cultures, Germans, Mexicans, Dominicans—all came to honor these women who had distinguished themselves in the fields of art, medicine, labor, government, religious life, international activity and social welfare.

## Home Economist Captivating

And they were all unusually interesting as well as outstanding. One of them, Freda DeKnight, a home economist, captivated the guests.

She is a food specialist and author of the book "Date With

a Dish." In this book she has placed new values on the lost art of food preparation.

Mrs. DeKnight has glamorized the old art of cooking by colorful lectures and skillful creation of dishes that are beautiful to look at and exciting to taste.

She has succeeded in using her wide knowledge and skill as a lecturer and writer in a field too little explored by women.

## Makes Field More Attractive

She has not been content to use the traditional recipes, but has traveled and collected world-wide recipes, using them to glamorize and enhance her creations.

Even more remarkable perhaps than her own skills has been the way in which she has inspired countless numbers of American youths—of both races—to pioneer into new careers and occupations in the food industry.

Her own enthusiasm and superb performance have influenced many young people to take another look at a field which had lost its lustre.

## Touches Hearts Through Stomach

Moreover, Mrs. DeKnight has contributed immeasurably to improve human relations by performance and standards of skillful and so high that other races have been quick to recognize and respect her.

She has lectured in a great number of schools and colleges throughout the country. She has been honored by groups upon the publication of "Date With a Dish," and has been interviewed by every major network in America.

She has traveled in Europe, in the Indies, in Hawaii and the Caribbean Islands collecting recipes and other information about foods. Her recipes have been tested for the average cook to master and for the average family to enjoy.

They are indeed a delight. In her capable hands, cooking has become a highly skilled art.



# Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

I had already written my column for this issue when the shocking news broke in Washington Daily paper that the Sesquicentennial Commission had recalled a

actors who were to present scenes from the drama "Faith of Our Fathers" at the Anacostia High School. This action was requested by officials of the District of Columbia segregated school system, whose Superintendent, Hobart M. Corning, asserted that "we just don't have mixed groups in the schools."

The column I had prepared was on the subject of the presentation of a home-made flag of the United Nations by two 4-H girls, one white and one colored, to the President of the United States.

## One Clean, Other Sordid

It is highly significant that I must sidetrack this inspiring subject hastily to meet my deadline with reactions to a most viciously undemocratic incident.

"Faith of Our Fathers" is the historical drama portraying the founding of the Federal Union and the city of Washington, currently presented by the Sesquicentennial Commission in the amphitheatre at Rock Creek Park.

It is supposed to glorify the finest traditions of America. The sketches from this pageant scheduled to play in the schools are designed to encourage the attendance of Washington's young people at the amphitheatre performances of the production.

## Children Must Face This

But the withdrawal of the mixed cast and the mandate that only white actors go to the white schools and colored actors go to colored schools is the drama that has stolen the show.

It is this sordid performance of corrupt racism that is floodlighted before the children of the nation's capital.

Although the Sesquicentennial Commission has conducted the pageant on a racially integrated basis, its general manager has immediately capitulated to the policy of the schools.

## New Way to Sell Democracy

This shows that the Commission's avowed policy is only skin-deep in contrast to the stalwart policies of the Freedom Train Committee.

Before this incident has subsided, millions of bewildered children throughout the world, who will never see the pageant itself, will hear of this ghastly travesty.

This is how Washington's segregated school system helps the United States sell democracy to the world.



# Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

A great crowd turned out at the Little Theatre at Hunter College in New York City the other evening to hear Mme. V. L. Pandit, Ambassador from India, and

Judge William Hastie discuss how far we here in the United States have moved both backward and forward in the struggle against race discrimination.

The occasion was the annual forum under the direction of the Women's Advisory Committee of the United Negro College Fund, as it launched into the kick-off meeting of the 1951 campaign for \$1,400,000.

Both speakers were excellent in their skillful handling of the similarities between the racial problems in this country and India and in pointing out the gradual glow of hope provided by the gains in public recognition, and greater concern for human beings.

## Seen From Two Viewpoints

They were followed by a panel presentation on "America From My Vantage point" by four discussants, each of which developed the subject from the point of view of education, health, employment and youth as seen by an educator, a physician, a scientist and a young college student.

Each presented the limitations in America, for the colored man in each field, with the conclusion that the picture is neither all black nor all white, but rather a composite gray.

As a finale, two young Army officers of both races, both severely injured in Korea, gave a heart-warming account of the growing evidence of good will and integration among the troops in the war area.

"America from my vantage point" gave the great crowd that turned out a new view of the colored American.

## How Youth Is Helping

The young college student gave a glowing account of how students of both races are beginning to recognize the intrinsic worth of every human being and are reaching for a better understanding of other cultural groups.

## Medical Need Noted

The physician sketched a picture of the need for more colored physicians, not for the purpose of serving colored patients exclusively, but to permit them to carry their share of the load in advancing the health status of the nation.

The scientist outlined the areas



# A.N. Fields

## Illinois Primaries Are Over, But There Are Repercussions

WELL, THE PRIMARIES are over. It leaves in its wake, at least two political repercussions whose echoes may be heard far into some distant future. Every movement has a meaning which, of course, goes for politics as well as other phases of life. Men who are capable of standing the stress of circumstances, will ultimately obtain their objective.

POLITICS, THEY SAY, IS THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT: That is a very broad definition. It also covers a multitude of SINS. Don't let anybody tell you that the PEOPLE are the government, that is just political bunk. They vote, to be sure, but THEY ARE NOT ALWAYS COUNTED THE WAY THEY VOTE.

It is said . . . that down in the first ward the votes are counted for the candidate . . . or candidates selected by the BOSSES which, of course, in the final analysis, means that those who are opposed to the BOSS'S choice, votes for him just the same . . . did I make that clear to you? So, no one ever beats the machine in the first ward. Let that be a lesson to all first-warders who take on the MACHINE.

THE SECOND big mistake happened in the Fourth Ward, where Committeeman Joseph T. Plunkett made the alleged mistake of letting somebody tell him what to do and whom to support for legislature. That did not pan out so well. Committeeman Plunkett is now plain Mr. Plunkett.

The game of politics is interesting if you can take it. Some twenty years ago, Bill DAWSON — for fear that someone may feel aghast at my apparent familiarity—I do mean Congressman William L. Dawson,—we sat parked in an old, broken-down car in front of 4246 Michigan Ave., talking far into the night, Bill Dawson told of his plans for the future. Those plans looked impossible at the time. He was a died-in-the-wool Republican. It must be said of him that he fought a brave fight and kept the faith. I followed him in his plight of political progress, and can claim some small degree of credit for his advancement. During my several years as head of the COURIER in Chicago, he had my support. I don't think he would deny that.

It is possible for men in the course of battle to march so far that they lose sight of the scenery that they have passed. I shall not believe that DAWSON will overlook the props he often used to reach his objective.

# A.N. Fields

## Marcanonio Says All Have Hand In Stall On Civil Rights

THE FOLLOWING speech made very recently by Congressman Marcanonio of New York on the floor of Congress definitely in the interest in the American Negro politically, is worthy of much larger consideration than it received, hence, the congressman is occupying this column this week.

"Mr. Chairman, the record of this Congress is what on civil rights? We have done nothing. We have received double talk and we have also received the double cross on the issue of civil rights all the way down the line, from the White House to Capitol Hill. Action has been promised time and time again and action has been postponed time and time again. Whenever there has been an opportunity for action on civil rights, that opportunity has been destroyed either by surreptitious sabotage on the part of the President and his Democratic Party leadership on a Monday or sabotage open and avowed on the part of the Republican Party on a Wednesday. There has never been a more inglorious page written in the history of this country than the one on civil rights. It is a page of hypocrisy and double dealing by both the Republicans and the Democrats.

"What are we asking here by this amendment? We are simply asking that in the Capital of the Nation the practice of segregation cease on the part of the Government agencies connected with the operation of the government of the District of Columbia. Is that asking too much from a Congress, the majority of which was elected on a platform of civil rights?

"Let me ask some of you gentlemen, by what right, legal, moral, or ethical, can you take the funds of a Negro taxpayer and use those very same dollars together with the dollars of a white taxpayer to perpetuate discrimination and segregation in the District of Columbia against the Negro? Just by what right do you do it? You assert that practice by violence of white supremacy.

"That is the only way you can assert that practice and carry it on. I repeat that. You assert it by the violence of white supremacy. You violate every precept of decency and you subvert every principle of democracy. You violate every profession of democracy found in every great document of this Nation of ours. You violate every ethical and moral principle and you assert your white supremacy by violence so that you can keep alive this vile system of economic exploitation of 14,000,000 Negroes. Here Congress, year in and year out, has been placing its stamp of approval on this violence and oppression. What is worse, it has refused to lift a finger to put a stop to this abhorrent practice.

"Mr. Chairman, it is regrettable, very regrettable indeed that the floor has so many present who are opposed to this kind of amendment. Where are the October friends of civil rights today? This amendment and the offering of it was no secret. It has been a yearly practice. Everybody knows that this amendment is offered to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. What is more, it was published in this morning's paper that it was going to be offered. Why the absence of these election-time friends of civil rights from the floor of the House? Where are they? Why are they not here? Is it because we are voting in the Committee of the Whole where there is no record vote on this matter? Is it because you can dodge behind this parliamentary device so that you can conceal your absenteeism and conceal your sabotage of this effort in the fight to establish equality in the District of Columbia? I do not think you are going to fool

anybody. Let me tell you, you are not going to fool 14,000,000 Negro people in this country with this kind of conduct any more. You are not going to fool the other people—the white people who believe in the principle of equality and who want the Congress to act on it. You are not going to fool anybody, may I say to the leadership of the House by saying, "Well, the Dixie Democrats are not in the majority. They constitute a minority.

"The Dixie Democrats are here, but they do not constitute a majority. Where is a majority which was elected by the American people on the basis of a promise to enact civil rights?



# A. N. Fields

## Negro Voters Seem Blind To Insincerity Of The Democrats

I MET A NUMBER of people, as well as read a number of articles each endeavoring to explain the reasons why Congressman Smathers was able to bump off Senator Pepper in their recent race for the Senate. I have yet to hear the real reason which actually answers the question.

FIRST OF ALL, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY has learned to use the Negro voters as their chief POLITICAL ASSET. In the North, they promise everything and give nothing. AND THE COLORED BROTHER seems to be satisfied with those PROMISES. We are now about to open a new campaign.

DO YOU THINK SENATOR LUCAS CARES ANYTHING ABOUT OBTAINING CIVIL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES? If you do, you are just political crazy. THE SENATOR did not emanate from the right section of Illinois to think much of the colored brother. Of course, while in Chicago they tell how much they love . . . but, that's in Chicago. When they get back in Washington and closeted with their Southern brothers, they tell them, "YOU FELLOWS KNOW THAT WE HAVE TO DO THESE THINGS IN ORDER TO GET BACK HERE."

Unfortunately for us, we have no leadership in Washington who will take issues with our supposed friends. OUR LEADERSHIP CANNOT PROTEST. WHY? Because they are dependent on the good graces of those very people for their political existence. OUTSIDE OF ONE MAN, the FEPC, in the recent legislature in Springfield had no support. What would you expect in WASHINGTON. I came to the conclusion that if thinking Negroes fight against any more bills being presented in Washington, as measures for their benefit. WHAT WE WANT IS NOT NEW LAWS, BUT THE OLD ONES ENFORCED. By letting the Northern Democrats make us the issue in every national election, enables the southern Democrats to have an issue to enhance their own election . . . THE SOUTHERN WHITE MAN would not have an issue were it not for the Negro question. Because it does not take any brains for them to raise that issue, their boll-weevil constituents would not appreciate a sound discussion of their country's needs. THEY HAVE A CIVIL RIGHTS LAW IN WASHINGTON, why not enforce that one?

If they cannot enforce the Civil Rights law in the NATIONAL CAPITAL, where the laws are made, then where can they enforce them? LAW ENFORCEMENT IS ALMOST A DEAD ISSUE in this country. Those elected to enforce the law join with the obstructionists after their election. This, of course, is not true in all cases, but is true in all too many cases. Anyway, making new laws has not improved the WHITE MAN; why should it be thought that new laws will improve the Negroes. WHAT WE HAVE TO DO IS MERIT BETTER TREATMENT. WE CAN ONLY PROVE THAT WE ARE ADVANCING WHEN WE SHOW THAT WE HAVE ACCUMULATED WEALTH AND INVEST TO THE END THAT WE ARE ABLE TO CARRY ON A SUBSTANTIAL PROGRAM OF OUR OWN.

We have too many would-be political leaders and not enough business leaders. NO race can build a future with corruption, vice and gambling. Neither political nor social progress can be made by following such leadership. YOUR religious leadership with few exceptions, are on par with your political leadership. THE NEGRO IS FARTHER BACK IN SOCIAL, BUSINESS and POLITICAL PROGRESS, than he was thirty years ago. YOU DID NOT HAVE A GAMBLING LEADERSHIP THEN, NOR DID YOU HAVE BAR-ROOM PREACHERS . . . and race track advocates. We have gone a long way, but in the wrong direction.

# A. N. Fields

## Another Sanhedrin Would Be Great Help To Negro America

ABOUT 25 years ago the late Prof. Kelly Miller, a renowned scholar who spent the major portion of his fruitful life at Howard University in Washington, D.C., called a nation-wide assembly—a Sanhedrin—which met at the Wabash YMCA in Chicago.

The general purpose of the meeting, as I recall now, was to have men and women of the Negro race prominently identified with the improvement of their race to meet and discuss the problem as it stemmed in their various communities.

While very little publicity was given this venture, years after, it can be plainly seen that this meeting was not held in vain, even though the various ramifications of what transpired at the meeting made it extremely difficult to report the convention meeting accurately.

But out of a maize of what did transpire, there were some solid discussions concerning the need for the race to concentrate on economics, education and the inevitable battle against color discrimination in these fields and all others.

Since that time, whether we want to give the late Prof. Miller and his colleagues credit or not, there has been a noted upsurge in business and education so far as Negro Americans are concerned. Fair-minded people will undoubtedly say that in the expected advancement made along these two lines by the race, the Sanhedrin helped immeasurably and was a definite guiding force.

Today we can feel much prouder of the Negro's advancement in business than 25 years ago, although there is much to be desired even though the progress is still moving along rapidly.

An intelligent fight against jim crow in education has caused legislation to be acted upon by the highest court in the land. The courts have opened the doors of institutions of learning hitherto closed to Negroes.

Old man Jim Crow is tottering around the country on a crutch now living perhaps the last moments of his life. His offspring aren't nearly as hardy as he was and they are being discredited and generally labeled as outcasts of decent society of men. His stronghold in the South is beginning to crumble as the new South sees the propriety of preparing all men to take their rightful places in the development of the country.

Negro America, despite its encouraging advancement since 1925, needs another Sanhedrin. Business, education should again be stressed in this one, too. Added to this program, however, should be some proposal whereby Negroes should become better acquainted and more friendly with one another so that more strength can be mustered within the race to combat color prejudice, increase home-owning attitudes and carry on an intensive educational program.

Results of a program of this sort will be heartening not only to ourselves but to those of other races who are spending much of their time trying to make America a true democracy.



# REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

## The True Colors Of A Southern Liberal

Some of our social and economic problems have become so acute that people are beginning to monopolize on them for monetary gains, so much so that it becomes difficult to establish a belief as to who is sincere and who is merely playing the game for selfish interest, and this applies to many of our so called liberals, who have pledged to work in the interest of the American race problem.

The above thought brings to mind a man who in past years, has been judged by some to be a sincere liberal, fighting for the rights and privileges of minority groups, and especially the American Negro. Such a person is Hodding Carter, editor of the Delta Democrat-Times of Greenville, Miss., whose recent articles, appearing in Look Magazine, Saturday Evening Post and the January 8 issue of the Atlanta Journal, make it difficult for some to judge which side of the fence he has pledged his liberal support.

One would interpret his articles to mean that certain existing social patterns are of no great evil after all, and that if the South is left alone, through her constant blunders, she will be able to solve whatever problems exist here.

In his article appearing in the Atlanta Journal, Mr. Carter criticizes Tuskegee Institute for its annual report on Southern lynchings, indicating that such a report should be examined, and further branded it as being political.

Lynching, which has long become a deep-rooted American tradition, especially in the South, is naturally a practice brought about by those poisoned by long practices of white supremacy and political demagogues believing in a superior race. In his attack on Tuskegee, Mr. Carter writes:

"If lynchings are to be defined according to Tuskegee Institute's listings of the incidence of this hideous crime for 1949, then there were more lynchings in Harlem than in the entire South, and probably more lynchings of white people by Negroes than of Negroes by white

people." In his report, Mr. Carter, whom some would refer to as a self-styled liberal, would make the American people believe that more whites have been mobbed by Negroes than Negroes by whites. Here we believe Mr. Carter is using a very narrow point of view and his analysis of the crime situation is just as crooked as the nose of a Southern mob leader, who by tradition has acted on the basis of prejudice rather than on logic and common sense.

Even if the Tuskegee Institute report is wrong, there is no ground to criticize it on the basis that he takes. For if Mr. Carter knows statistics on crime, and we are inclined to believe that he does, he would find that crimes committed against Negroes by whites far exceed those committed by Negroes against whites. It should be further indicated that no decent liberal would make such a remark to the press if he is really interested in trying to better race relations in America.

Crimes which occur in Harlem are not lynchings by definition, but common crimes that come about because of social and economic conditions, to which the Negro has become subjected, due to the white man's American standards. The problems produced as a result of these standards are not Negro problems, but problems of the white man which are beginning to backfire and will continue to do so until something is done about them.

Negroes are not the originators of the traditional American crime wave, and most of a certain not the Southern lynch mob tactics. Those

who have migrated to Harlem and other crowded northern centers, are here because of Southern mob violence, police brutality, lack of obtaining justice in the courts and many other obvious Southern practices against them. The Negro is in Harlem and other northern centers because of overlapping restrictive patterns which force him into the vile and corrupt of the community. These patterns are Southern in nature, and are carried into areas where most people are inclined to be decent.

If Mr. Carter is sincere in his convictions in regard to helping the Negro secure his social, economic and political rights, he should clarify his stand on all race issues. For one, at one time had high respect for him whom I termed a sincere fighting Southern liberal.

## Reviewing The News

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Living under the influence and pressure of certain Southern patterns has done a lot to retard the personality of many an individual, who although possesses a high degree of intelligence, has been made to feel inferior because of social and background.

These patterns which have become so deep-rooted in the minds of decadent individuals are a setback to the progress of intelligence and logical reasoning on the part of people who desire to become an individual on the basis of his worth rather than on the basis of his race or his color.

What seems to be a most ridiculous and deliberate act is that put on by those people here who are determined to call many Negroes by their first names, even though they may be doctors, teachers, business people or those in high community standing. To some people this performance is looked upon as mere stupidity by those who do it, but to others the whole thing is a gross insult to men and women of intelligence.

If this practice of "first-name" calling could be used on a reciprocal basis, then there would be no reason to feel insulted or misused

by the people who use such utilization of the "good earth." A large segment of our veterans today, find it difficult to find the type of job they want in the urban centers, progress being made in agriculture. Through the application of various scientific methods, the farm is no longer a place of backbreaking business, competing on the level with advanced industry everywhere.

We are met with these insults daily, and for no reason other than for the purpose of being made to feel inferior. We are insulted by people whose background and intelligence fall far below the average in our group. We can meet the situation and meet it with much impact if we fail to trade or spend our money where this practice is known to exist.

A very outstanding person in our community recently encountered a situation where the manager of a certain company stated that it was the policy of the company "to call all Negroes by their first names." If this is true, then Negroes should start taking their money to people who at least know how to respect them and treat them like people.

## Reviewing The News

BY WILLIAM GORDON

The mass movement of Negroes into the urban centers, has been just as much of a setback to the race as the migration into large northern cities where they have been forced to live in the slums and ghettos.

To take the stand that all Negroes should earn their livelihood on the farms would be contrary to logical reasoning. But the fact that the farm today offers a grand opportunity for the young men who are trained to be good farmers, should be studied with profound interest. The farm is the one place where through the use of practical training along with common sense, a man can easily become independent.

The program of the New Farmers of America is definitely one that should be studied by every youngster waiting to become economically independent through the proper

It is no disgrace to become a farmer. It would be well for a lot of us to take note of the accomplishments in the field of agriculture. The Negro should be among this group today that's getting a strong foothold in the "good earth." We have been left out of a large part of the American economy because we thought it wise to run away from work. Consequently by running we have left behind a lot of wealth.



31a 1950

Negro, (CHATWOOD HALL)  
Afro- American Newspaper

Oldest Correspondent



Chatwood Hall, who this month, rounds out 18 years as a foreign correspondent for the AFRO. Presently at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Mr. Hall's dispatches have also come from London, Paris and Mos-



# Dustin' off the NEWS

LUCIUS C. HARPER

Depender.  
Sat. 4-8-50  
Chicago, Ill.

## Did You Know It Was A Negro Who Catalogued Arabic For The British?

THE MANY questions regarding Negro history printed in this column during Negro History Week continue to bring in inquiries from readers throughout every section of the country. Especially is this true of northern cities where mixed schools absolutely ignore, or have failed thus far to place any emphasis whatsoever on the value of the Negro's contributions in the formative period of this great American commonwealth. However, there seems to be a sudden awakening on the part of Negroes in and out of northern schools and colleges to obtain this information for the benefit of their larger education.

In the South, where definite and determined efforts had been made in previous years to keep the Negro's historical background smothered, the light is gradually seeping through with greater emphasis than in the North. In many southern states where separate educational programs are fostered, the white masters and overlords of the school systems have somewhat conceded to admit in the curriculums books on the study of Negro history. Even where the Negro has full control of his educational facilities, like church-supported schools and colleges, there has been a wilful neglect, it seems, to stress the importance of the study of the Negro's historical background. Probably, since the whites have approved this innovation, Negro educators, who are usually spineless in pioneering for the interest of their own race, will see the necessity of teaching black children more about Frederick Douglass than about George Washington.

Of course, there has been—and is yet today—a very studied and determined effort on the part of certain white groups to hide or defeat any attempt to throw light on the marvelous achievements of the Negro, even under the horrible lash of slavery, and for that matter, thereafter. It was John C. Calhoun, noted statesman of South Carolina, who struck the first blow against "Negro intelligence." It was he who said: "If I could find a Negro who knew Greek syntax, I should believe that the Negro was a human being and ought to be treated as a man." Calhoun, the father of many colored children by helpless slave women, set the pattern of thought against the Negro for many decades thereafter, and many whites, even today, believe in such nonsense uttered from the diseased brain of Calhoun over 200 years ago.

When Calhoun spoke this untruth to maintain human bondage from which he profited, he was duly answered by the historian, Emile Torday, who advised him thusly: "We are indebted to the Negro for the very keystone of our modern civilization, and we owe to him the discovery of iron." Equally as devastating to the logic of Calhoun was the finding of the historian Josselyn, after a survey of bondsmen in South Carolina: "Among the Negro slaves," he said, "brought to these shores there were many with extraordinary talent and more than a handful who spoke a num-

ber of foreign languages." Best known, perhaps, of the higher-ranking and more intelligent Negroes sold into slavery in this country was Job of Boonda.

Job was the son of Solomon Dgiallo, the High Priest of Boonda in the country of Foota, Africa. He studied with Prince Sambo, who later became King of Founta; he learned to read the Koran, married twice, and had children by both wives. He was set upon by the Mandingoes, enemies of his tribe, sold by them to an English trader, and after a harrowing sea trip found himself in Annapolis, where as a slave he was forced to work in the tobacco fields for Mr. Tolsey, his master. He escaped, was caught, and imprisoned. He wrote to his father a letter in Arabic, which finally reached the hands of General Oglethorpe, who had it translated at Oxford and shortly thereafter, had the youth ransomed and brought as a free man to England. In the latter's country Job became immediately popular with the aristocracy, was wine-dined and feted, and even persuaded to catalogue the Arabic manuscripts in the British Museum. They stand there today as Job's handiwork. The next year he returned in triumph to his native land. Wouldn't his life's story make a wonderful Hollywood movie? And this is probably the first time you've heard of him, but all this took place when Calhoun was degrading the Negro. Here was a black man who knew more than Greek syntax. H. V. Calverton tells this story of "Job of Boonda" in his book, "The Awakening of America."

## Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce Begins To Harness Race's Wealth

FOR MANY YEARS it was the custom, more or less, for our people to go into business without first consulting statistics. As failures mounted, we finally began to look around for the causes. Something was wrong somewhere, but just where, we were unable to determine. Down the years we have poured millions of dollars into enterprises that have faded from activity because we did not possess the necessary "know how" to keep them alive and thriving.

One of the great faults of our business pioneers seems to have been that they did not dig more enterprisingly into the facts and figures on operating a particular business; in other words, they very rarely, if ever, sought the guidance of statistics — the downright and unadulterated facts — regarding the life-throbbing processes of this nation's great economic system; the methods and motives that actually keep businesses "ticking."

Now that we have paid for our lessons — and very dearly — the Negro businessman of this era is getting down to the real facts and figures. He has begun to organize, mostly in local communities, and combine his efforts for the greatest welfare of all.

Chicago, with its 400,000 Negro population, has been moving in this direction for some years under the guidance of the "Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce," comprising the best brains in its civic and business enterprises. Its main headquarters at 3647 South Parkway and conducts monthly noon-day luncheon-meetings for the discussion of business op-

portunities and problems. In a recent pamphlet issued by this organization, "The Economic Status of the Negro," we find these salient facts among many others of equal importance:

"In Chicago, the Negro constitutes more than eleven percent of the city's population. The more than 400,000 Negroes in Chicago are today in excess of the total population of all but twenty cities in the U.S. There are more Negroes in Chicago than the total population of the entire states of Delaware or Nevada or Vermont or Wyoming. The Negro's ownership and control of wealth and resources and his participation in the overall life of Chicago are very meagre in comparison with the other part of the population.

"The more than 400,000 Negroes who reside in Chicago earn more than two-hundred fifty million dollars a year. If we can channel a large proportion of this purchasing power through businesses owned and operated by Negroes, their strength and security will be greatly improved . . . through strength and security, the Negro, himself, can bring about a solution of most of his other problems."

Going further into the matter of statistics, and facing the bare facts, the report says:

"The Negro does not choose to conduct business only for and among Negroes. He must, however, do a fair share of the business that is carried on in Chicago, equal to his proportion of the total population. There cannot be and he does not want a separate economy for himself. On the other hand there must not be an economy that separates or excludes him from it. Because of the ever-present prejudice and discrimination against him, the Negro today can get very little support for his business enterprises from any but Negroes themselves. He would starve immediately if he started a business in a non-Negro community.

"As fast as Negroes can gain support from others in their business enterprises, they must expand their activities in other population areas. However, until we can do business outside of our congested, segregated areas, we must wage an unrelenting fight for the business carried on in our 'ghetto.' We cannot think of conquering the 'outside world' until we possess our own area."

Revealing additional statistical facts, the report reads: "The economic status of the Negro is more desperate and more insecure than any other phase of Negro life in America. He constitutes one-tenth of the nation's population, yet he does not own and control one percent of its wealth and resources."

The annual income of Negroes in America has been estimated as high as ten billion dollars. This figure exceeds the total income of many foreign countries, yet we have been unable to harness but a tiny portion of it. Therefore, a better day for the Negro in business BEGINS WITH YOU: will you accept the challenge?



# Donnerstag

our elevation and improvement.

"We should not say this of Odd-Fellowship and Free Masonry, but that it is swallowing up the best energies of many of our best men, contenting them with the glittering follies of an artificial display, and indisposing them to seek for solid and important realities."

How far have we progressed since Mr. Douglass wrote this—  
102 years ago?

# LUCIUS C. HARPER

## 3/a

IN EVERY SOUTHERN STATE Negroes, along with fair-thinking whites, are pushing forward for integration in this democracy as it should be under the U.S. Constitution. The lone exception to this rule, however, is the state of Florida. Here we are witnessing a compromise on the race issue that is the most asinine and most disgusting spectacle to come to public notice in many, many years. We could call this "bending the knee to discrimination" on the part of Negro citizens as utterly DISGRACEFUL.

It has no comparison in its vicious import to segregate the races, anywhere in America; for it strikes a deadly blow at the basic authority that governs the daily affairs of man . . . constituted law. The United States Supreme Court has definitely decided that law isn't to be applied according to one's color.

In Miami, Fla., the Negroes have permitted the prejudiced whites to turn back the hands of progress by establishing a strictly Jim Crow municipal court, to be presided over by a Jim Crow judge. If there every was such a thing as "travesty on justice," this is it. Of course, this strange and peculiar "temple of justice" will be situated in the heart of the Negro ghetto that the whites have for years been huddling Negroes into.

This Miami throw-back from race achievement recalls the once splendid record Florida enjoyed shortly after the Reconstruction Period and up to the days of President Theodore Roosevelt when the brilliant Negro citizen, Judge Joseph H. Lee, presided over the municipal court in Jacksonville. He was really a judge . . . not just a "Negro Judge" . . . for he tried cases involving litigants of both races; not by the color of their skins, but through the issues involved in the litigation. He created the slogan for the Republican party in the McKinley campaign: "A Full Dinner Pail." This legal debacle that is now besetting Florida only serves to heighten our deep and sincere esteem for such men as Judge Lee who would not abandon their self-respect for race principles, no matter what honor it brought them.

In those days when educated Negroes would not permit themselves to be cooed into Jim Crow brackets by the sirens, songs of white separatists, Judge Mifflin W. Gibbs, a Negro, was elected county judge in Little Rock, Arkansas, and presided over cases involving both races. He was even admitted to the white Bar Association. He was a judge, not just a "Negro Judge," set aside in a ghetto court to settle street-corner squabbles "among members of his OWN race." As the record unfolds, doesn't this Miami fiasco . . . supposedly ushered in with its Jim Crow dough-face to solve the crime problem . . . occur to you as ridiculous?

Are we to gain the respect of other races by setting ourselves apart from the body politic? Can you find anywhere in America any group of people like the Irish, Polish, Greeks, Italians or Jews who want to be set apart from the main stem of our judiciary on purely racial basis?

It is just this sort of "separate dealing" with Negroes that has caused our democracy to become the laughing stock in the eyesight of the world. And due to the fact that the leading Negroes of the South accepted this "separate treatment" for so many years is the direct cause of their lethargy in demanding their full citizenship rights at such a late date.

In the past ten years Negroes throughout the South have exhibited indomitable courage and fortitude in demanding that this democracy function as it is preached. They want no special favors; they want laws to apply to all alike, regardless of the judge's color. They want no "white courts" or "black courts." They just want courts presided over by able and fair-minded lawyers. A "white court," set up to try only white men is just as reprehensible, and as foul to our judiciary system, as a "black court" is created to try only black offenders. Such an arrangement does not point in the right direction: it is a throwback to the worse sort of Jim Crowism; and is loaded with dynamite, the like of which will cause the Negro citizens of Miami to be "blown" later into the most humiliating patterns of segregation ever conceived in the South.

This nonsense of a "Negro Court" comes at a most inopportune time for the race as a whole, when on every hand Negroes and liberal whites like Judge and Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Lillian Smith, and President Truman are working

ing doggedly . . . amid insult and derision . . . to promote integration and NOT separation. We hope, therefore, the "Miami Experiment" is a miserable failure.



# Dustin' off the NEWS

LUCIUS C. HARPER

## Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce Begins To Harness Race's Wealth

FOR MANY YEARS it was the custom, more or less, for our people to go into business without first consulting statistics. As failures mounted, we finally began to look around for the causes. Something was wrong somewhere, but just where, we were unable to determine. Down the years we have poured millions of dollars into enterprises that have faded from activity, because we did not possess the necessary "know how" to keep them alive and thriving.

One of the great faults of our business pioneers seems to have been that they did not dig more enterprisingly into the facts and figures on operating a particular business; in other words, they very rarely, if ever, sought the guidance of statistics — the downright and unadulterated facts — regarding the life-throbbing processes of this nation's great economic system; the methods and motives that actually keep businesses "ticking."

Now that we have paid for our lessons — and very dearly — the Negro businessman of this era is getting down to the real facts and figures. He has begun to organize, mostly in local communities, and combine his efforts for the greatest welfare of all.

Chicago, with its 400,000 Negro population, has been moving in this direction for some years under the guidance of the "Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce," comprising the best brains in its civic and business enterprises. It maintains permanent headquarters at 3647 South Parkway and conducts monthly noon-day luncheon-meetings for the discussion of business opportunities and problems. In a recent pamphlet issued by this organization, "The Economic Status of the Negro," we find these salient facts among many others of equal importance:

"In Chicago, the Negro constitutes more than eleven percent of the city's population. The more than 400,000 Negroes in Chicago are today in excess of the total population of all but twenty cities in the U.S. There are more Negroes in Chicago than the total population of the entire states of Delaware or Nevada or Vermont or Wyoming. The Negro's ownership and control of wealth and resources and his participation in the overall life of Chicago are very meagre in comparison with the other part of the population."

"The more than 400,000 Negroes who reside in Chicago earn more than two-hundred fifty million dollars a year. If we can channel a large proportion of this purchasing power through businesses owned and operated by Negroes, their strength and security will be greatly improved . . . through strength and security, the Negro, himself, can bring about a solution of most of his other problems."

Going further into the matter of statistics, and facing the bare facts, the report says:

"The Negro does not choose to conduct business only for and among Negroes. He must, however, do a fair share of the business that is carried on in Chicago, equal to his proportion of the total population. There cannot be and he does not want a separate economy for himself. On the other hand there must not be an economy that separates or excludes him from it. Because of the ever-present prejudice and discrimination against him, the Negro today can get very little support for his business enterprises from any but Negroes themselves. He would starve immediately if he started a business in a non-Negro community."

"As fast as Negroes can gain support from others in their business enterprises, they must expand their activities in other population areas. However, until we can do business outside of our congested, segregated areas, we must wage an unrelenting fight for the business carried on in our 'ghetto.' We cannot think of conquering the 'outside world' until we possess our own area."

Revealing additional statistical facts, the report reads: "The economic status of the Negro is more desperate and more insecure than any other phase of Negro life in America. He constitutes one-tenth of the nation's population, yet he does not own and control one percent of its wealth and resources."

The annual income of Negroes in America has been estimated as high as ten billion dollars. This figure exceeds the total income of many foreign countries, yet we have been unable to harness but a tiny portion of it. Therefore, a better day for the Negro in business BEGINS WITH YOU: will you accept the challenge?

# Dustin' off the NEWS

LUCIUS C. HARPER

## All Big Power Nations Have At One Time Betrayed The Koreans

KOREA, where all eyes are now directed, has quite a strange and sordid history. It has been a sort of political football for all the great powers. England, France, Russia, Japan and the United States have all betrayed it at one time or another. In its struggle for independence, it has been met with the most stubborn outside interference, mostly from Japan that finally conquered it.

"Chosen, Land of Morning Calm," is the old Chinese and the Japanese name for Korea. The Korean population—the "Chosen People," as they have been somewhat ambiguously termed—numbers twenty-five million. A land of rare beauty of mountain, valley, and sea, its simple, industrious people lived for centuries insulated from the wars and conflicts of the outside world. It was a "hermit-kingdom," even more completely isolated than was Japan. It covers some eighty-five thousand square miles.

Korea was once under the great empire of the Manchus, but the cunning of Japan wrested it away, with the connivance of England, France, Russia and America, and the Koreans became virtual slaves of the Japanese. It remained so until the coming of General MacArthur, when Japan's throat-gouging grip was loosened.

During the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 Japan invaded Korea on a "friendly agreement"—that this was only a "military expediency." But the army remained, took over the government, shot down patriotic Koreans as "rebels" who protested, and made the peasants food producers for Japan's military forces. The majority of her food supplies in the last war came from Korea's slave labor. This reduced the Korean peasant to a lower standard of living than the Japanese of similar class. He could not even eat the rice he produced. It was all sent to Japan while he sub-

sisted on a cheap and inferior diet of millet and kaoliang. Regimented despotism prevailed. Japanese dominated both the political and economic life. Every Korean firm had to accept a Japanese "partner." Beneath this iron-rule the common people toiled, hungered and suffered. They were taxed outlandishly. The Japanese worked feverishly to change the national culture of Korea—they promoted their own language and restricted the Korean tongue. The worst crimes were committed against women and girls. Ground down by the tax burden, the Koreans were forced, by the Japanese, to sell their daughters for a five year period into prostitution, the funds therefrom going to the tax-gatherers. Tens of thousands of girls were shipped overseas to brothels all along the China coast and southward into the colonies of Western powers.

In addition to this female slave traffic, the Japanese made dope peddlers of the Koreans and forced them to build up a huge underground narcotic trade with China. In Korea today a majority of the population is illiterate. Japan saw to that during its forty years stewardship.

All Japanese leaders did not, however, agree with their country's policy in Korea, and the liberals—with Korean patriots—sought more than once to bring about Korean Home Rule. The civilian government of Japan, twenty years ago, prepared such a plan, but the army heads answered it by assassinating Premier Inukai, which terminated civilian cabinets, and that ended talk and campaigns for a representative assembly and self-government in Korea.



Koreans were among the early invaders of Japan, some two thousand years ago. Their artisans and craftsmen emigrated to the Japanese islands during the early centuries of the Christian era. It was from Korean priests that Japanese first learned of the Indian religion of Buddhism, which became almost universal in Japan. Koreans were the seniors of the Japanese in civilization and for centuries were their teachers. The Japanese have the unenviable reputation of finally "giving the dagger" to any nation that has aided its progress toward civilization. (Next Week — How Theodore Roosevelt Betrayed Korea.)

# Dustin' off the NEWS

LUCIUS C. HARPER

## There Was A Time When The Klan Frightened Negroes, But 'Ole Uncle Mose Is Dead!

314  
THE KLAN raid on a resort owned and operated by Charles Fitzgerald at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, has demonstrated one startling fact to southern whites, and that is that Negroes are no longer frightened and "scared-stiff" by human forms bedecked in bedsheets. There was an era—just after the Civil War—when lawless white men roamed in such bands about the South beating, shooting and intimidating Negroes under the klansman's hood. All sorts of grotesque mannerisms were resorted to in order to frighten illiterate Negroes out of their wits and force them to flee the countryside. But that type of Negro is dead, and the new type that now arises in his stead is standing his ground and fighting back. More of this calibre are being graduated on the battlefields of Korea, and hundreds of them will return South when the conflict ends, literally baptized in new ideas about civil rights.

republic.  
9-30-50  
The Myrtle Beach incident, and a long while thereafter, the mere mention that the Ku Klux were going to parade was notice enough to Negroes that they were supposed to scamper to cover. Cross burnings on the countryside were other evidences that racial conditions were not in a healthy mood. But all of these bogeyman tactics have about run their course, and the present day Negro has begun to view a klan turnout as a sort of frolic of misled and illiterate clowns. Negroes know that this organization, since its recent revival, represents the trash of the Southern whites and that it does not have the sanction or the approval of the best element of the whites.

The Myrtle Beach incident should serve as a warning to the lawless Ku Klux outfit everywhere that the Negro doesn't view it with any serious degree of alarm; that so long as it wishes to amuse itself by clowning in public with bedsheets and torches and remains "in the peace of the people," it has a perfect right to do so where the laws tolerate such capers. But once it starts to intimidate, disturb and molest him, it is going to receive as much as it gives. "Ole Uncle Mose is dead!"

The Grand Goblin of the South Carolina Klan sent word ahead to the Myrtle Beach Negroes, who were at their resort dancing, drinking, playing cards and otherwise enjoying themselves, that "we are on the way to raid the joint." The Negroes kept dancing. When the Klansmen pulled up, they kept on dancing. Some, however, wanted to go out and challenge it, but were restrained by others. The Klansmen rather quietly enticed Fitzgerald out, seized him, drove some miles from the resort and administered a beating. A Klansman was killed: he was a policeman hiding his identity with criminals under a bedsheet. No one knows who killed him, but there's one thing that we DO know—he won't come to Myrtle Beach any more.

This type of lawlessness offers a splendid opportunity for Gov. G. Strom Thurmond and his Dixiecrats with their advocacy of States' Rights to show America just how the government of

South Carolina, under such "Rights," can function with respect to law and order. So far the sheriff has done a creditable job in jailing some Klansmen. That is not enough. Thurmond, we believe, is yet to publicly denounce these criminals. There is yet to be found a single lawmaker in both Houses of the South Carolina legislature who has been honest and decent enough to introduce a bill asking that the Klan be abolished or at least that it be made to unmask. Other states not harping so loudly about "States' Rights" have done so, why not South Carolina that wanted to give Gov. Thurmond to America in the last election as President?

Unless the federal government takes a hand in the investigation and prosecution of the Myrtle Beach case, we predict that the now arrested criminals, merely facing "States' Rights" interference, will be at liberty again and free to attend their Klavern meetings as usual. Such is South Carolina and most of the southern states when Uncle Sam stays out of the picture; especially where we are concerned.



DUSTIN' OFF THE NEWS

By- Lucius Harper

A Few of the Answers to  
Those Questions about  
Negro History.

As much as space will permit, I shall answer many of the questions that were asked of you on Negro History in this column a few weeks ago, since the celebration begins on February 12 and continues through the nineteenth.

Did you know Negroes were in America before Columbus discovered it? This was answered fully in last week's Column, quoting from Prof. Leo Weiner's book, "Africa and the Discovery of America."

Did you know that the main pilot of Columbus' ship, "The Nina," was a Negro? He was Alonzo Pietro. He also accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to America. His name appears in the list of those who sailed with Columbus as "Peitro, Alonzo, il Negro; also his name appears in Peter Martyr's "Decades" Seville, 1511 as "the pilot and captain of one of Columbus' ships."

Did you know that a Negro discovered Arizona and New Mexico? In 1528 an expedition, under De Narvaez, landed on the coast of Florida. It was unsuccessful. Estevancio, known as "Little Steve," a Negro, was a member of it. He was afterwards the discoverer of Arizona and one of the first persons to cross the American continent. "Little Steve" wandered over the plains of Texas for eight years, with only two companions, until July 24, 1536, when he reached Mexico. In 1538 he led an expedition from Mexico in search of the fabled seven cities and discovered Arizona and New Mexico. He was killed at Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. He was the first member of an alien race to visit the New Mexican Pueblos. After a lapse of three and one-half centuries, the tradition of the killing of "Little Steve," the Negro, still lingers in a Zuni Indian legend.

Did you know that Negroes served as soldiers under Gen. George Washington? Any Negro history written by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, W. E. B. DuBois, Merle R. Eppes, will give you this information, also the Negro Year Book published at Tuskegee. The flag John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, presented to a Negro regiment for services in the Revolutionary War is in the Boston Historical Museum.

Did you know that the second settler in Alabama was a Negro in the year 1540? He was Jonathan Snyder who came to the American shores in the expedition with De Soto. He reached Alabama, liked the climate and settled among the Indians.

Who was Peter Salem and what did he do at the Battle of Bunker Hill? Peter Salem, a Negro boy, was a hero in the Revolutionary War. At Bunker Hill he fired the shot which killed the British Major Pitcairn, and changed the tide of that particular encounter. He, along with Solomon Poor, fought with the whites in that battle. These two Negroes so distinguished themselves in this battle that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure them recognition by the Massachusetts Colony.

Did you know that the main gunners on battleships in the War of 1812 were Negroes? Commodore Perry spoke highly of the bravery and good conduct of the many Negroes who were under his command at the Battle of Lake Erie. He said: "they seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger." He described in his report of this battle how his "brave Negro gunners were shot down and yet crawled to the cannons to load them."

Did you know Negro soldiers helped Gen. Andrew Jackson fight the Battle of New Orleans? Two battalions composed of 500 Negroes distinguished themselves at the Battle of New Orleans. Three months before the battle, Gen. Jackson issued a proclamation asking aid from the "free colored inhabitants of Louisiana." On the eve of the battle, he reviewed the white and colored troops and he read to them his famous message. To the colored troops he said:

"To the Men of Color—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms,—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds. Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor."

Defender  
Chicago, Illinois  
Sat. 2-18-50



# DUSTIN' OFF the NEWS

Blatant (by) LUCIUS Harper



## Here Are The Answers That Stumped Most Of You About Negro History

FOR THE benefit of those who were interested in getting the answers to the questions I published a few weeks ago in this column regarding "how dumb are you about Negro History," I'm answering them as far as space will permit. With respect to Negroes being in America before Columbus discovered it, that topic was discussed in a subsequent article. But in case you missed it, the authority for that statement was the three volumes entitled "Africa and the Discovery of America," by the late Prof. Leo Wiener, professor of Slavic Languages at Harvard University. He cited hundreds of incidents in these volumes to prove it. The books were privately published, and only three thousand were issued. I was fortunate enough to obtain the three.

Alonso Pietro was the pilot of Columbus' ship, the Nina. The Negro who discovered Arizona and New Mexico was Estevancio, better known as "Little Steve" who explored the coast of Florida in the expedition with De Narvaez in 1528. He was one of the first persons to cross the American continent. He was killed in Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. The Zuni Indians have a great legend about him.

There were some 700 Negroes who served under General George Washington in the Revolutionary War. His main oarsman in crossing the Delaware was Prince Whipple, a Negro. John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, presented a flag to Washington's Negro soldiers which is now in possession of the Boston Historical Society.

The second settler in Alabama was Jonathan Snyder, a member of De Soto's expedition. He liked the country and settled there with the Indians in 1540.

There were 180,000 Negroes who served in the Civil War, fighting for their own freedom. (This does not take in account the Negroes who fought on the side of the Rebels.) There were 11 regiments, comprising 141 infantry, 7 cavalry 12 heavy artillery and one light artillery. The first legal battle waged between a slave and his master involving freedom of the slave was that of John Castor, the slave, and Anthony Johnson, a master. A Negro in Virginia in 1653. Johnson won the case.

Some twenty-five insurrections took place in the U. S. prior to the Revolution; the first in 1526 at Ayllons Colony near the coast of South Carolina; the last in Beaufort county, North Carolina, in 1775. After that, in 1800, two Negroes, General Gabriel and Jack Bowler, organized a thousand slaves to march on Richmond, Va., but a traitor exposed their plan and they were caught and executed.

The five Negroes with John Brown in his raid on Harper's Ferry were Osborne Anderson who escaped and died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1872, John A. Copeland, Jr., a former Oberlin College student (executed); Shields Green, born a slave, (executed); Lewis S. Leary, born free, was killed in raid; Dangerfield Newby, born a slave but freed by Scotchman, his father, was also killed in raid.

Jefferson Davis, leader of the Confederacy, tried to rob his slave, Isiah T. Montgomery (some list him as Benjamin), founder of Mound Bayou, Miss., of an invention in 1858 to propel a boat. He was defeated. The Negro who made the first almanac, the first striking alarm clock and laid out Washington was Benjamin Banneker. The Negro who discovered the process of refining sugar was Nobert Rilleaux, New Orleans, La. The Negro who invented the block signal, telephone instruments, etc., was Granville T. Woods, Cincinnati, O. The one who invented the "oil drip system" was Elijah McCoy, Detroit, Mich. The one who aided in inventing the McCormick Reaper was Joe Anderson.

The Negro who presided over the GOP national convention in 1880, recognized James A. Garfield; was later offered minister ship to Brazil; presided over U. S. senate; introduced prohibition bill and refused to see Pres. Grant, and was mentioned for vice-president on Grant ticket, was Blanche K. Bruce, Negro senator from Mississippi. P. B. S. Pinchback, Negro, served for 43 days as governor of Louisiana, which had two other Negro lieutenant-governors: Oscar J. Dunn and C. C. Antoine. South Carolina had two: Alonzo J. Ransier and Richard H. Gleaves, and Mississippi one, A. K. Davis. Judge Jonathan Jasper Wright was the Negro Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

# Dustin' Off the NEWS

Blatant

By LUCIUS HARPER

WHAT could have been done some eighty-four years ago in the name of human decency, the Congress of this nation is tackling today with the same antagonism and prejudice. What precious time has been lost! The same civil rights measures are facing us now as in the times when Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens fought so uncompromisingly on the floors of the House and Senate to make the Negro a full citizen. For so doing these great Americans were labelled and slandered by so-called statesmen and historians as the greatest villains in the history of the nation. Their sole aim was to do good to all men, and they therefore championed the cause of equalitarianism which the people of that day would not accept. And even from the hour when the mistakes in our democracy are yet so glaring and evident, so-called statesmen of our time still contend for the right of their constituents to deny Negroes the right to live and move and have their being in peace, happiness and prosperity.

Of what value is it to be called free and be confined to the ghetto, subject to injustices in the courts, denied the opportunity to obtain an education, and to earn an honest living and at the same time be the victims of lynching and massacre? Faced with this bad record while trying to buy its way to world leadership through the Marshall Plan, the United States has become a laughing stock for those on the rising tide of liberty, equality and brotherhood. That's no doubt why Russia takes our proposals of democratic fellowship with a grain of salt. What about the treatment of your fellow-citizens, the Negro, the question is forever thrust at America?

In order for America to set itself aright before the world, it is compelled now to go back to the principles advanced by Sumner and Stevens four generations ago. These statesmen are rising, therefore, in the enlightened public mind, and we must re-evaluate their record as the advanced agents of democracy. What heights in world leadership could America have obtained had it statesmen utilized their power and influence to make the Negro a real citizen in the span of four generations? All that time has been wasted by the Vardamanns, Tillmans, Heflins, Bilbos and Rankins. and America finds itself today re-fighting the same old battles of prejudice against the Negro's advancement with the Brickers, Thurmonds, Byrneses and Talmadges in the front line of demagoguery. When will white America learn a better way and reform itself?

the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Law of 1875 unconstitutional. Associate Justice Harlan was only one to dissent.

When the black man's arm was needed to defend the country; when the North and South were in arms against each other and the country was in danger of dismemberment, his rights were well considered. That the reverse is now true, is a proof of the fading and defacing effect of time and the transient character of the white man's gratitude. From the hour that the loyal North began to fraternize with the disloyal and slave-holding South; from the hour that they began to "shake hands over the bloody chasm," from that hour the cause of justice to the black man began to decline and lose its hold upon the public mind, and it has lost ground ever since until President Truman gave it renewed hope in his platform of Civil Rights.

Neither major political party, both Democrats and Republicans, gave any serious attention to Negro rights since Sumner and Stevens forced the House and Senate the Civil Rights Bill shortly after the War of the Rebellion. True, the Republican party honored the Negro with some political appointments down through the years, but for the many years it held control of the political situation in Washington, under Theodore Roosevelt and others, the Negro lost most all of his civil rights and was permitted to become a second-class citizen throughout the nation, most especially in the South.

The future historians will turn to the year 1883 to find the most flagrant example of this national deterioration in the life of the Negro. Here he will find the Supreme Court of the nation — largely Republican appointees — reversing the action of the government, defeating the manifest purpose of the constitution, nullifying the Fourteenth Amendment, and placing itself on the side of prejudice, proscription and persecution. It was in this year that



# Dustbin' off the NEWS

## Would That The 'Vision Of Carthage' Take Root Among 'White Christians'

A NOBLE EXPERIMENT in promoting brotherhood among races is taking place in Carthage, Miss. It was started some three years ago by the Rev. D. M. Younger, pastor of the white Carthage Presbyterian church. In this short space of time the whole town seems to have caught the spirit of the movement to celebrate racial accord.

On Thursday, October 19, young and old turned out in a Tri-Racial Goodwill Festival, one of the most unusual events in the South, as the town shut down all other activities to celebrate a century of complete accord among the races dwelling within its community. Three races: the red man, the white man and the black man joined hands publicly in observing the occasion.

The Indian chief of the Choctaws, Emmet York; the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Younger, and a Negro educator of the county, C. R. Murphey, struck a pose in joined upraised hands symbolic of the manner in which red, white and black races have gone hand-in-hand in close harmony for more than a hundred years in Carthage without any sort of race violence.

During the festival there were speeches, music, songs, exhibits, and an Indian stickball game, which is a combination of almost all the games of ball known to man. More than 3,000 of the townsmen took part in what Rev. Younger described as "Christian brotherhood actually in practice."

We hope that this celebration would become contagious throughout the deep South, and for that matter, throughout the entire Christian world which at present lacks the true spirit of racial accord and brotherhood. Evidently, this good Presbyterian minister has become weary of preaching just a theoretical religion and yearns for one that will function in a practical manner. He has unquestionably seen the vision that the American commercialized church system cannot continue to thrive as an influence of power in a spiritual sense by incessantly preaching one thing—the brotherhood of man, and doggedly practicing another—the separation of men. It cannot continue to deceive and fool God.

The one great fault with our present day Christianity, under white leadership, is that it is weak-kneed and rather spineless. It has never tackled the color line with full force and effect. On the contrary, it has bowed to, accepted, and even fostered color prejudice; whereas, the church, under Negro sponsorship, has practiced, preached and observed the only true doctrine of Christian fellowship. Anyone, regardless of race, seeking religious com-

panionship, may join a Negro church. This is about the only thing of real, substantial value that Negroes have created that the whites haven't stolen from them, and are not overly anxious to copy or imitate. They have pirated our inventive genius and utilized it for their own comfort; they have accepted our spirituals and chanted them for their own amusement; they have even imitated our blackface comedy and accumulated much wealth thereby; but in the name of Christ they haven't become enlightened enough as yet to take down their "For White Only" signs on their temples of worship and match the respect and dignity which characterizes the spirit of religious worship in a Negro church.

Just singing hosannas on Sunday and "lifting the roof off" with a mighty prayer won't, in themselves, settle the difficulties between races the remainder of the week. So long as the church maintains separation between races, just so long will we have a farce in our democracy, for the problem of the Twentieth Century is undoubtedly the problem of the color line. That's why the white world is now facing such a terrific struggle throughout the Asiatic region, where they detest Western culture with its damnable color prejudice.

Unless the white world—its Christian leadership especially—sees the "Vision of Carthage," it faces some dark and disastrous days.

## White Historian Proves That Columbus Came Rather Late; Negroes Here First

AMERICA paused awhile last Thursday, October 12, to pay its annual homage to Christopher Columbus, who is credited as the discoverer of the new world in 1492 A.D. In connection with this event there was an important news item that originated in Baltimore at Johns Hopkins University that may have escaped the notice of some who are interested in Negro history.

The "revelation" came from a noted geographer, Prof. George F. Carter of that university who wrote quite an article on the subject in the "Southwestern Journal of Anthropology." For the sake of those who may have overlooked the news item, it read as follows:

"It was not to a new world that Christopher Columbus sailed the ocean blue in 1492, a Johns Hopkins University geographer believes."

"A well-beaten tract between Asia and the Americas probably

existed before Columbus made his epic first voyage, Prof. George F. Carter writes in the current issue of the 'Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.'"

"Americans pay tribute today to Columbus as America's discoverer. Dr. Carter suggests the Asiatic peoples made contact with the Western Hemisphere sometime before 1000 B.C.—perhaps as early as 2000 B.C."

"His theory is based on the fact that plants such as the sweet potato, cotton, Mexican poppy and certain weeds existed in America and Asia and some Pacific islands long before 'any written record of man's having traveled between the two points.' 'Plants can't originate twice, the geographer holds. 'The answer to this puzzle,' Prof. Carter concludes, 'is that man did make such unrecorded ocean voyages—probably in elaborate, giant canoes. In addition to plants, ancient explorers from Asia could have brought to the new world such skills as hieroglyphic writing, metallurgy and weaving techniques.'"

Dustbin' off the NEWS



"At about the time of Christ, the inhabitants of the old and new worlds were in frequent contact and were exchanging information freely."

And there the news item ends.

Having not read Prof. Carter's full article in the journal of anthropology, I'm not in position to accuse him of leaving out the black man as preceding Columbus to these shores by many hundreds of years. But if he did mention him—and I do not see how he could honestly escape it—the news vendors are responsible for keeping some valuable information from the public.

Black people from the coast of New Guinea were in America long before Columbus came. They originated a money exchange system among the Indians and were traders with these people. The words yam and canoe are not of Indian origin, but have been definitely traced to African background.

It was the late Prof. Leo Weiner, noted anthropologist and historian of Harvard University, who endeavored some twenty years ago to get this true information to America about the black man's part in its discovery before Columbus ever thought of coming here. But he could not find a single publishing company that would print his books, the efforts of many years research. He finally located a philanthropist in Boston who agreed with him that this information should not be lost to the world. Only a thousand copies, issued in three volumes, were printed. They were titled: "Africa in the Discovery of America." In the first volume alone there are 128 instances cited where Negroes were mingling with the Indians long before Columbus—with his Negro pilot, Alonzo de Pietro — set anchor here.

Gradually, what the late Prof. Weiner tried to do some twenty years ago is coming to light. And when it does, we hope his books — so long suppressed — will be reprinted and find themselves a part of our college curriculums. Columbus was truly a "Johnny-come-lately."



# Dustin' off the NEWS

LUCIUS C. HARPER

## Was Mr. Lincoln 'the Saint and Saviour' We Have Always Believed Him To Be?

FROM TIME TO TIME I've received communications from various sources asking what was the opinion of the leading Negroes (free men) of Abraham Lincoln when they were working in the cause of freedom to rescue their kinsmen from the shackles of slavery. Without comment, I will give you an excerpt from the oration by Frederick Douglass, the leading Negro of that era, delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of the Freedmen's Monument, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1876.

"Fellow citizens, in what we have said and done today, and in what we may say and do hereafter, we disclaim everything like arrogance and assumption. We claim for ourselves no superior devotion to the character, history, and memory of the illustrious name whose monument we have here this day dedicated. We fully comprehend the relation of Abraham Lincoln both to ourselves and to the white people of the United States. Truth is proper and beautiful at all times and in all places and it is never in any case more proper and beautiful than when one is speaking of a great public man whose example is likely to be commended for honor and imitation long after his departure to the solemn shades—the silent continents of eternity. It must be admitted, truth compels me to admit, even here in the presence of the monument we have erected to his memory, that Abraham Lincoln was **NOT**, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model. In his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought and in his prejudices, he was a white man.

"He was pre-eminently the white man's president, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men. He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone, and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people in order to promote the welfare of the white people of this country. In all his education and feeling he was an American of the Americans. He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely: opposition to the extension of slavery. His arguments in furtherance of this policy had their motive and mainspring in his patriotic devotion to the interests of his own race. To protect, defend, and perpetuate slavery in the states where it existed Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other president to draw the sword of the nation. He was ready to execute all the supposed constitutional guarantees of the U.S. Constitution in favor of the slave system anywhere inside the slave States. He was willing to pursue, recapture, and send back the fugitive slave to his master, and to suppress a slave rising for liberty, though the guilty master were already in arms against the Government.

"The race to which we belong were not the special objects of his consideration. Knowing this, I concede to you, my white fellow citizens (there were many whites present including all the justices of the U.S. Supreme Court) a pre-eminence in this worship at once full and supreme. First, midst, and last, you and yours were the objects of his deepest affection and his most earnest solicitude. You are the children of Abraham Lincoln. We are, at best, only his step-children; children by adoption; children by force of circumstances and necessity.

"To you (Mr. Douglass then turned to the whites on the platform) it especially belongs to sound his praises, to preserve and

perpetuate his memory, to multiply his statues, to hang his pictures high upon your walls, and to commend his example; for to **YOU** he was a great and glorious friend and benefactor."

Continuing, Mr. Douglass brought out these facts in dealing with Mr. Lincoln: "Our faith in him was often taxed and strained to the uttermost, but it never failed: when he strangely told us that we were the cause of the war; when he still more strangely told us to leave the land in which we were born; when he refused to employ our arms in defence of the Union; when he told us he would save the Union if he could **WITH** slavery; when he revoked Gen. Fremont's Proclamation of Emancipation; when we saw all this, and **MORE**, we were at times grieved, stunned, and greatly bewildered; but our hearts believed while they ached and bled."

This, as I said, is an excerpt from the speech of Mr. Douglass which required over an hour to deliver. In many places he paid tribute to Mr. Lincoln, but this phase of his estimation of the President brought wide comment.

# Dustin' off the NEWS

LUCIUS C. HARPER

## This Information Is For Readers Who Have Been Cheated By Historians

SINCE WE LIVE way off the beaten path and Negro history is not taught us—and very little else—would you be kind enough to tell us, even if just briefly, something about the Negro's part in the discovery of America. I note what you said about Prof. Curtis of Johns Hopkins university, stating that Columbus was not the first to discover America, and that a Prof. Leo Weiner of Harvard wrote in a book that Negroes were here long before Columbus. If you can spare the space, we would like to know something about Negro explorers that prejudiced American 'historians' have omitted." (signed) Isaac M. Pinkney, Clinton, Miss.

Here's to Mr. Pinkney and others who may be "suffering" from the lack of information on this subject:

When Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic in search of a New World, one of his ships, the "Nina," was captained by a Negro, Alonzo de Pietro. At least one Negro, Nuffo de Alamo, accompanied Balboa on his tour of discovery to the South Sea in 1513. Later, when the bold Spaniard explored the Pacific Ocean, some thirty Negroes were in the party. Negroes shared in the discovery of Guatemala and were present during the conquest of Chile, Peru and Venezuela. Menendez had a black company with him when he founded St. Augustine in 1565. Negroes traveled with Narvaez, Cabeza de Vaca, Alarcon, and Coronado in Florida, Texas and New Mexico.

One "Little Seven" (Estevan), mentioned frequently in the Journal of Cabeza de Vaca, is credited with discovering the Zuni Indians of New Mexico. Likewise, with Lewis and Clark in opening the great Northwest in 1804, with Fremont in California in

1843, in the gold rush of '49, with Peary at the North Pole; Negroes have participated in civilization's march in the western hemisphere.

The Negro laid claim to American citizenship by early demonstrating, through deeds of heroism, loyalty and intrepidity, his willingness to defend the country of his adoption in all its wars. It was a black man, Crispus Attucks, who shed the first blood in the American Revolution in the Boston Massacre in 1770. It was Peter Salem and Salem Poor who fought nobly at Bunker Hill, killing the British General Blicarn. Black soldiers were sent from every colony to bolster the hard pressed American forces. In all, it is estimated that 3,700 Negroes saw service in the colonial armies, each regiment carrying about thirty-five. General Washington



ton's personal command had over 700 Negro soldiers on August 24, 1778. The resistance put up by Negro troops covered the retreat of the American and French forces from Savannah, Ga., on October 9, 1779. A Negro woman, Deborah Gannett, enlisted and shouldered a musket under General Washington for eleven months until she took down with fever and was discovered. She enlisted as Robert Shurtliff.

In the War of 1812, Commodore Perry (who was an octoroon) commended the valor of his black sailors and gunners at the Battle of Lake Erie, and their deeds there cause the New York legislature to authorize the formation of a Negro regiment to join the army at Sackett's Harbor. General Andrew Jackson praised the work of the 500 Negro soldiers who fought under his command in saving the day for America at the Battle of New Orleans.

Here is what is not commonly known, Mr. Pinkney: Abraham Lincoln's pen alone did not free the Negroes; they helped mightily to free themselves. Approximately 180,000 Negro soldiers measured swords with their former masters in the strife of 1861, in which the big stake was their own freedom. They manned 161 regiments, of which 141 were infantry, 7 cavalry, 12 heavy artillery, and one light artillery. The first Negro regiment was organized in South Carolina in May, 1862. Soon all northern states had black troops on the firing line. From the North came 78,779 volunteers and 5,823 more were enlisted in the 12 southern states. These troops rendered distinguished service at Milliken's Bend, July 6, 1863; Port Hudson, May 7, 1863; Fort Wagner, July 30, 1864; Petersburg, June 16 and July 30, 1864; and at Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864, when they came to the rescue of a white regiment that had ingloriously fled.

We could go on and on, Mr. Pinkney, telling how the Negro has fought for HIS country down to the present Korean crisis. So when you hear the phrase: "this is a white man's country," just ask the gentleman: what in the name of Heaven has the black man been fighting for so long . . . just for fun?

bootblack, instead of up to the professor.

The word "Negro" is a headache to southern journalism. It always has been, and will continue to be for sometimes to come, until, at least, younger men possessing the true spirit of democracy, gain the helms of these journals. Then, a few more wars may gain sufficient respect for the Negro in these news-gathering centers that out of pride and dignity for their profession, southern journalists may take a forward and progressive step in referring to him as a member of the human race, and not as some sort of "animal."

The words "Mr." and "Mrs." with reference to the most highly cultured and educated Negroes are entirely taboo in the vocabulary of a southern journalist. "Rev.", "Dr.", and "Prof." are acceptable, but never the others, and that reveals the comical side of southern journalism.

Recently, in a well-known southern city a white prostitute confessed the error of her way after she had robbed a wealthy farmer in a hotel on "a date" arranged by the Negro bellboy. The farmer, a married man, called in the cops to retrieve his bankroll, the reporters got the full story and a sob interview from this self-confessed whore.

They referred to her most kindly throughout the story — half column — as "Mrs." and as if she warranted the same respect and dignity as a debutante or mesdames of Beverly Hills on the ultra society page.

On the same page this journal carried a story about a brave Negro lad — lieutenant in the Army — whose mother had received word of his death in Korea . . . fighting for his country. But the journal referred to this mother, who had given her son to her country, as just "Louella Marks, negro (and with a small n).

Here is a contrast in the treatment of news "along the color line" that makes southern journalism look ridiculous, if not downright nasty and contemptible. Here is a common, gutter-snipe prostitute — simply because she is white — is eligible to be addressed as "Mrs.,"

A patriotic mother slurred and insulted . . . her only son dead on the battlefield . . . a dear mother, weeping as she awaits her son's flag-draped casket, not entitled to be publicly referred to as "Mrs.!"

Yet a white prostitute . . . peddling her diseased body to any man on the highway who may produce her price . . . and seeking to steal more when her "trick" dozes off into drunken stupor . . . is highly qualified for the respectable title of "Mrs.," the same as if it prefaced the names of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt or Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

If that isn't stooping to a new low to maintain "white supremacy," what is?

Albeit, southern journalism has come a far ways; it can go much farther, once it decides to stop catering and kowtowing to ignorance.

# Dustin' off the NEWS by LUCIUS C. HARPER

SOUTHERN journalism borders on the funny side. If you have a sense of humor, it is downright comical. It exercises peculiar ethics and some strange manners in handling news stories about Negroes. There is scarcely an item it prints about them that some social or cultural standards are not violated, especially according to *Early Post*. They can always be depended upon to display their prejudices upon the slightest mention of "the Negro in the news," and their typewriters issue forth some very comical and acrobatic wording when copy is prepared for public consumption. They seem to make special effort, and exercise every precaution, in catering to the most ignorant element in their city-wide audience; they write down to the





# BIG TOWN

31a (by James L. Hicks)

A couple of columns ago I said here that an NAACP executive would hit the headlines soon in a divorce case in which he would be charged with fathering the son of a woman official of the NAACP. Several women in the national office want us to emphasize the fact that no one in the national office in New York is involved in such a case and I am most happy to emphasize the fact that they are not.

The Press Club of New York City is staging a dinner on March 18 to commemorate the founding of the first colored newspaper in the United States by John Russwurm in 1827.

John H. McCray, editor of the Columbia, S.C. Lighthouse and Informer, and Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing will be the main speakers.

The 300 dinner tickets went on sale last Monday. At the week's end, they were half gone. (Assemblyman Harold Stevens was the first in the mail with a reservation and Dr. Louis T. Wright of the NAACP board took the first entire table.)

Ready for 'Best-Dressed' Baby

One of the AFRO's ten best-dressed women of 1949 is knitting baby clothes. If you like to play guessing games, here is the list of the 10: Betty Granger, Lena Horne, Bessie Buchanan, Hazel Scott, Ruby Dallas, Alroy Rivers, Rose Morgan, Olivia Clarke Stanford, Esther Wilson Hawkins, and Mercedes Rector. No coaching, please!

Here's a thank you note to the fine people of Charleston, W. Va. for making things easier for this reporter on a tour of the coal fields of West Virginia last week.

I really got a helping hand from Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta University, Dr. John Davis, prexy at West Virginia State. Dr. and



Jimmy Hicks

Mrs. Wallace and T. J. Posey of the West Virginia State staff and all the coal miners who talked so freely and knew what they were talking about.

**Exuberance at Its Height**  
This really happened: When Tennessee State College scored a victory in a swimming meet at West Virginia State last Saturday, the Tennessee State swimming coach became so excited that he actually jumped into the swimming pool with his clothes on! Nothing damp about the school spirit but the water!....

Will Harlem's Attorney John Doles toss his hat into the ring for Congressman Adam Powell's political seat in the coming election? If Dr. Ralph J. Bunche gets the Nobel Peace Prize this year, remember you read about it here last year... It's a baby girl at the Melvin Patricks.

You ought to get behind the move to make Joe Yancey, track coach of the Pioneer Club, next coach of the United States Olympic team.

It's nice to see colored stars on Broadway but not in a play like "Tobacco Road." The AFRO story on Haiti as a vacation spot was translated and republished in Haiti.

If you know a bright youngster who would like to go to one of New York's exclusive private schools, drop me a line at the AFRO.

The president of one of the better schools here has asked aid in finding some qualified youngsters to attend his school. The school will provide scholarships. They want to mix the races up there more. It's not Commie. Veddy veddy swank.

In Charleston, W. Va., they are playing 506 so heavily the number backers have cut it down to two to one on the payoff. Bill Brown's Hotel Theresa is the biggest improvement of 1950.

The Howard University Charter Day Celebration at the Essex House here was a cool \$10 a plate. Lawrence R. Bailey was chairman of the arrangements and he did it up brown.

Praise for Sugar Ray  
The Brooklyn cops, The Cen-

taurian Club, will dance at the Yorkville Casino on 86th Street April 28.

Give a hand to Sugar Ray Robinson for laying his title on the line for the benefit of the Cancer Fund. Only Joe Louis and Ray have ever risked so much for so little in the boxing world.

Best disc jockey program in New York is Hal Jackson of WLIB. He should be shifted to an evening spot.

Women reporters get all the out writing if you don't like this: Like the Amsterdam Last Sunday the Southernaires News reporter Gerri Major's be-broadcast their final program ing seated right there in the ABC net-house of Governor De Castro work after holding down the spot for more than 20 years — a radio record. The spot they occupied will for the next 52 weeks be filled by the choirs of the 32 member colleges of the United College Fund. The first will feature the Jimmy Hicks Tuskegee Institute Choir broadcasting with the all-white Atlanta Symphony Orchestra.

Now the United Negro College Fund did not "angle" for this spot. This reporter happens to know that the ABC network was going to drop the Southernaires anyway.

The College Fund just happened to be seeking air time for one week when the network was approached, and UNCF officials were bowled over when ABC told them they were dropping the Southernaires and that they could have the spot for 52 weeks instead of just one.

**I'll Shed No Tears**  
But what I started out to say is that this column will shed no tears as the popular Southernaires go off the air.

After years and years of listening to performers moan and groan spirituals, both on and off the air, this reporter has arrived at the point where he is just plain sick and tired of it.

The Southernaires in our opinion represented the very ultimate in the rendition of spirituals. But, in our opinion, they were only doing better what many of us wished they and other singers would not do at all. It was still the same old stereotype whooping and hollering about the elusive wings that all of God's chillun are supposed to have.

**Given Go-Sign for Mixed Songs**  
The college choirs will certainly sing some spirituals. But we



# BIG TOWN

31a (by James L. Hicks)

Pick up your pencil and come out writing if you don't like this: ABC has told the College Fund that it is not looking for a strictly colored program. They simply want good artists to fill in the vacant spot.

We hope these young singers show the nation what you and I know they can do with the world's music.

And if you don't like this kind of talk, pick up your pencil and come out writing!

Newsman John McCray of Columbia, S.C., and pretty Jean Wade, the darling of the Harlem press set, are burning up the long-distance phone wires these days and they are not talking about news stories.

Incidentally, Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP legal staff gave up his Easter holiday to fly off to Columbia to be on hand to defend McCray on that indictment he now faces. Thurgood is that kind of a guy.

Question: Was the grounding of the Battleship Missouri embarrassing to any of our newspaper publishers? Dr. Eddie Lowry and his wife, Ethel, flew off to a spring vacation in Nassau last night.

Sam Lacy's treatment of the feud between Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella in the AFRO last week was a masterpiece of brilliant reporting!

**Top Easter Show**

Finest Easter party seen was the one at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Bessie Buchanan and Ivy Madden Speed, members of the Lemuel Philanthropic League, played host to about 50 Harlemites, along with other members of the league and about 200 other guests.

Bessie acted as emcee for the floor show; Maurice Rocco, Timmie Rogers and Noble Sissle appeared on the program. Walter Florell selected the woman with the prettiest hat; there was plenty of interracial drinking and dancing and a bunny good time was had by all.

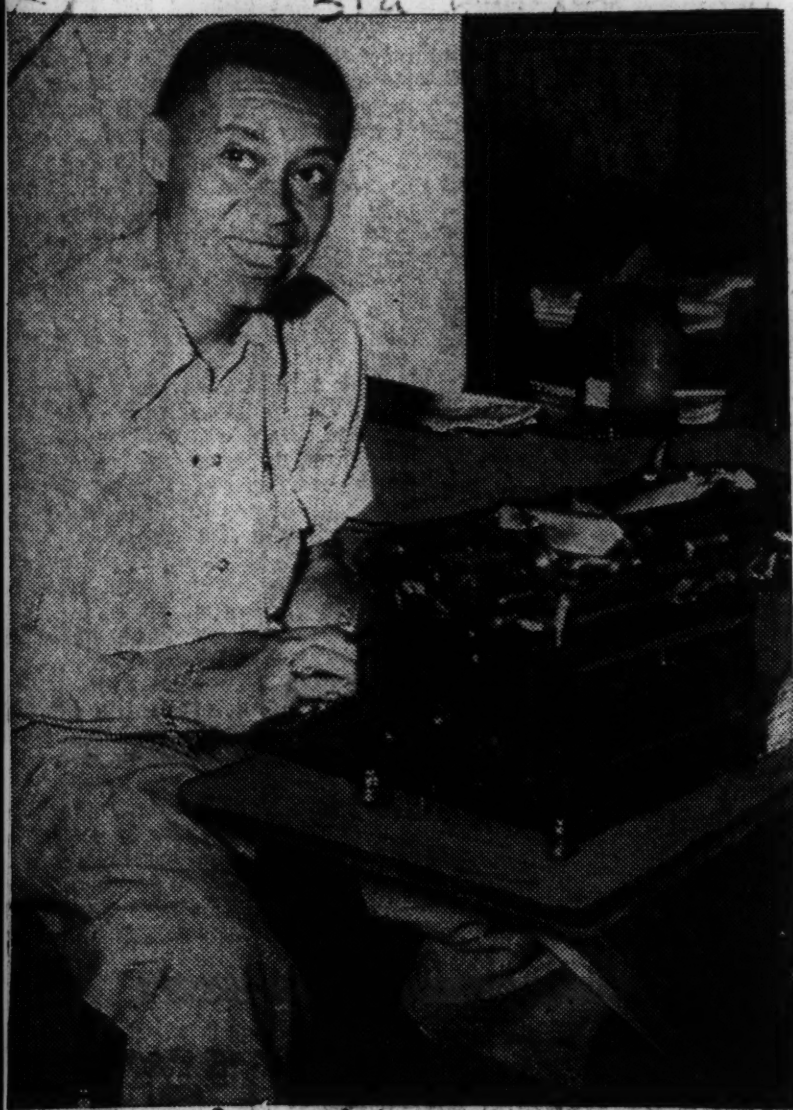
Betty Johnson, the Memphis Cotton Jubilee queen, is a great gal and so is her chaperon, Mrs. Ethel Venson. They took the dazzle of New York in stride. Incidentally, Betty is five feet five, weighs 122, has a 24-inch



waist, 37 hips and a 34 bust. **Guessed Wrong Person**  
A couple of columns ago we told you that one of the AFRO's ten best-dressed women was expecting a bundle from Heaven but didn't say which one. We had 13 letters in which guesses were made as to which one it was. All the guesses were wrong. Some even guessed at women who were not married. Guess we better tell you — it's Mrs. Olivia Clarke Stanford. Before those Virginia Union students set out on their world tour to preach the greatness of democracy in America, they should ask for a little more of it right down there in Virginny. Who dreamed up that idea? If Frederic Morrow, the NAACP field secretary, who was fired on March 31 "sings" like he says he is going to, his songs will make headlines.



## With Troops in Korea



*Afro American 50*  
James Hicks, one of two pool correspondents with General MacArthur, cabled the AFRO Sunday when he had left Tokyo for Yechon, Korea, where colored troops of the 24th Infantry were holding the center of the American line.

## AFRO Covers War in Korea

News from the war front in Korea is better this week, i.e., from our point of view, and we all can be pardonably proud of the part our troops have played in bringing about the change.

Battle-front reports state that the first "sizeable, aggressive U.S. victory since hostilities began was scored by colored troops who recaptured the city of Yechon after 16 hours of bitter fighting.

This achievement, chronicled in official communiques from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, confirms earlier AFRO reports that troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment—a part of the 25th Division—were actively engaged in the war in Korea.

The AFRO's Jimmy Hicks, who served with distinction as a captain in World War II, has arrived in Korea to report the war first-hand for AFRO readers. His first on-the-spot dispatches will be coming through any day now.

Hicks is the first correspondent representing a single chain of colored newspapers to arrive in Korea. Arriving with him was Albert L. Hinton, associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide whose dispatches, in addition to appearing in his own newspaper, will appear in at least six others, the AFRO among them.

AFRO readers, therefore, will be able to follow the war through the eyes and ears of two well-trained correspondents whose principal assignment will be to keep up with what our boys are doing.

During World War II, the AFRO had nine war correspondents abroad and, should the present situation in Korea precipitate more extended hostilities, additional correspondents will be sent out.

This is in keeping with the AFRO's tradition of being the first with the news no matter where it breaks. Whenever and wherever our boys make news, you can be sure to read about it in your AFRO.



## Crashed Plane Wreckage Found; Hinton Articles Start Sunday

31a  
(Missing War Correspondent)

The Atlanta Daily World Sunday will begin the publication of a series of three articles written by Albert L. Hinton, missing war correspondent representing the World and the National Negro Publishers Association.

Hinton was among the missing 25 persons, including four war correspondents, who went down in the crash of a C-47 transport which crashed at sea off Japan's Oshima Island. The articles were filed by Hinton enroute to Korea.

The Japanese Coast Guard and private vessels continued Friday to scour the sea in the vicinity of the crash. The plane's wreckage, including a number of M-16 West life jackets, was found by a Japanese fisherman Friday morning. An Air Force announcement said that personal effects in the wreckage will aid in the identification of passengers who were aboard the headquarters courier plane. Poor visibility hampered the continuing search.

Cause of the crash, which occurred Thursday morning, has not been determined.



ALBERT L. HINTON